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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 153 No. 9 | New York 7, N. Y. | March 1, 1948

Quinidine, Tin Controls Continued Ninety Days

OPD Washington Bureau

A ninety-day extension of the second war powers act providing controls over distribution of quinidine, tin, antimony and other scarce commodities was voted by Congress last week. These controls, which were to expire February 29, will continue until May 31 to give Congressional committees more time to study whether they should be continued for a longer period.

The senate banking committee has already reported a bill to extend the expiration date until June 30, 1949, in line with a request from the administration, but the house banking committee has refused to give approval to such an extension until it completes an investigation of the need for continued controls.

The committee started its investigation last week with hearings at which officials of the Department of Commerce, Department of Agriculture and Department of the Army were called to discuss the control policies in detail. Commerce department officials laid particular stress on the need for continued control over tin. Most of the opposition that had been heard by Congress seems to center on tin and there are some doubts whether Congress will continue these controls.

H. B. McCoy, director of the Office of Materials Distribution, told the committee that the 1948 new supplies of tin are estimated at 91,000 tons, exclusive of about 20,000 tons of pig tin retained in RFC reserves.

Requirements are estimated at 91,000 tons with present restrictions, which includes about 3,000 tons for the strategic stockpile. In the absence of restrictions, he said, 1948 consumption would amount to 113,000 tons.

If controls are removed, he said, the end result will probably be increased inflationary pressures and mal-distribution with certain essential needs, such as food packaging jeopardized. Strongly entrenched buy-

—*Continued on page 65*

Drug Export Sales Up $32,000,000 in '47

OPD Washington Bureau

United States exports of drugs and pharmaceuticals increased $32,000,000 last year over the 1946 level to a total of $177,000,000, according to T. W. Delahanty, chief of the health products section of the Office of International Trade.

This increase of 22½ percent was accounted for by expansion in sales to Africa and the Far East from $40,000,000 to $49,000,000, in South America from $40,000,000 to over $48,000,000 and to North America from $38,000,000 to $48,000,000. European purchases, though still continuing to lag, rose from $26,000,000 to $33,000,000, reflecting a 27 percent increase.

In commenting upon the full year's figures, Mr. Delahanty pointed out that 1947 sales were 10 times greater than the peak prewar year of 1938. It was further indicated, he said, that had the tempo of sales during the first six months been maintained in the last half of the year, the value would have exceeded $200,000,000.

Reference was likewise made to the fact that druggist preparations (non-proprietary) continued as the leading group and that shipments rose from $36,000,000 to $47,000,000. Sales of the next popular group, medicinal chemicals were also one-third greater, progressing from $27,000,000 to $36,000,000. However, in close proximity was the demand for antibiotics which exceeded $34,000,000 in contrast with $28,000,000 in 1946.

Proprietary remedies sales, which lagged in the preceding year, also rose from $26,000,000 to $32,000,000 and only in the case of vitamins were sales relatively stationary in the vicinity of $28,000,000, with an increase of only $666,000.

Referring to the growing world popularity of United States druggist preparations, Mr. Delahanty indicated that the 45 percent improvement in shipments of biologicals to $19,000,000 and the 60 percent increase in galenicals to $17,000,000 were particularly significant, in comparison to the 8 percent decline in sulfa drugs to less than $12,000,000.

Mr. Delahanty said that in 1948 there is every reason to believe that United States producers of drugs and pharmaceuticals can readily acquire an overseas demand for their products in excess of $200,000,000, as he forecast a year ago.

Farm Support Prices Law Review Requested

OPD Washington Bureau

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson renewed his appeal to Congressional leaders last week for an early review by Congress of present laws requiring the Department of Agriculture to support prices of farm products.

He urged that review be given to the requirements with a view to removing some of the inflexible provisions now existing. Mr. Anderson said that he was not urging that price support provisions be revoked, but that it had been found that the present inflexible support under certain conditions and for certain commodities can encourage wasteful production. He mentioned support requirements for potato prices as being one commodity in particular that is subject to this criticism.

Plastics Market Potential Surveyed

A survey of the potential world market for American plastic materials and plastic products is being made by the foreign service bureau of the Department of State at the request of the Department of Commerce. The survey covers all major areas with the exception of South and Central America.

In a covering letter to a questionnaire detailing the information being sought, Charles O. Concannon, chief of the chemicals and drugs division of the Department of Commerce, pointed out that the American plastics industry has the capacity to produce for a growing domestic demand and a substantially greater export market.

He said that there is a constantly growing demand in the United States and in many foreign countries for plastic materials and products, and the eagerness with which foreign consumers have sought United States plastics is not purely a temporary postwar reaction.

Burlap Bags Export Quota Set for Jan.-Mar.

The Office of International Trade announced last week that the first quarter export quota of used burlap bags would be limited to 300,000 and that licenses will be issued only for the exportation of bags to be used in packaging scarce commodities for import into the United States through established trade channels, or to take care of hardship cases.

Congress Seeking to Delay OIT Enactment of New Export Policy

OPD Washington Bureau

The government's new export control policy of licensing exports on a price criteria basis and requiring all shipments to Europe after today to move under validated licenses was under investigation last week by both the senate and house small business committees as a result of a flood of complaints from exporters.

As the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter went to press an effort was being made by both committees to delay the effective date of the program for two weeks or a month to give more time for investigation by Congress and to make more certain that the Office of International Trade is in a better position to handle the licensing without too many delays to exporters.

At hearings which ran throughout the week, beginning first before the house committee and moving over to the senate, the new policies were defended by officials of the agency and assailed by exporters and representatives of the trade associations. The senate committee hearing wound up its first day of hearings by calling upon OIT officials to supply a complete list of the agency's personnel, their business experience and particularly their experience in the field of exporting.

Chief spokesman for the government at the hearings was Assistant Secretary of Commerce David Bruce who justified the new policies on the basis of "economic and political realities of the present world." He said that every effort will be made to simplify the requirements of the exporter in the submission of his export license application and promised that delays in passing upon the applications would be held to a minimum.

He warned exporters, however, not to expect as quick action on applications covering shipments to eastern Europe and said that there undoubtedly may be cases involving such shipments where the delay will mean losses to the shippers. Conditions in that area of the world, he pointed out, require the closest scrutiny of applications for those licenses. He spoke of having a stack of applications "a foot high" on his desk now awaiting decision covering shipments to Czechoslovakia.

As regards the new policy that went into effect on January 1 of using price as one of the criteria in distributing licenses to exporters, Mr. Bruce said that this was not adopted until after consultation with the trade advisory committees and much study given to the comments of exporters. He

—*Continued on page 64*

Tung Oil Dumping Investigation Closed

OPD Washington Bureau

The Bureau of Customs has completed its investigation in the local market of the alleged dumping of Chinese tung oil into the United States, and is now making an investigation of the value of the product in the foreign market.

Officials of the agency said that they have had no report thus far on the foreign market part of the inquiry and do not know when it will be completed. When they receive the necessary data, they then will decide what further action is to be taken.

Meanwhile, West Coast importers are being required to furnish bond, in addition to the regular customs bond, covering their imports of tung oil from China since early in November. This is the usual procedure, it was explained, in all cases when investigations are being made of violations of the anti-dumping law.

The investigation is being made by the customs bureau as a result of charges by the American Tung Oil Association that Chinese tung oil was being dumped on the local market to the detriment of the local producers.

Fertilizer Limestone Bill Passed in House

OPD Washington Bureau

The house voted its approval last week of H. R. 5275 providing for the free importation of limestone in either crude, crushed, or broken form when used in the manufacture of fertilizer. The bill is now in the senate for concurrent approval.

At the present time this material is dutiable at 1¼ cents per 100 pounds under paragraph 203 of the Tariff Act of 1930 as a result of the recent Geneva trade agreement. The original statutory rate was 5 cents per 100 pounds. The bill does not pertain to limestone imported for building or construction purposes but is limited strictly to limestone intended for use as a fertilizer.

Flaxseed Support Price Differentials Reported

OPD Washington Bureau

The Department of Agriculture has announced the following price differentials under its program to support 1948-crop flaxseed at $6 per bushel, U. S. No. 1 grade, Minneapolis basis:—

Six dollars per bushel at Minneapolis, Duluth, Chicago and Portland, Ore.; $6.25 at Los Angeles and San Francisco; $5.85 at Emporia and Fredonia, Kans.; $5.80 at Corpus Christi, Harlingen and Houston, Tex.

The support price for No. 2 flaxseed will be 5c. per bushel less than the prices specified for No. 1. No support price is specified for flaxseed which does not grade U. S. No. 1 or 2.

Oleomargarin Taxes Repeal Hearing Mar. 8

OPD Washington Bureau

The house committee on agriculture has tentatively set aside four days for public hearings on repeal or modification of existing Federal taxes on oleomargarin, beginning March 8. About sixteen bills have been introduced in the house by various members calling for outright repeal of all taxes, repeal of only those on colored oleomargarin, or otherwise changing the law in some particular.

Toiletries Tax Repeal Requested in Two Bills

OPD Washington Bureau

Bills for the repeal of the retailers excise taxes on toilet preparations were introduced in the house last week by Representatives Robert Nodar jr., and Robert Tripp Ross, both of New York. The repeal would take effect the first day of the first month which begins more than twenty days after date of enactment. The two bills (H.R. 5559 and 5560) were referred to the house ways and means committee.

Price Trend Makes Slight Gain

Price views were still well divided last week in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs. Not many changes were made. Advances and reductions were fairly well balanced in number and importance, but strengthening of fats and oils gave the former a bit more weight. The general average was lifted 0.1 point, but the end-of-the-month figure was 5.2 points lower than that for a year ago.

Demand was a minor factor in the price situation. Some improvement was reported in chemicals generally, but there was slackening in the drug fields. The strength in oils and fats was largely influenced by market movements among basic materials. Demand was best in the inedible sectors, but supplies did not permit increases in shipments. Tung oil was a weak spot because of bigger offerings, and in spite of domestic producers' efforts to get government protection.

One of the increased calls for chemicals affected glacial acetic acid. It was very strong and was not identified further than a belief that it was wholly domestic. The supply was greatly tightened. Tightness prevails also in potassium chemicals, and the only expectation of relief is in the possibility of new production. Power is a big problem in various divisions of the chemical industry. Largely it is a matter of weather conditions and, paradoxically, it is flood in the East and drought in the West that get the blame.

Higher prices were quoted on a number of cinchona alkaloidal salts. Supplies on spot are low. A boost in copra was reflected in coconut oil, but the same was not true of that in flaxseed. Grease and tallow were upped, but the trend in animal derivatives was generally downward, affecting, among other items, egg yolk, animal drying oils and fatty acids, packinghouse by-products. Metallic oleates also were cut.

Quicksilver was quoted lower. So was tartaric acid. Kauri gum was upped; dammar and shellac were reduced. The price movement in botanicals, both drugs and flavorings, was downward; sizings went the same way.

OPD Price Index

The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter's relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Feb. 27, 1948	Feb. 20, 1948	Feb. 27, 1947
147.0	**146.9**	**152.2**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1948	1947	1946	1945	1941
January	150.4	150.9	135.3	133.6	107.8
February	147.2	151.9	135.4	133.2	110.3
The year	*148.8	147.6	138.8	133.8	123.2

* Two months.

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Pitts. Coke & Chemical Organizes Agricultural Chemicals Affiliate

W. J. Haude

Dr. J. B. Skaptason

The Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company today announced the formation of the Pittsburgh Agricultural Chemical Company, with executive offices in the Empire State building, New York.

W. J. Haude, formerly vice-president and sales manager of John Powell & Co., pesticides manufacturer, New York, has been named president of the new company, and Dr. Joseph B. Skaptason, formerly director of technical sales for Powell, has been appointed vice-president in charge of sales and development.

At the same time it was announced that Harry S. Smith, formerly of Charles Albert Smith, Ltd., has organized Basic Chemicals, Ltd., in Toronto to handle Canadian sales for the new firm. Sales offices in a number of principal cities of the United States and Canada are planned by Pittsburgh Agricultural.

While its basic agricultural chemicals will be manufactured in its own plant at Neville Island, Pittsburgh, the new affiliate also will handle other products to round out a complete line of insecticides, fungicides, rodenti-

—*Continued on page 54*

Mexico Borrows $6,000,000 To Build Chemical Plant

OPD Washington Bureau

The Export-Import Bank will loan $6,000,000 to Mexico for purchase of United States equipment, materials and services required for the construction of an ammonium sulphate plant near Mexico City. The plant is to be operated by Guanos y Fertilizantes, S. A., wholly-owned agency of Nacional Financieria, which is a financial agency of the Mexican government.

Plans and cost estimates for the plant have been prepared by the Chemical Construction Corporation, New York, which is to have continuing responsibility for final design, supervision of construction and technical supervision of production for three years.

The plant is to have a daily capacity of 200 short tons of ammonium sulphate, which is to be produced from ammonia synthesized from natural gas and sulphuric acid manufactured from raw sulphur. The sulphur will be obtained from the desulphurization plant which Petroleos Mexicanos is to erect at Poza Rica.

Cities Service, Kellogg Co. Merge Synthetic Fuel Plans

Cities Service Company and the M. W. Kellogg Company have revealed that a merger of their respective synthetic fuel programs has been in effect since 1946 and the Kellogg Company is now prepared to license synthetic fuel plants on behalf of both companies.

Advancements made by both companies in the synthesis of liquid fuel and by-product chemicals from natural gas have been incorporated in the latest pilot plants of the companies at Lake Charles, La., Tallant, Okla., and Jersey City, N. J., and joint research and development work is being carried to develop processing refinements that will improve the economics of the process.

Devoe & Raynolds Elects Four Officers, Two Directors

Devoe & Raynolds Company, paint manufacturer, New York, has elected four new officers and added two members to its board of directors. The new officers are: H. W. Battle, vice-president in charge of manufacturing; George P. Gray, vice-president in charge of brush division; Renshaw Smith jr., vice-president in charge of trade sales division, and J. L. O'Connor, secretary. The two new directors are Wheelock Whitney, Whitney Land Company, Minneapolis, and Cornelius Shields, Shields & Co.

Soybean, Olive Oil Export Licensing Provisions Ended

The special provisions governing the licensing of soybean oil for export to countries from which an equivalent amount of olive oil is imported into the United States was discontinued February 29 by the Office of International Trade.

The action was taken because olive oil has been placed under allocation by the International Emergency Food Committee, which will establish the import quota for the United States and certain other countries. Since the exchange of soybean oil for imported olive oil would be contrary to this agreement, it was explained, it was necessary to discontinue this procedure.

Innis, Speiden Reelects W.H. Sheffield President

Innis, Speiden & Co., drug manufacturer, New York, re-elected W. H. Sheffield president at the recent annual meeting of its stockholders. New officers chosen at the meeting were W. H. Sheffield jr. and E. T. Ladd, vice-presidents, and R. C. Palmer, secretary. Also re-elected were C. C. Wickstead; vice-president and treasurer, and G. S. Hamilton, vice-president and comptroller.

CMRA Chicago Meeting Off; Boston Session Set

The Chemical Market Research Association has cancelled its April 22 meeting in Chicago and scheduled one for April 8 in Boston, to be held in conjunction with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Present plans call for all-day sessions at MIT and an evening session at the Copley-Plaza hotel.

Texas Elf Carbon Company Elects Burdette President

Texas Elf Carbon Company, partly-owned subsidiary of Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., carbon black manufacturer, Boston, has elected Hugh Burdette, president. Mr. Burdette has been a member of the Cabot organization since 1920 and has been one of its vice-presidents since 1943.

SOCMA to Meet Mar. 10

The Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association will meet at the Commodore hotel, New York, on March 10 at 12:30 p.m. Feature of the meeting will be discussions of certain articles in the proposed ITO charter, which have serious implications for the industry.

Fats, Oils 1947 Imports 50% Higher Than 1946

United States imports of principal fats and oils during 1947 totaled approximately 1,370,000,000 pounds (in terms of oil), about 50 percent more than the 1946 imports but about 18 percent less than the 1935-39 average, the Department of Agriculture announced last week.

Receipts of copra and coconut oil (in terms of oil) approached 878,000,000 pounds, representing a 76 percent increase over the quantity imported a year ago and a 37 percent increase over the prewar average. Tung oil imports exceeded those of 1946 by 236 percent and were only 2,000,000 pounds less than in prewar years.

Over 63,000,000 pounds of palm oil were received, compared with only 38,000,000 pounds a year ago. Receipts are still 80 percent less than prewar, however. Sizable increases also were reported in imports of castor beans and oil, sesame seed, tea seed oil, and tucum kernels.

Imports for consumption of specified oils and oilseeds in 1947, compared with 1946, follow:—

	1947	1946
Babassu kernels, lbs.	22,283,000	39,463,000
oil, lbs.	1,747,000	2,314,000
Castor beans, lbs.	276,807,000	226,295,000
oil, lbs.	6,595,000	6,450,000
Flaxseed, bu.	282,000	3,394,000
Linseed oil, lbs.	117,326,000	94,405,000
Copra, short tons	677,000	394,526
Coconut oil, lbs.	23,559,000	2,353,000
Oiticica oil, lbs.	8,471,000	22,593,000
Olive oil—		
edible, lbs.	11,250,000	12,060,000
inedible, lbs.	248,000	163,000
Palm oil, lbs.	63,212,000	37,850,000
Sesame seed, lbs.	9,479,000	4,891,000
Tea seed oils, lbs.	6,377,000	88,000
Tucum kernels, lbs.	16,887,000	12,709,000
Tung oil, lbs.	121,564,000	36,267,000

Inter-Society Color Council Meets March 2

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Inter-Society Color Council will be held at the Pennsylvania hotel, New York, on March 2 and 3. The opening day's sessions will be devoted to a business meeting and reports from subcommittees studying problems on which the council is currently working.

On the second day papers will be presented on "Color Coordination in Industry," "Color Coordination for Human Efficiency and Safety," "The Home Furnishing Style Council Plans," "Color Engineering—A Dominant Factor in Human Relations," "Application of Modern Colorimetry to Plastics," "Color Coordinator in Mail Order and Retail Merchandise," "The 1947 Frazer-Manhattan," and "Color Coordination in Variety Merchandise."

Peterman Names Donohoe Technical Division Head

William Peterman, Inc., insecticide manufacturer, Newark, N. J., has appointed Dr. Heber C. Donohoe director of its newly-organized technical division. The division has been formed for the development, manufacture and supply of insecticides to industrial, institutional and other large scale users. Dr. Donohoe, who has been director of research for the company since 1943, served as insect specialist in the Department of Agriculture for many years.

Foreign Market Lists

Lists of foreign outlets for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence Division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 for a list for any one country:—

Chemical importers, dealers, Poland.

Fertilizer importers, dealers, manufacturers, exporters, Brazil.

Fire-fighting equipment importers, dealers, Brazil.

Fumigants and insecticides importers, dealers, Brazil.

Hospitals, Belgium; China.

Ice plants, Argentina; Netherlands; Netherlands West Indies; Philippines Republic.

Match manufacturers, Italy.

Medicinal and toilet preparation manufacturers, Austria.

Naval store importers, dealers, producers, exporters, Cuba, Netherlands.

Nonferrous metals and minerals importers, producers, exporters, Finland.

Paint and varnish manufacturers, exporters, Ecuador.

Paraffin wax importers, dealers, Mexico.

Plastic materials manufacturers, molders, laminators, Italy.

Market Review

Tartaric acid was reduced 4c. per pound without the reduction being immediately reflected in quotations on tartrates generally. Acid in quantities of 10,000 pounds, one shipment, became 41½c. per pound; smaller lots, 42c. to 42½c.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Vol. 153, No. 9, March 1, 1948. Published every Monday by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 59 John St., New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A. Subscription prices—United States and possessions, Cuba, Central America and South America, $5 a year; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $10. Entered as second-class matter, January 15, 1884, at the New York Post Office, under the act of March 3, 1879. Copyright, 1948, by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc.

Mexican Tariff Act Hit by 2 Industries

OPD Washington Bureau

Action of the Mexican government last December in sharply raising import duties on essential oils and paints was protested by representatives of the two industries at hearings last week before the Committee on Reciprocity Information. The hearing was held in accordance with an announcement previously made by the Department of State of intentions to negotiate a revision of Schedule I of the trade agreement now in force with Mexico.

The duty increases came about through issuance of a decree on December 15 by the Mexican government converting all specific rates into ad valorem or compound rates at levels equivalent to those prevailing in 1942. In the case of some essential oils this resulted in duty increases of as much as 33 percent. For paints the increase amounted to about 15 percent.

Felix K. Goudsmit, vice-president of Van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc., New York, testifying as chairman of the export committee of the Essential Oil Association, said that the most discriminating aspect of the new essential oils tariffs is in regard to the difference in duties based on whether the oil is packed in 200-kilo drums or smaller packages.

For some unknown reason, he stated, the tariff favors the packaging of the oil in the 200-kilo drums. Why this should be, he stated, the industry has never been able to understand, unless it is a desire of the Mexican government to accumulate a supply of drums for use, possibly, in its oil industry.

Under the former tariff there was a difference of about 12½ percent in the effective rate of duty in favor of packing the oil in the 200-kilo drums, which in itself was a hardship both to the exporter and the importer, but now the difference amounts to nearly 33 percent, which is unfair, he declared. Continuing, Mr. Goudsmit said:—

"Normally only the very cheapest essen-

—*Continued on page 72*

Du Pont Building Benzene Hexachloride Facilities

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, has started construction of a unit to manufacture benzene hexachloride at the Houston, Tex., works of its Grasselli Chemicals Department. The company has been manufacturing benzene hexachloride in limited quantities since 1946 and said that the decision to build new production facilities was the result of increased demand for the material.

Lazier Leaves Research Inst. for Pfizer Post

Dr. W. A. Lazier has resigned as director of the Southern Research Institute, Birmingham, Ala., to join the research staff of Charles Pfizer & Co., manufacturing chemists, New York. Dr. William N. Murray, jr., was promoted from assistant to acting director of the institute.

Foreign Sales Leads

Anyone interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating—not by telephone, please—with the OPD office:—

Abrasives, Milano, Italy (BI-8, agency).
Carborundum, Milano, Italy (BI-8, agency).
Caustic soda, Fortaleza, Brazil (BI-6, agency).
Chemicals, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (BI-4, agency); Salvador, Brazil (BI-5, agency); Cairo, Egypt (BI-15, agency).
Cosmetics, Bologna, Italy (BI-18, agency).
Drugs, Bologna, Italy (BI-16, agency); Bologna, Italy (BI-18, agency).
Dyes, Lisbon, Portugal (BI-2, agency); Florence, Italy (BI-12), Prato, Italy (BI-13).
Glass and ceramics materials, Lisbon, Portugal (BI-2, agency).
Isinglass, Florence, Italy (BI-14).
Medicinal specialties, Bologna, Italy (BI-16, agency); Bologna, Italy (BI-18, agency).
Mica, Florence, Italy (BI-14).
Naphthalene, Athens, Greece (BI-1).
Nonferrous metals, Eindhoven, Holland (BI-9).
Paint, Bologna, Italy (BI-7, agency); Florence, Italy (BI-12).
Pharmaceutical products, Ilheus, Brazil (BI-3, agency); Cairo, Egypt (BI-15, agency); Bologna, Italy (BI-16, agency).
Pigments, Florence, Italy (BI-12).
Plastics materials, Lisbon, Portugal (BI-2, agency).
Potassium bichromate, Athens, Greece (BI-1).
Refrigerants; Lisbon, Portugal (BI-2, agency).
Resins for soap and varnish manufacture, Florence, Italy (BI-11).
Rosin, Florence, Italy (BI-11).
Soap, Habana, Cuba (BI-10); Bologna, Italy (BI-18, agency).
Sodium hyposulphite, Athens, Greece (BI-1).
Sodium sulphite, Athens, Greece (BI-1).
Tanning materials, Lisbon, Portugal (BI-2, agency).
Textile chemicals, Lisbon, Portugal (BI-2, agency); Prato, Italy (BI-17, agency).

P.A.'s-Eye View of Business

Composite view, February 29, of purchasing agents composing the Business Survey Committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents

Two factors have had important effects on business in February—(1) decline of the grain markets and (2) extreme weather conditions. Industrial production, generally, is being maintained at previously reported highs, but the trend to increase has stopped, and a slight downturn is reported by purchasing executives. Much of this change is attributed to work stoppages caused by weather conditions which have affected fuel and material deliveries.

At the same time, the increase in backlogs of new orders showed a marked decline from January, 18 percent reporting increases, compared to 30 percent in January, with 60 percent retaining an unchanged but satisfactory order position. This sharp change in the new business trend reflects the declines in the sensitive commodity markets. Those directly concerned with the commodities affected, have noted an acute shrinkage in future orders. Others are taking a closer position on forward buying, awaiting a clearer view of the markets. Some of the optimism has disappeared—changed, not to pessimism, but to a more conservative policy.

On the whole, purchasing agents express confidence in the immediate future, looking on the market drop as a necessary and healthy adjustment long overdue, and are prepared to proceed with caution.

Commodity Prices

Overall, industrial prices, which had been slowly trending upward in the past few months, show a decline—principally in products related to the speculative commodity markets. Most of the other items indicate a leveling off, the principal exception being steel. The recent increase is too new to have a bearing on current prices. Not all steel is included in the rise. How much will be passed on to end-products, is not known.

Competition, however, is becoming sharper in many fabricated products. Worker productivity is increasing. The drift is toward a buyers' market. These deflationary forces, continuing to grow, will probably affect the general price structure in the not too distant future.

Inventories

Industrial inventories show a slight dip for the month, with fewer companies reporting any increase, since October. Many comment that any increase is temporary, due to production interruptions, freight tie-ups, and car shortages. The policy for the near future is to tighten up even more, wherever possible, and hold to current production needs as supplies continue to increase, meeting demands in shorter time.

Steel and aluminum are the principal short supply items. Requisitions are being carefully screened to secure strict control over inventories.

Buying Policy

The first impact of the commodity market change was on buying policy. A shorter range is dictated by the price uncertainties, coupled with slowing up of new orders and further pressure for control of inventory. The trend of buying for ninety days and under continues, with 92 percent holding to that coverage, compared to 87 percent in January. The real change in buying attitude has come within the "hand-to-mouth to ninety-day" bracket. Sixty days is the coverage most desired, but many are trying to hold commitments under this. Extreme caution is being exercised.

Specific Commodity Changes

The February steel price increases came as a surprise to most buyers, in the face of commodity and stockmarket changes. Otherwise, hard goods had shown a tendency to level off or reduce with increasing competition.

Up were:—Acetylene, alcohol, benzol, cement, carbon black, coke, fuel oil, glass, polystrene, tallow, zinc alloys.

In tight supply:—Acetate-rayon yarn, aluminum, burlap bags, bolts, caustics, chain, copper, cotton goods, dextrins, dyestuffs, fuel oil, gas, gasoline, lead, dry lumber, nails, specialty papers, paraffin wax, pipe, tin, valves, prime Western zinc.

Lower prices noted:—Grains, paper boxes, botanicals, boot twine, cotton, small motors, some fats, feed, foods, hides, leather, mercury, paper towels, rubber, soap, sugar, weatherproofed wire.

Easier to get:—Corrugated boxes, brass, some hardware, line hardware, paper supplies, plastic materials.

Employment

The trend is a little on the downside. The rate of increase has slowed down perceptibly. Sixty-eight percent, however, report maintaing high production employment. There has been some strike and wage demand talk, but it has not created much uneasiness. The prospect of a drop in living costs and the possibility of layoffs if production turns down are brakes on strike influences.

Canada

The general business picture has not changed noticeably—somewhat down from last month. Prices are firm, with trend to advance. Inventories are being reduced. Employment is off—lack of imports under the austerity program given as the cause. Buying policy within three months' limits.

Washington Talks It Over

The OPD Observer

A little, four-page bill dropped into the house hopper a few days ago by a second-termer New England congressman has produced a bigger explosion in the oil industry than anything since the days when Harold Ickes was trying to put the oil industry under Federal control under the guise of conserving this natural resource. The bill, known as the Heselton proposal, would do just that, but with more public appeal in its purpose—to see to it that the public gets all the fuel oil it needs, not only for the remaining months of this Winter, but in the future as well.

Under ordinary conditions and in the light of the present political picture, with the Republican party attempting to make a showing as being opposed to government controls, the Heselton proposal could be written off as just one of the 5500 bills covering every conceivable subject that have been presented to the house. But these are not ordinary times in the oil industry. Supplies are short; steel is short; tankcars and other forms of oil transportation are short; and the level of oil in the tanks of home consumers is low. Consequently a terrific pressure has been built up from many quarters demanding that Congress do something about the situation. And when pressure from the home districts becomes great enough almost anything can happen. This is what is worrying the oil industry.

In all probability Federal control of the industry would not produce an extra barrel of oil. If the results of Federal control over the railroads and the power industries can serve as a criterion, about the most that would be accomplished would be the hamstringing of management. Mr. Heselton doesn't say exactly what his plans on the bill are. He is waiting and watching the situation to see whether the oil industry can lift itself out of the present difficulties. And another thing he wants explained clearly by the industry is why it has become necessary to increase prices.

Dye Export Curb Urged

Consumers of coaltar dyes are pressuring the government to do something toward

—*Continued on page 40*

Hercules Powder Shifts Snyder and Autenreith

Hercules Powder Company has transferred Jordan P. Snyder to its main office in Wilmington, Del., and has named Dr. John Autenreith to succeed Mr. Snyder as synthetics department technical sales representative in St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. Snyder joined the Hercules organization in 1942 at the experiment station near Wilmington. When the synthetics department opened a sales office in St. Louis in 1947, he was placed in charge. Dr. Autenreith also joined the company as a member of the research staff at the experiment station, and was transferred to the synthetics department's technical staff in 1944.

Continental Ore Company Organizes Chemical Division

Continental Ore Company, New York, has organized a chemical division under the direction of H. S. Ten Eyck, former vice-president of the Southern Phosphate Corporation. The company said that the organization of a chemical department resulted from the fact that industrial and agricultural chemicals are playing a large part in its present tonnage and future plans.

TAPPI Reviews New Research Developments

Technical sessions devoted to research on fibrous agricultural residues, microbiological control, acid pulping, and other aspects of the pulping and paper making industry featured the thirty-third annual meeting of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, held at the Commodore hotel, New York, on February 23 to 26.

W. F. Gillespie, of the Gaylord Container Corporation, Bogalusa, La., was reelected president of the association, and A. E. Bachmann, of Missisquoi Corporation, Sheldon Springs, Vt., was elected vice-president. Elected to the executive committee were F. C. Goodwill, St. Regis Paper Corporation, Deferiet, N. Y.; H. W. Bialkowsky, Weyerhauser Timber Company, Everett, Wash.; W. B. Lincoln, jr., of Inland Container Corporation, Indianapolis, and A. L. Sherwood, Southerland Paper Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Principal feature of Mr. Gillespie's annual report was that the executive committee felt that the group should sponsor its own official publication, which will appear as a monthly devoted to scientific articles and news of local sections.

Mr. Gillespie also urged that the invitation of the Pacific Coast section that the 1949 Fall meeting be held there be accepted. Four Fall meetings will be held this year:—third engineering conference at Buffalo, October 25 to 28; fundamental research meeting, Madison, Wis., on August 17 to 20; testing division, Pittsburgh, October 11 to 13, and mechanical pulping, Poland Springs, Me., on September 27 to 29.

R. G. Macdonald, association secretary, reported that total membership on December 31, 1947, amounted to 3,101, an advance of 373 for the calendar year. He said that corporate memberships made an even sharper proportionate gain during the year, increasing by 34 to a total of 201.

Fibrous Agricultural Residues

B. Franklin Stahl, Terre Haute Paper Company, Terre Haute, Ind., stated that the chief advantages in using sodium sulphite for cooking agricultural residues are claimed to be a reduction in the use of lime with its attendant advantages on the paper machine, and through the absence of caustic soda the hemicelluloses are not dissolved from the straw or other residue, thereby making for a better yield from the pulp.

Mr. Stahl pointed out that the cost of running a sodium sulphite cook will vary between mills. All mills show a considerably increased chemical cost per ton of board when using this compound, he said, and a further cost analysis will have to be worked out to justify such added expense.

C. J. Willard, of the Ohio Agricultural

—*Continued on page 48*

Sherwin-Williams Company Advances Egeler and Mason

The Sherwin-Williams Company, paint manufacturer, Cleveland, has appointed C. K. Egeler assistant manager of its pigment, chemical and color division, New York, and has named L. A. Mason to head the export branch of that department.

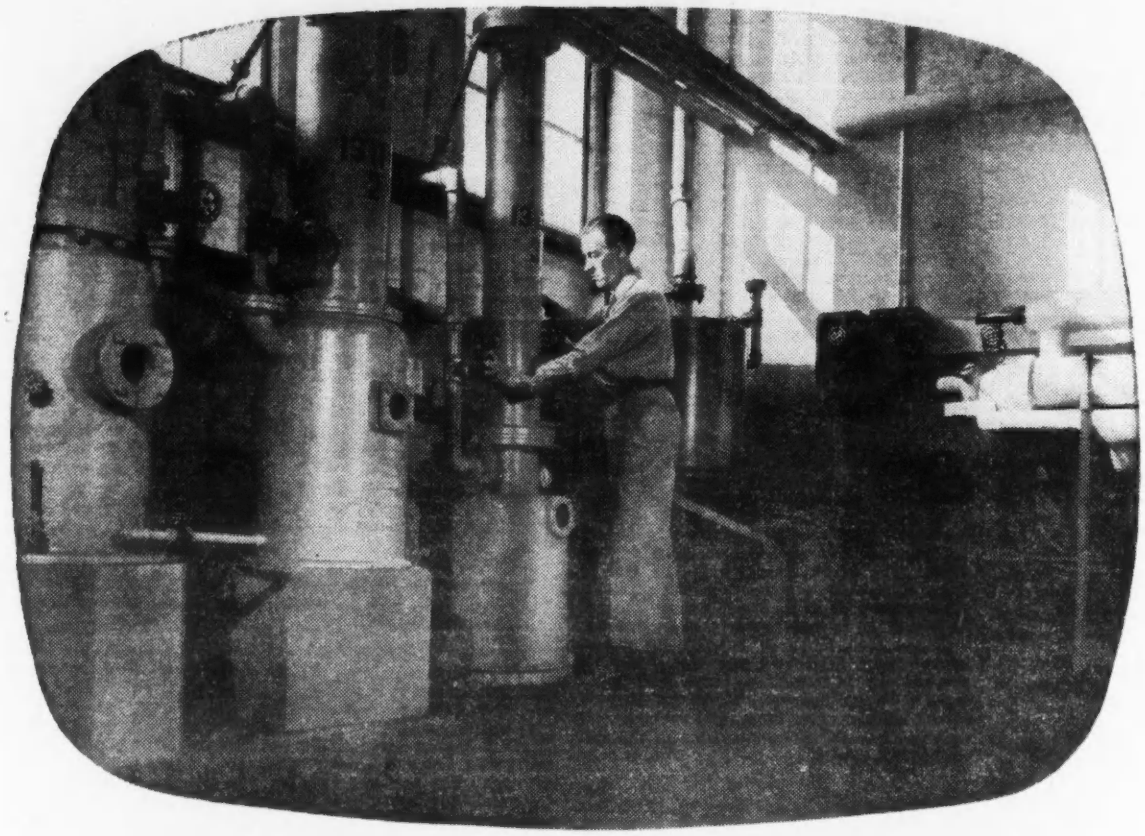
Mr. Egeler started with the company in 1936 as a development chemist in Chicago, and shortly thereafter became assistant to the sales manager of the Chicago division. In 1940 he was transferred to New York, and from 1943 until the present has served as a sales representative for the New York division of the pigment, chemical and color division.

Mr. Mason joined the company's industrial sales division in Cleveland in 1939. In the following year he was transferred to the pigment, chemical and color division in Cleveland, and after a period in the armed services was named assistant to the executive vice-president of the company.

Monsanto Names A. W. Low To Plastic Division Post

Monsanto Chemical Company has appointed Allan W. Low general superintendent of the new formaldehyde plant of its plastic division in Springfield, Mass. Mr. Low was formerly with the General Chemical Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation for twelve years in manufacturing research and administrative capacities.

He joined the General Chemical Division in 1936 and was assistant manager of research and later assistant manager of its development division until 1941. During the war he was technical superintendent of a high explosive plant at Point Pleasant, W. Va., and later became assistant plant manager. From 1945 until the present he was in charge of the phosphate development program at General Chemical's Marcus Hook, Pa., plant.



Accurate Control of Iodides

For over sixty years N.Y.Q. has been a leading producer of Iodides. Year after year we have met every type of production problem. Year after year we have carefully checked the quality of raw materials. The latest, most modern equipment has been installed. Through rigid control of all stages of production, we have maintained a standard of uniformity which assures you that your products made from N.Y.Q. chemicals will be top quality.

Specify N.Y.Q. on your orders:

POTASSIUM IODIDE, U.S.P.
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Chemical—Jelling agent for hydrocarbons (claimed to have remarkable properties in this respect).

Calcium Ligninsulphonate

Chemical—Dispersing agent for various purposes.

Leather—Tanning agent.

Mechanical—Aid in grinding processes.

Miscellaneous—Dispersing agent for various uses in processing industries.

Power—Agent for treating boiler water. Ingredient of boiler-water compounds.

4-Chlor-2-methylphenoxyacetic Acid

Herbicide—Toxicant for weeds (works on the basis of over-stimulating growth).

Cyclohexyl Sulpho-N-dibutylamide

Adhesives—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in adhesives compositions containing cellulose esters or ethers.

Ceramic—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic products.

Chemical—Solvent and plasticizer (Brit. 520162) for cellulose esters and ethers.

Cosmetic—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in nail enamels and lacquers containing cellulose esters or ethers as base material.

Electrical—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in insulating compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of non-scatterable glass and as coatings for decorating and protecting glassware.

Leather—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for decorating and protecting leathers and leather goods.

Metal-Fabricating—Plasticizer (Brit. 520-162) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in coating compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used for protecting and decorating articles of various materials.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing cellulose esters or ethers.

Paper—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for decorating and protecting articles made of paper or pulp.

Photographic—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in making films from cellulose esters or ethers.

Plastics—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in making laminated-fiber and molded articles, and plastics from or containing cellulose esters or ethers.

Resins—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in making artificial resins from or containing cellulose esters or ethers.

Rubber—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods.

Stone—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

Deltadeltadimethylhexene

Chemical—Organic compound offered (U. S. 2151252) as interesting to chemical manufacturers.

Dicyclohexylguanidin

Insecticide and Fungicide—Repellant (U.S. 2274476) for clothes moth.

Heads Insecticide Sales

David W. Lynch has been appointed sales manager of the insecticide division of the Velsicol Corporation, Chicago. Mr. Lynch recently resigned as vice-president of the John Powell Company, insecticide manufacturer, New York, where he had been engaged in sales activities for fourteen years.

SCI Told of Search For New Antibiotics

Research directed towards the discovery of new antibotics and the improvement of penicillin and streptomycin was described by Dr. Peter Regna, Charles Pfizer & Co., at a recent meeting of the American section of the Society of Chemical Industry in New York.

He reported on clinical tests now being conducted with chloromycetin against typhus, parrot disease and other virus infections, and on aerosporin against whooping cough. He took note of the fact that penicillin and streptomycin are resisted by certain bacterial infections, fungus infections and those caused by extremely tiny bacteria and viruses, and cited such compounds as sublitin, bacitracin and polymyxin as possibilities for closing the gaps in the microbial spectrum.

Dr. Regna then took up the attempts being made to improve penicillin and strepto-

—*Continued on page 62*

Canadian Chemical Inst. Meets June 7-10

The annual conference of the Chemical Institute of Canada will be held at the Mount Royal hotel, Montreal, from June 7 to 10. As the result of previous experience, the time available for technical sessions has been increased this year to two full days.

Carbide Now Operating Oak Ridge Laboratory

Monsanto Chemical Company will transfer today all responsibility for the operation of the Clinton Laboratories, Oak Ridge, Tenn., to the Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, which will operate the laboratories under the name of Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

Monsanto will transfer to the Oak Ridge National Laboratory Division of Carbide & Carbon all purchase orders outstanding as of the close of business February 29, and invoices for all material, equipment or supplies received after today will be paid by the Carbide & Carbon division.

Dinsmoor Heads American Potash Development Staff

American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles, has appointed Daniel S. Dinsmoor director of development. Mr. Dinsmoore, consultant and a former, vice-presi-

Daniel S. Dinsmoor

dent of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, will make his headquarters at the company's Los Angeles offices, where he will work in close association with Samuel Cottrell, vice-president in charge of technical operations.

Mr. Dinsmoor started in the industrial chemicals field with the Merrimac Chemical Company in 1917. He became superintendent of that company's plant in Everett, Mass., in 1926, and retained that position when the company was acquired by Monsanto in 1929. In 1932 he was sent to England for two years to assist in technical and administrative assignments.

Association Meeting Dates

Affiliated Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, March 14-18.

American Association of Cereal Chemists, Netherlands Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 23-28.

American Chemical Society, Chicago, April 19-23.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, Mount Washington hotel, Bretton Woods, N. H., June 7-10.

American Institute of Chemists, Pennsylvania hotel, New York, May 7.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, New York, November 7-10.

American Oil Chemists Society, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., May 4-6.

American Management Association, Packaging Exposition, Cleveland, O., April 26-30.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Nacional de Cuba, Havana, Cuba, April 12-14.

American Society of Brewing Chemists, Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., April 28-May 1.

American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, San Francisco, August 8.

American Society for Testing Materials, Book-Cadillac hotel, Detroit, Mich., June 21-25.

Animal Health Institute, St. Paul, Minn., April 19-20.

Associated Chain Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, March 7-11.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, Sheraton hotel, New York, April 28.

Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C., April 26-29.

Chemical Institute of Canada, Mount Royal hotel, Montreal, June 7-10.

Chemical Market Research Association, Biltmore hotel, New York, March 12.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, Roosevelt hotel, New York, March 9-10.

Drug Chemical and Allied Trade Section, New York Board of Trade, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 11.

Druggists Supply Corporation, Pennsylvania hotel, New York, March 7-12.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, Pennsylvania hotel, New York, March 8-10.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Congress hotel, Chicago, November 4-6.

Greater New York Safety Council Pennsylvania hotel, New York, April 13-15.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, Skytop Inn, Skytop, Pa., June 3.

National Association of Corrosion Engineers, Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, Mo., April 5-8.

National Association of Purchasing Agents, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 31-June 2.

National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, Monmouth hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., June 14-16.

National Confectioners Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, June 20-25.

National Farm Chemurgic Council, Fontenelle hotel, Omaha, Nebr., March 3-6.

National Fisheries Institute, Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, April 6-10.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Congress hotel, Chicago, November 8-10.

National Plastics Exhibition, Grand Central Palace, New York, September 27-October 2.

National Petroleum Association, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 21-23.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, Palm Beach, Biltmore hotel, Palm Beach, Fla., April 3-8.

Natural Gasoline Association, Texas hotel, Fort Worth, Tex., March 24-26.

Proprietary Association, Claridge hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 24-26.

Society of the Plastics Industry, Ambassador hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 20-21.

Southern Paint and Varnish Production Club, Atlanta-Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga., March 11-12.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee, Pa., May 25-27.

Toilet Goods Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 18-20.

Purchasing Agents Told Of ERP Essentialities

Prompt and adequate provision for the basic objectives of the European recovery plan was urged by Philip D. Reed, chairman of the board of the General Electric Company, in an address to purchasing agents February 25. Such action was declared to be necessary and obligatory for the United States in its unsought but inescapable responsibility for peace and progress in a world which is the battleground of conflicting political and social ideologies. Peace with freedom for man must be won, Mr. Reed said, and it can be won only with recognition of the opposition of Russia to all that is relevant to the stability desired and needed by the Western peoples.

Mr. Reed addressed the purchasing-sales dinner of the Purchasing Agents Association of New York, at which there were more than 800 members of the purchasing and selling branches of business in New York and the areas of five other local groups of purchasing agents. Representatives of the National Association of Purchasing Agents also were there. Garnet T. Dickson, NAPA president, and George A. Renard, its secretary-treasurer, spoke of purchasing agents' responsibilities and opportunities in their welcoming and greeting of the dinner assemblage.

World stability and peace demand economic, political, and psychological warfare now, said Mr. Reed; their demand for military combat is not beyond the realms of probability. The opponents of police states must be enlisted fully on the side of freedom, and this, as Mr. Reed sees it, calls for full realization of what is needed for recovery—cash-and-carry trade will not suffice. The United States must be neither penurious nor profligate in its endeavor to assist Europe to recover, Mr. Reed said; an adequate starting fund should be provided, but no overall amount can be determined. Many things are potential to increase or cut the costs.

Administration of the European recovery plan should not be unduly restricted by statutory provision, in Mr. Reed's opinion. Broad basic principles and objections should be clearly laid down, but flexibility of procedure is essential to success. Inflationary effects at home must be avoided, but, Mr. Reed emphasized, it will be necessary to face and to deal with the fact that exports are not even the major cause of current and threatening inflation.

FWDA Sets Program For March Meeting

The Federal Wholesale Druggists Association has completed the program for its mid-year meeting, to be held at the Pennsylvania hotel, New York, on March 8 to 10. The first and third days of the meeting will be devoted to wholesalers sessions, and will be closed meetings. On the second day a joint meeting on profession-industry trends and wholesaler-retailer promotional activities will be held. The program is as follows:—

Monday, March 8

The morning will be devoted to discussions for buyers and wholesalers and a luncheon meeting for wholesalers only. In the afternoon there will be a wholesale forum, with the following topics for discussion by the speakers indicated:

"Adaption of Punch Card Tabulating Equipment," by O. A. Kendall, Remington Rand, Inc.; "Experiences with Tabulating Equipment in Wholesale Drug Operations," by T. H. Rosow, of D. A. Rosow; "Inventory Taking," by E. M. Richards, United Wholesale Druggists; "Experiences in Constructing a New Wholesale House," by Samuel

—*Continued on page 62*

NSRB Names Pratt Petroleum Consultant

OPD Washington Bureau

Wallace E. Pratt, petroleum geologist, has been appointed consultant and adviser to the National Security Resources Board by Arthur M. Hill, chairman of the board. He will take office March 1. Mr. Pratt is a former vice-president of Humble Oil Company and later was vice-president of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, now Esso Standard Oil Company. He has been in retirement since 1945.

Foreign Trade Council To Meet Nov. 8-10

The thirty-fifth national foreign trade convention, sponsored by the National Foreign Trade Council, will be held November 8 to 10 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York. An outline of the convention program will be announced in the near future.

MERCK IS SERVING THE INSECTICIDE INDUSTRY AS A BASIC SOURCE OF SUPPLY FOR DDT

An aerial view of the Main Plant of Merck & Co., Inc. at Rahway, N. J.

Because of greatly expanded production and sufficient raw materials, we now are in a position to serve an increasing number of manufacturers of DDT insecticides.

The product we offer is—

DDT

TECHNICAL

(dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane)

Setting point 89° C. Minimum

For Manufacturing Purposes Only

Please address your inquiry to the Insecticide Products Department, Merck & Co., Inc. Rahway, N. J.

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

February 27, 1948

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 gals., works..lb. .11½ - .12
5 and 10 gals., works.....lb. .12 - .16
tanks, works .....lb. .09½ - .10½
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, fib. dms.....lb. .65 - .75
tech., fib. dms.....lb. .38 - .45
Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .23 - .26
kgs. .....lb. .28 - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - .41
smaller lots .....lb. .41 - .42
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. all. E. .....lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .14½ - —
tanks frt. alld. E.....lb. .12 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib., dms., works..lb. .61 - —
bbls., works.....lb. .67½ - —
Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., works.lb. .75 - —
fib. dms., works.....lb. .67 - —
Acetoacetorthochloroanilide, bbls., works .....lb. 1.02 - —
fib. dms., works.....lb. 1.15 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10½ - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .08 - —
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .50 - —
smaller containers, works.....lb. 55 - 60
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works.....lb. .55 - .60
Acetyltributyl citrate, dms. .....lb. .43 - .51
smaller pkgs. .....lb. .54 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, dms.....lb. .36 - .44
smaller pkgs. .....lb. .47 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .07½ - —
Acetic, com'l or redist. 28%, bbls... 100 lbs. 3.78 - 4.08
50%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 7.56 - 7.81
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.45 - 9.70
80%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 10.80 - 11.05
glacial, synthetic, C.P., dms., works 100 lbs. 13.50 - 14.00
tanks, works .....100 lbs. 7.62 - 8.62
tech., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 10.07 - 11.00
USP, dms., works.....100 lbs. 11.70 - 12.00
Acetic acid price ranges above are c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 100-lb. lots..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .51 - .64
standard, fine, cryst., gran. (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same bags..lb. .45 - .50
Freight equalized, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted. .....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
tech., bbls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP, powd., dms., kgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic, USP, dms., 500-kilo lots .. ..kilo. 24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots.....kilo. 25.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo. 25.35 - —
5-kilo lots.....kilo. 25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots.....kilo. 26.41 - —
500 grams.....kilo. 27.47 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.75
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .42 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
Betanaphthol, bbls., works.....lb. 1.15 - 1.22
Betanaphthol benzoate, bbls., works.....lb. 1.15 - 1.22
Betanaphthol methyl ether, bbls., works.....lb. 1.15 - 1.22
Betanaphthol sodium, bbls., works.....lb. 1.15 - 1.22
Betanaphthol, synthetic, bbls., works.....lb. 1.15 - 1.22
Betanaphthoxynaphthoic, bbls., works.....lb. 1.15 - 1.22
Boric, tech., 99.5%, cryst., paper bgs., c.l., frt. split.....ton. 124.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton. 144.80 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse.. .....ton. 149.70 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l., frt. split..ton. 104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi..ton. 124.80 - 125.00
less ton lots, same basis..ton. 129.70 - 130.00
bbls., c.l., frt. split.....ton. 124.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi..ton. 141.70 - 145.00
less car lots, same basis..ton. 149.70 - 150.00
gran., bulk .....ton. 95.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., frt. split..ton. 99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton. 119.70 - 120.00
less ton lots, same basis..ton. 124.80 - 125.00
bbls., c.l., frt. split.....ton. 119.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton. 139.70 - 140.00
less ton lots, same basis..ton. 144.70 - 145.00
USP $25 per ton higher.
Broenner's, bbls. .....lb. 1.32 - 1.34
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .35 - —
tankcars, works .....lb. .33 - —
Cacodylic, bots.....lb. 12.00 - 16.50
Camphoric, natural, dms.....lb. 8.00 - 8.50
synth., dms.....lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Capric, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .50½
Caprylic, 99%, dms.....lb. .50 - .50½
Castor oil, split, dms.....lb. .35½ - .39½
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03½ - .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½ - —
Chromic, 99½%-99.8%, dms., c.l....lb. .21½ Nom.
l.c.l .....lb. .22½ - .23½
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., bbls. .....lb. .25½ - —
dms., c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.....lb. .24½ - —
kgs. .....lb. .25½ - —
Anhydrous citric acid powder, ¾c. per lb. higher.
USP, cryst., bbls., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.....lb. .25½ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .26 - —
kgs. .....lb. .26½ - —
Acid, citric, USP, gran., fine gran., bbls., c.l..lb. .22 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.....lb. .22½ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23 - —
kgs. .....lb. .23½ - —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.
Cleve's, bbls., mixed.....lb. .61 - .65
Coconut oil, dist., dms.....lb. .20½ - .30
Corn oil, s.d., dms.....lb. .21½ - .22
Cottonseed, dist., dms.....lb. .21½ - .22
Cresylic, dom., coaltar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. .....gal. 1.48 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.51 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.42 - —
Petroleum, 185° C to 205° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles..gal. .99 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.01 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .91 - —
190° C to 220° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles..gal. .91½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .93½ - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .83½ - —
210° C to 240° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles..gal. .76 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .75 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .65 - —
235° C to 271° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles..gal. .68½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .70½ - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60½ - —
Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, works.lb. .85 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .85 - .95
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
F (see Acid, monosulphonic)
Folic, bots.....gm. 2.00 - 2.10
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works....lb. .12 - .13
l.c.l., works .....lb. .12½ - .14½
90%, cbys., c.l., works.....lb. .12½ - .13½
l.c.l., works .....lb. .13 - .14½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms.....lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF V, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.40 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.43 - 1.45
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots....lb. 1.23 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.26 - 1.28
Gamma, bbls. .....lb. 1.03 - 1.07
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots.....lb. .28 - .31
dms. .....lb. .14 - —
kgs. .....lb. .16 - —
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, bbls., works.....lb. .50 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.52 - 2.54
57%, cbys. .....lb. 2.85 - 2.85
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E..lb. .48 - —
tech., 48%, cbys., dlvd. E.....lb. .45 - —
34%, cbys., dlvd. E.....lb. .35 - .37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works.....lb. .80 - 1.00
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots.....lb. .30 - .40
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works..lb. .19 - 19½
tanks, works .....lb. .16 - —
30%, steel dms., works.....lb. .09 - —
48%, steel dms., works.....lb. .12 - —
52%, steel dms., works.....lb. .12½ - —
60%, steel dms., works.....lb. .18½ - —
70%, steel dms., works.....lb. .15 - —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.....lb. 08 - 09
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila..lb. .084 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis. .....lb. .085 - —
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns.....lb. .75 - 77
J, bbls., works, 20% basis.....lb. 2.42 - —
L, bbls., works.....lb. .73 - —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more. .....lb. .14½ - —
smaller lots .....lb. .15 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or less.....lb. .24½ - 24¾
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more. .....lb. .17¾ - —
10 or less.....lb. .18¾ - —
80%, bbls., 5 or less.....lb. .31¾ - 32½
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.80 - —
cbys., works .....100 lbs. 5.70 - —
44%, bbls., c.l. works.....100 lbs. 8.15 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
cbys., works .....100 lbs. 9.95 - —
USP XII, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .59
Laurent's, bbls. .....lb. .70 - —
Lauric, dist., 85-90%, dms.....lb. .40 - .40½
60%, dms. .....lb. .35 - .35½
Linseed oil, light, dms.....lb. .40 - .40½
Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. 26 - .30
Anhydride (see M).
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.40 - 2.60
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit.....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit .....lb. .008¾ - .09
Molybdic, kgs., works .....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99% dms..lb. .22 - .23
tech., flake, 96-97%, bbls.....lb. .17½ - 19½
Monosulphonic, bbls. .....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works. .....100 lbs. 1.50 - 1.70
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.90
tanks, E. works.....ton. 18.00 - 18.20
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 1.85 - 2.00
tanks, E. works.....ton. 20.00 - 21.00
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.50
tanks, E. works.....ton. 22.00 - 26.00
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra. .....lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys., extra.....lb. .06½ - —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .08½ - —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .45 Nom.
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .13 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .10 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., extra, works. .....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .17 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid L).
Naphthol(1)-6-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6,-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).
Acid, naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid J).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broener's).
Neville and Winthers, dms.....lb. .73 - .76
Nicotinic, USP, dms., works.....kilo. 6.00 - 6.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works... .....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.95
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works .....100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.45
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 6.25 - 6.95
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E works.....100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.45
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra. .....lb. .12 - —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra.....lb. .15 - —
dealers, cbys., extra.....lb. .13½ - —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra.....lb. .13½ - —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .13½ - .14
10,000 lbs., works.....lb. .13½ - .14½
smaller lots, works.....lb. .14½ - .15½
Palm oil, white, dist., dms.....lb. .21½ - 21¾
Para-aminobenzoic, purified, dms., works..lb. 4.00 - —
technical, bbls., works.....lb. 1.70 - —
Paranaethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic, cns. .....lb. .80 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., wks. .....lb. .85 - —
Peanut oil, s.d., dms.....lb. .21½ - .22
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.51 - 1.75
Phenylglycollic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..... .....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.00
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald.. .....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 6.00 - 7.50
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald. .....100 lbs. 6.10 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld..... .....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tanks, works, frt equald.... .....100 lbs. 4.60 - —
USP XII, 85%, 100-lb. cbys., c.l..lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11½ - 13
70-lb. cbys .....lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11½ - 13
dilut., 10%, cbys. djns.....lb. .07 - 07½
Picramic, bgs.....lb. .67 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Propionic, nat., dms., works.....lb. .18 - —
tanks, works..... .....lb. .17 - —
synth., pure, dms., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works..... .....lb. .21 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. No prices
N.F., cryst., dms.....lb. 2.80 - 3.03
resub., dms.....lb. 3.30 - 3.45
Pyroligneous, bbls., incl., l.c.l., ex whse..gal. .43 - —
Ricinoleate (see Acid, castor oil, sulphated).
S, bbls., works.....lb. 2.74 - —
Salicylic, tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .38 - —
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .40 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - —
Sebacic, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
Soybean oil, s.d., c.l., works.....lb. .21½ - .22
Stearic, double pressed, bgs.....lb. .33 - .34
single pressed, bgs.....lb. .32½ - .33
triple pressed, bgs.....lb. .35½ - .36½
Succinic bbls.....lb. .87 - .90
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works. .....100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.50 - 2.20
tanks, E. works.....ton. 12.25 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works .....100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.45
tanks, E. works.....ton. 15.00 - —
98%, tanks, E. works.....ton 17.50 - 18.50
CP, N.F., consumers cbys., extra..lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots., cs., extra.....lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys., extra.....lb. .06½ - —
9-lb. bots., cs., extra.....lb. .08½ - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works..ton. 19.50 - 20.50
Tallow, dist., dms.....lb. .29½ - .30¼
Tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms.....lb. .68 - .69
70-72%, dms. .....lb. .80 - .85
75-76%, dms. .....lb. .86 - .90
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.47 - 1.55
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots....lb. 1.35 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.36 - 1.50
Tartaric, USP, bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .41½ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .42 - —
dms. .....lb. .44 - .45
kgs. .....lb. .42½ - —
Thioglycollic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100%..lb. 1.95 - 2.00
tech., bbls., cbys., basis 100%..lb. 1.40 - —
Tobias, bbls. .....lb. .62 - —
Toluenesulphonic, dms., works....lb. 20 - —
Trichloracetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic, CP, 100-lb, pkgs.....lb. 3.30 - —
pure, 100-lb. kgs.....lb. 3.10 Nom.
Aconite leaves, bls. .....lb. .60 - .65
Root, bls. .....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots....oz. 32.50 - —
cryst., potent. bots.....oz. 85.00 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .31 - .42
tanks, works .....lb. .29½ - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adonis vernalis herb, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Agar .....lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Agaric, white, bls. .....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Agrimony herb, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Albumen (eggs), edible flake, bbls...lb. 2.95 - 3.00
powd., bbls.....lb. 3.00 - 3.05
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble)
light, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .70 - .75
Egg (see Albumen).

Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .25 - —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss....lb. .17 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.)
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .72 - .80
dms. .....lb. .68 - .88
Butyl, normal, ferment, lll., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .30½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .34 - —
tankwagon, frt. alld. E.....lb. .34½ - —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .33½ - —
l.c.l., frt alld. E.....lb. .34½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .32 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .17 - —
Normal butyl alcohol prices in West, ½c. per lb. higher
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. 12 - 12½
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .12½ - .14
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .10½ - 12
tertiary, dms., c.l.....lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., dms. .....lb. .14 - —
tanks .....lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .27 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .24½ - —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 2.25 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.30 - 2.55
Cinnamic, bots. .....lb. 3.00 - —
Denatured, CD12, CD13, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. 1.00½ - 1.02½
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R.gal. 1.04½ - 1.11½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. .93½ - .95½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss R..gal. 1.00 - 1.03
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.04 - 1.12
tanks, same basis.....gal. 96 - 98
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. 1.00 - 1.03
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.04 - 1.12
tanks, same basis.....gal. .96 - .98
SD2H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. .98 - 1.01½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.02 - 1.10½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .94 - 94½
SD29, denatured with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.08 - 1.13
tanks, same basis.....gal. .97 - —
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those of SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.
Special solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E Miss. R..gal. 1.05 - 1.03½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.07 - 1.12½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .96 - .98½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Diacetone, acetone tree, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13½ - .14½
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .14 - .15½
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .12 - .13
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½ - —
Ethyl, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd, E. Miss. R..gal. 18.10 - 18.13
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 18.14 - 18.22
tanks, same basis.....gal. 18.03 - 18.06
Absolute, dms., c.l., same basis. .....gal. 19.03 - 19.10
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 19.11 - 19.19
tanks, same basis.....gal. 19.00 - 19.03
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .30½ - —
tanks, works .....lb. .28½ - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works.....lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol, Isobutyl).
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .12 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd..gal. .50½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd .....gal. .53½ - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .41 - —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd...gal. .54½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .57½ - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .45 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots....lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Phenylethyl, dms.....lb. 2.30 - 2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis..lb. .60 - .68
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia..lb. .47 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y.....lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .41 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y.....lb. .36 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works.....lb. .15 - .16
denaturing grade, dms.....gal. 1.35 - 1.48
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .76 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Mexican, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works .....lb. .99 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½ - —
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. 30 - 31
Curacao, kgs.....lb. 35 - 36
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. 35 - 36

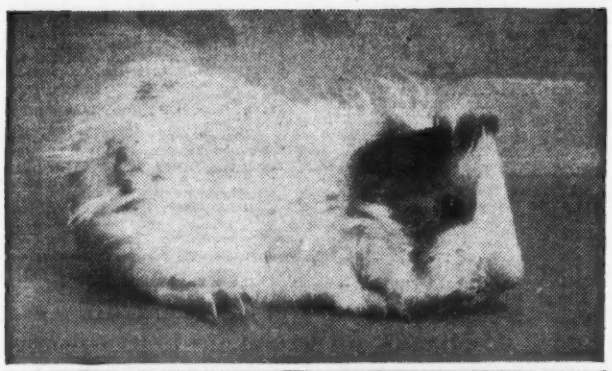
Aloin—Asbestine

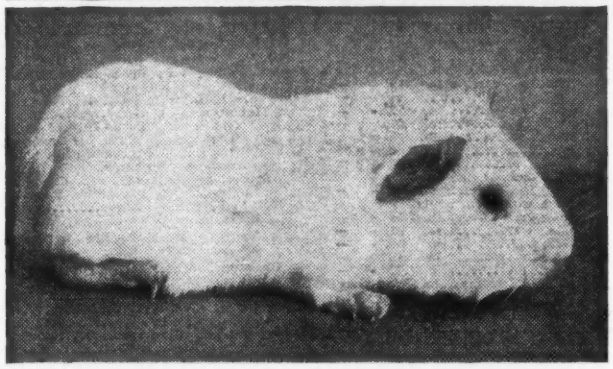
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 3.75 - 4.05
Alphacellulose, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .04 - .15
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .64 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .35 - .35¼
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld..lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .31 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .27½- .30
Alphapinene, tanks, S. works....gal. .47 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .18 - —
Alphatocopherol, ampuls.....kilo. 750.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., kgs. lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., works...100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls.....lb. 12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, classified grade, grd., kgs., works..lb. .35 - .37
top grade, grd., kgs., works.....lb. .60 - .67
unclassified, grd., kgs., works...lb. 10½- .40
Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¼- —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .06¾
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works...lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
Formate, solution, 19° Be., bbls., c.l., lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., works.ton. 56.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 76.00 - —
light, bgs., dlvd. .....lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide gel, tech., min. 15% Al (OH_3), dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point....lb. .03 - .03½
ton lots, same basis.....lb. .03½- .05½
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .03¾- .04
tech., 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .20¾- —
contract, works.....lb 19¾- —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works. lb. .17¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .16¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works. lb. .78 - —
contract, works.....lb. .75 - —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).
USP IX bbls., dms.....lb. .15 - .17
Laurate, precip., bbls.....lb. .42 - —
Linoleate, solid, bbls.....lb. .52½- —
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10,000 lbs..lb. .15 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs.....lb. .14 - —
Naphthenate, 1.7% Al. dms., wks.lb. .19 - —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .43¾- —
Paste, lining, extra fine, dms. ..lb. .56 - .63
standard, dms. .....lb. .38 - .43
Aluminum powder, lining, extra fine, dms..lb. .93 - .97
litho, dms.....lb. .47 - .62
standard, dms. .....lb. .62 - —
rubber comp., dms.....lb. .47 - —
unpolished, stand., dms.....lb. .43 - .44
varnish, stand., dms.....lb. .47 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. drs., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. drs., 8c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .20½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .44 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .45 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .44 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .45 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .49 - —
less ton quantities.....lb. .50 - .51
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.30
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 1.55 - 1.60
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.00
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.50
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz. 8.50 -12.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls. .....lb. .85 - —
Aminoethylpropanol, cns., dms., works. lb. .80 - .60
Aminoethylethanolamine, tanks, works. lb. .66 - —
Aminopyrine, bots., dms.....lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald..ton. 59.00 - —
pure, cyls., extra.....lb. .16 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works....ton. 61.50 - —
Aqua, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .03 - .03¼
l.c.l., works.....lb .03½- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content)....ton. 65.00 - —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac),
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.40 - —
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms...lb. .39 - .40
reagent, jars .....lb. .61 - .62
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld.....lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 320.00 - —
ton lots, works.....ton. 338.50 - —
less ton lots, works.....ton. 343.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., works, c.l.....lb. .064 - .0975
Bichromate, bbls., works.....lb. .26 - .30
Bifluoride, dms., frt. alld. E.....lb. .15½- .16½
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
dms. .....lb. .37 - .40
powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms.....lb. .16½- .17
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. .13 - .18
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms. .....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 1.28 - 1.27
Iodide, NF, jars.....lb. 3.90 - 2.96
Linoleate, plastic, 80%, dms., works.. lb. .40½- —
kgs., works.....lb. .42½- —
25%, dms., frt. alld. zone 1...lb. .21¼- —
tech., bbls., works.....lb. .37 - —
dms., works.....lb. .39 - —
Molybdate, CP, cryst., kgs.....lb. 1.26 - 1.30
fine cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point..ton. 79.50 - —
dom., bgs., western works....ton. 48.50 - —
Nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton. 37.50 - —
Oleate, dms. .....lb. .30¾- —
Oxalate, fine gran., bbls.....lb. .23 - —
dms. .....lb. .25 - .29
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works. ton. 230.00 - —
ton lots, works.....ton. 248.50 - —
less ton lots, works.....ton. 253.50 - —
Ammonia pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. .25 - —
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25½- .28¼
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs. lb. .37 - .39
tech., bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs.....lb. 1.25 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .12½- —
Stearate, anhydrous, dms.....lb. .34 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .06½- —
Sulphamate bbls., dms., works....lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, bulk, producing ovens..ton. 38.00 -40.00
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis, 100% dms., c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½- —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld....lb. .08½- —
Sulphocyanate, pure, dms., jars...lb. .63 - .71
Sulphocyanide, tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Thiocyanate (see Ammonia sulphocyanide).
Thioglycolate, highly purified, 100% basis, bbls..lb. 7.10 - 8.25
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .29 - —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether (see Ether, amyl).
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.75 - 1.88
Mercaptan, dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, cns.....lb. .77 - .90
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - .45½
Anethol, com'l, dms., works.....lb. .50 - —
NF, dms.....lb. .60 - 1.40
Angelica root, dom. (atropurpurea), bls..lb. 1.10 - 1.15
imported, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .14 - .15
l.c.l., works, frt. alld...lb. .15 - .16
tanks, works, frt. alld.....lb. .13 - .14
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise, Argentine, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Chinese, Star.....lb. .14½- .15
Cyprus, bgs. .....lb. .22½- .23
Mexican, bgs., futures.....lb. .24½- .25
Syrian, bgs., futures.....lb. .22 - .22½
Anisic aldehyde, bots., cns.....lb. 2.53 - 3.35
dms. .....lb. 2.42 - 2.75
Annatto paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .37
Seed, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works....lb. .60 - .86
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .81 - 1.00
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines.....lb. .33 - .33½
Needle, cs.....lb. No stocks
Oxide, ceramic grade, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .27 - .27½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27⅝- .28½
paint grade, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .27½- .31
l.c.l., works.....lb. .28¼- .32¾
Salt, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. No stocks
Sulphide, 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works.lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Antipyrine, bbls.....lb. 2.35 - 2.45
Apomorphine, bots. .....oz. 23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .22 - .23
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots.....oz. 6.10 - 7.10
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic)
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity). 32.00 -34.00
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 1.60 - 1.25
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Metal, lump, bbls., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., bbls., c.l.....lb. .66¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .68 - .69
Asafetida, cs. .....lb. .50 - .55
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .72 - .77
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)

Pantothenic Acid makes a difference!





Pantothenic Acid deficient guinea pig and normal guinea pig, after 5 weeks on test rations. Both were fed identical rations except for one important difference — omission of pantothenic acid from ration of guinea pig at the top. Result — unthrifty appearance, loss of hair and retarded growth in the pantothenic acid deficient animal — sleek, white hair, clear eyes and healthy, normal growth in the other guinea pig.

THE rapid physicial decline of experimental animals denied pantothenic acid even for a few weeks indicates that this B-Vitamin is fundamental to life itself. Tests show that experimental animals do not thrive unless their ration includes 5 to 10 times more pantothenic acid than thiamin.

Does your multi-vitamin formula contain 5 or 10 times as much "Capa" as thiamin? Is it in line with the trend toward higher levels of pantothenate in multi-vitamin and B-complex formulas for human consumption? Even a moderate increase in the "Capa" content of your formula may materially raise its effectiveness for physician, patient and you.

A Nopco representative will be glad to discuss the facts about pantothenic acid with you at any time. Just write to Nopco Chemical Company, 10 First Street, Harrison, N. J.

NOPCO OFFERS

dl-Calcium Pantothenate-Nopco

. . . a white, odorless powder, guaranteed 49% active, priced to permit a 20% saving in cost.

ALSO AVAILABLE

- **Calcium Pantothenate Dextrorotatory-Nopco . . . the pure, white, odorless, 100% active crystalline salt.**
- **Beta-Alanine . . . important ingredient in pantothenate production.**

FINE CHEMICALS DIVISION

NOPCO CHEMICAL COMPANY, HARRISON, N. J.

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Pioneer producers of Calcium Pantothenate, natural A and D Concentrates, and Vitab Rice Bran Concentrate . . . a naturally rich source of Pantothenic Acid.

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CALCIUM LACTATE
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MALEIC ANHYDRIDE
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PENTAERYTHRITOL
STEARIC ACID
SUCCINIC ACID
TETRACHLORETHANE
ZINC OXIDE

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CABLE—"WILNEUBERG"

Asbestos—Blue Vitriol

Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Can. mines..ton 73.00 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis ton 65.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton 48.50 - —
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis, ton 44.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton 42.00 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis, ton 31.00 - —
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis, ton 27.50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton 26.50 - —
7RF, bgs., c.l., same basis....ton 27.00 - —
7T, bgs., c.l., same basis.....ton 25.50 - —
7TF, bgs., c.l., same basis.....ton 27.00 - —
Asphaltum, California, dms., c.l. ton 36.40 - —
l.c.l. .....ton 41.40 - —
Cuban, A, bulk, c.l.....ton 60.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton 80.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l. .....ton 38.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton 55.00 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects 270°-295° F fus. pt., bgs., f.o.b. Colo. mines, ton 36.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390° F fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines, ton 29.00 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines, ton 29.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works, lb 06½- —
process form, bgs., works .. lb. 05¾- 12
Mexican, refd., dms., f.o.b. Tampico, metric ton 27.50 - —
Asphaltum, South American, refd., dms., c.l., N. J. refy..ton 22.00 -23.00
l.c.l., same basis.....ton 24.00 -25.00
tanks, same basis.....ton 15.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz. 10.86 -12.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 8.90 - 9.85

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb 2.25 2.50
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms. .....lb 4.50 - —
Sodium, dms. .....lb 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works. ton 67.50 -75.00
small lots, works.. ..... ton 74.50 82.00
Chlorate, kgs., works.....lb. 25½- 31
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms.....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs..... .....lb. .10 - .12
tech., bgs., c.l., works .....ton 85.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton 95.00 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .12 - —
Fluoride, bbls. .....lb. .14 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs.....lb .09 - .09½
Hydroxide bbls. works.....lb. .10 - —
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 5.12 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide)
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .13 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., works.....lb .11 - .11½
l.c.l., works .....lb. .12½- .13½
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Barium silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1-ton up.....lb. .48 - .49
smaller lots.....lb. .50 - .51
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls. .....lb .10 - .10¼
kgs. .....lb. 12½- —
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works.....ton 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton 70.00 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines. ton. 9.40 -12.50
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l. St. Louis. ton 33.30 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton 35.10 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton 46.25 - —
Southern off-color, bgs., mines....ton 19.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines.....ton 20.00 - —
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb 12 - .15
Belladonna leaf, bls .....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Root, bls. .....lb. .75 - .80
Bauxite, bulk, mines..... ton. 8.50 -10.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works..ton 11.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.....lb. .68 - .90
tech., cbys., dms .....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, tech., 11% gamma bgs., dms., c.l., works. lb. 35¾- .42¼
l.c.l., works .....lb. .379 - .474
dust, dry, 50%, dealers, dms., c.l., works. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works. .....lb. .34 - .36
wet, 50%, dealers, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .35 - .36
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .77 - —
Benzocaine, cns .....lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms. ret., works..gal. .27 - .29
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. up to 2c..gal. .21 - —
W Coast, Minnequa, Colo., same basis..gal. .21 - —
Benzophenone, dms. .....lb. 1.15 - 1.60
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works..lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
Peroxide, pure, flb. ctns., works...lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., dms.....lb. .60 - 1.00
dms .....lb. .60 - .70
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, f.f.c., cns., dms .....lb 1.00 - 1.40
Chloride, refined, cbys.....lb. .22 - —
tech., cbys., works, frt. equald lb .20½- —
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.65 - 4.00
Formate, cns. .....lb. 1.95 - 3.50
Propionate, bots. .....lb 1.85 - 2.30
Salicylate, bots. .....lb 1.80 - 2.25
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots. .....lb. 9.50 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots. .....lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns. .....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls.....lb .30 .35
Betagammapicolin, dms., c.l., works. lb. 23½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .24 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works .....lb .72 - .75
tech., bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .29½- —
Benzoate, flb dms., works.....lb 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms. .....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works .....lb. .72 - —
Betapicolin, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., works .....lb. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. 1.70 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Bismuth chloride, jars.....lb. 4.50 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, jars.....lb. 3.12 - —
Hydroxide, dms. .....lb 4.00 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots.....lb. 2.00 - —
Nitrate, cryst., jars.....lb. 1.70 - —
Oxychloride, cns., dms.....lb. 3.75 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms .....lb. 4.20 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms.....lb 2.60 - 2.63
Subgallate, NF, flb dms.....lb. 2.45 - 2.48
Subiodide, flb, dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, dms.....lb. 2.15 - 2.18
Subsalicylate, USP, dms.....lb 3.05 - —
Sulphocarbolate, flb dms.....lb 4.05 - —
Bismuth ammonium citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.70 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works..lb. 13½- —
c.l., l.c.l., ship. pt.....lb. .17 - .18
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 14¾- 22⅞
Carload price is ½c. per lb. under the above schedule, with deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works..lb. 065- —
bxs., c.l., works.....lb. 0682- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 07 - —
dlvd. or whse.....lb. 10½- .12
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works..lb. 075- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse .....lb. 12½- —
furnace, HMF, bgs., c.l., works .lb. 08 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. 09 - —
SRF, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. 055 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. 075 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works..lb. 09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb 10 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. 07 - .10
Mineral, bgs., l.c.l. .....ton 26.00 -31.00
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root, bark, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .35 - .43
Black Indian hemp root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product., bgs., c.l., works...ton 77.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton 82.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works... ton 85.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton 90.00 - —
N. Y. whse.....ton 108.00 -120.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton 90.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton 95.00 - —
N. Y. whse.....ton 113.00 - —
pulp, 65-5%, bbls., c.l., works..ton 65.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton 71.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs..... unit-ton. 8.50 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon, bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 8.00 - —
soluble, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .17 - .25
Bloodroot, bls. .....lb. .75 - .80
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. 1.90 - —
Toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis..lb. 1.10 - —
Celestial, bbls., same basis.....lb. .15 - .16
Chinese, bbls., same basis.....lb. .42 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.75 - 3.85
80%, bbls., same basis.....lb. 3.00 - 3.40
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash Prussian, and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.20 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis.....lb. .42 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .60 - .70
Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic .....lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis.....lb. .48 - —
Prussian bbls., same basis.....lb. .42 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis.....lb. .42 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis, lb. .80 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .25 - .29
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis..lb. .14 - .15
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .19 - .29
Victoria, toner, molybdic, bbls....lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic, bbls.....lb. 3.75 - —
Ink toner, bbls., same basis,...lb. 2.05 - 2.12
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.24 - —
Tungstic, kgs., same basis.....lb. 2.60 - 2.70
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Bluestag, root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).

NEW HORIZONS . . .

With their long-range "telescopes" of chemistry and research, industry is forever probing into distance and the future—scanning new horizons for objectives hitherto considered impossible to attain.

Perhaps these lenses of science are seeking a newer and better plastic—a tougher kind of metal or more potent insecticide—a more exotic perfume or an "antidote" against germ warfare . . . .

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Benzaldehyde • Benzoates • Benzoic Acid • Benzyl Chloride • Bromides • Chlorinated Aromatics • Medicinal Creosotes • Formates • Formaldehyde • Formic Acid • Glycerophosphates • Medicinal Guaiacols • Hexamethylenetetramine M.D.A. • Paraformaldehyde • Pentahydroxybenzoates • Penicillin • Pentaerythritols • Salicylates

Boldo leaves, bls.....lb. .11 - .18
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago.....ton.75.00 - —
junk, bulk, same basis.....ton.50.00 -52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.60.00 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works .....ton.65.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.60.00 - —
Chicago, works .....ton.60.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Borax, tech., 99½%, cryst., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split..ton.74.50 - 76.00
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.94.20 -94.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton.99.20 -99.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split..ton.94.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.114.20 -114.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton.119.20 -119.50
fine gran., bulk, works.....ton.44.50 -47.50
paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split. ton.48.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.68.20 -68.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton.73.20 -73.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split..ton.68.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.88.20 -88.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton.93.20 -93.50
powdered, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split..ton.53.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.73.20 -73.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton.78.20 -78.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split..ton.73.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.93.20 -93.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton.98.20 -98.50
Borax packed in kgs. is $40 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bags. USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - .23
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis.....lb. .28 - —
dms., lead-lined, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - 1.70
chys. .....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol, bots.....lb. 4.85 - 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cans, dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
moulding, cans, dms., works..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cans, dms., works. lb. .95 - 1.10
radiator, cans, dms., works...lb. .60 - .65
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Brown, iron, synth., bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .12 - .12½
Oxide, metallic, bgs., c.l., works.lb. .02½- .03
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, works, paper bgs., l.c.l..lb. .09½- .10¾
Italian type, bgs., works.....lb. .10½- .14
raw, American, bgs., l.c.l., works.. lb. .05½- .10¾
Italian type, bbls., works.....lb. .11½- .12½
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works.....lb. .05½- —
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
raw, American, bgs., same basis, lb. .05½- .05½
Turkey type, bgs., same basis, lb. .05½- .05½
Vandyke, bbls., works.....lb. .10 - .11
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .40 - .50
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .30 - .40
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
cut and sifted, bbls.....lb. .40 - .42
Berries, bgs.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3....gal. .067 - —
Butyl acetate, normal, ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .32½- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17 - —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss., ½c. per lb. higher.
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. or Miss..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .21½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .19½- —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .47½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .45 - —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Methacrylate, M-4, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
cns., works .....lb. .63 - .67
P-4, cns., works.....lb. .65 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. No prices.
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .52 - —
Phenylacetate, dms. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. No stocks
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. No stocks
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .53½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .54½- —
Butyl-isobutyl methacrylate, P-5, 50/50, cns., works..lb. .60 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cadmium bromide, jars.....lb. 1.66 - 1.91
Iodide, cns. .....lb. 4.80 - 4.90
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd..lb. 1.75 - 1.80
patent shapes, cs., dlvd.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 4.75 - 8.00
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 5.00 - —
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more....lb. 3.00 - —
Hydrobromide, lots. .....lb. 6.50 - —
Calabar beans, bgs., futures.....lb. .65 - .66
bleached, imported, bls.....lb. .70 - .80
Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit=1,000,000 USP units), works..gram. 4.00 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works..gram. 4.40 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works..gram. 4.80 - —
in edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more... .10 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works....unit. .11 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works..unit. .12 - —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd....100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10½- .11¼
Bromide, NF, jars.....lb. .75 - .85
Carbide, dms., c.l., works.....ton.70.00 -90.00
delivered .....ton.102.00 -109.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars, lb. .23 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..ton.22.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.32.00 -61.00
liquor, works, basis 40%, tankcars, ton. 9.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., works, same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis..ton.30.00 -59.00
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies.lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls.....lb. .65 - .72
cns. .....lb. .83 - .90
USP, bbls.....lb. .58 - .65
cns. .....lb. .76 - .83
Hydride, dms., works.....lb. .90 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms...lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Hypochlorite, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies..dm.24.00 -28.50
cans, cased (45 lbs.) same basis..cs.19.75 -21.50
Iodide, jars.....lb. 4.12 - —
Lactate, USP, dms.....lb. .34 - .41
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .43 - .44
Mandelate, USP, dms., works.....lb. 2.35 - 2.60
Naphthenate, 5% Ca, dms.....lb. .27 - —
Pantothenate, dex., jars.....kilo.75.00 - —
Calcium phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.50 - —
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works. lb. .07 - .07¾
less than 10, works.....lb. .08 - .10
medicinal, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .13 - .18
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .0650 -.0690
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .0685 -.0730
Phytate, bgs., works.....lb. .22 - —
Resinate, precip., 6.8% Ca, dms..lb. .20 - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., ctns., c.l., works. lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - .47
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 76%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.45.00 - —
70%, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.50.00 - —
luminous tins, works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls., dms.....lb. .59 - .60
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works.....lb. 1.06 - 1.50
fine particle size, works.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Calomel, USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 1.82 - 1.83
fine powd., dms.....lb. 1.97 - 1.98
Camphor, monobromated, dms., kgs..lb. 3.10 - 3.20
Camphor, natural .....lb. No stocks.
synth., tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .44½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .45 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb lots..lb. .66 - —
1,000-lb. lots .....lb. .67 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .68 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .83 - —
1,000-lb. lots .....lb. .84 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .85 - —

Boldo Leaves—Carbon Tetrachloride

Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
powd., bxs.....lb. 2.05 - 2.10
Russian, bgs. .....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
powd., bxs. .....lb. 7.25 - 7.50
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF VIII, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. 1.25 - —
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs.....lb. .17 Nom.
Dutch, bgs.....lb. .17½- .17¾
futures, new crop, bgs.....lb. .17 - .17½
Carbazole, 97%, dms., ton lots, works. lb. 1.55 - —
Carbinol butyl, norm., dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .42 - —
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .70 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .52 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .50 - —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
Dioxide, cyls. .....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., c.l.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11½- —
tech., dms., zone 1, c.l., frt. alld.lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .07½- —
zone 2, c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .08½- —
zone 3, c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .09½- —
zone 4, c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .08 - —

DINITROANILINE

BENZIDINE BASE

CAUSTIC SODA Solid

SODIUM SULPHIDE Flake & Solid

ASPIRIN USP

BLEACHING POWDER 70%

FORMIC ACID 85 & 90%

ANILINE OIL

GLUCOSE 45° Bé

RESORCIN USP Recrystallized

TRICHLORETHYLENE

MAGNESIUM OXIDE Heavy

DIRECT BLACK

PHOSPHORIC ACID 85%

SULPHUR BLACK

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Carbon Tetrachloride, USP—Codeine

Carbon tetrachloride, USP, cbys....lb. .17 - .19
Carbon tetrachloride sales zones are:—1, Conn. Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn, Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings. Zone 4 prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Calif., S. F., Calif., Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.

Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, cs...lb. 1.82 - 1.85
medium, cs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
decorticated, Guatemalan, cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Indian, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Seed (see Cardamom fruit, decorticated)

Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more..lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 5.65 - 6.15

Carotene, cryst., research grade tins, works..gram. 5.00 - —
in vegetable oil (alpha, 10%, beta, 90%), amps., 100 grams, dlvd. gram. 2.85 - —
50 grams, dlvd.....gram. 2.90 - —

tech., tins, works.....lb. 67½-
diluted, dry powd., 3,330 A units per gm., bots., works..lb. .70 - —
vegetable oil, 250,000 A units per gm., bots., works..lb. 37.50 - —
50,000 A units per gram., bots., works..lb. 7.87 - —
3,330 A units, per gm., bots., works..lb. .85 - —

Carvol, bots.....lb. 13.00 -16.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk.....lb. .40 - .43
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .09¾- —
Casein, dom., acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point..lb. .33 - .35
rennet-precip., 10,000 lbs. or more same basis..lb. .34 Nom.
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb. .29 - .31
rennet precip., unground, 100 bgs. or more..lb. .36 Nom.
smaller lots.....lb. .37 Nom.
Cassia bark, Batavia, No. 1, short-stick, bls..lb. .60 Nom.
broken, bls.....lb. .18 - 18½
thinquill, bls.....lb. .60 Nom.
China, rolls, select, cs.....lb. .11½- .12
broken, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Kwangsi, broken, bls.....lb. .12 - .12½
Saigon, broken, bls.....lb. .36 - .36½
medium, bls.....lb. .42 - .42½
thin, bls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Yunnan, bls.....lb. 13½- .14
Buds, China, bgs.....lb. .21 - .21½
Cassia fistula, bskts.....lb. .26 - .28
Castor beans, bgs., Brazilian ports, long ton. 190.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works.....ton. 40.00 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb. 39.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works, lb. 2.00 - —
resublimed, dms., works.....lb. 3.25 - —
Catnep, bls.....lb. .68 - .70
Celery seed, French, bgs., futures..lb. .29 - .30
Indian, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
futures, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24

Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .36 - —
granules, ctns., same basis.....lb. .42 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 49 - .54
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .55 - .59
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .54 - .59
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works..lb. .52 - —
less than 500 lbs., works..lb. .53 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works..lb. .49 - —
less than 500 lbs., works..lb. .50 - —
26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works..lb. .53 - —
less than 500 lbs., works..lb. .54 - —
gran., 37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works, lb. .51 - .57
less than 500 lbs., works..lb. .52 - .58
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works..lb. .57 - —
less than 500 lbs., works..lb. .58 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .56 - .61
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .47 - .51
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .61 - .66
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .40 - —

Cerium hydrate, dms., works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., kgs., works..lb. .70 - .72
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., under 100 lbs., works..lb. 2.25 - —
kgs., 100-lb. lots, works.....lb. 1.75 - —
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works..lb. 02¾- 05½
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .04 - —
paint, bgs., c.l., works.....ton. 40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works.ton. 32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungarian type, cs.....lb .65 - .70
Roman, bls., futures.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 49.50 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....ton. 54.50 -55.50
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works, ton. 50.50 - —
Jump, bulk, c.l., works.....ton. 39.50 -43.50
bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works..ton. 42.50 -45.50
screenings, bgs., works.....ton. 33.50 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South..ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 50.00 -60.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South..ton. 35.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract, powd., 65% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works..lb. .1040- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1115- —
solid, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works, lb. 0430- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0460- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0375- —
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 12.50 -13.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 13.50 -14.00
bulk, c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -10.00
99% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 10.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 11.00 -16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½% 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 13.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 15.00 - —
Imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..net ton. 16.66 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock.....ton. 45.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 50.00 -55.00
Chloral, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Hydrate, jars.....lb. .90 - .95
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. 1.55 - 1.70
refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. 1.70 - 1.85
technical, cns., c.l., works.....lb. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.60 - 1.80
Chlorinated rubber, standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .43 - —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - .12
l.c.l., stock points.....lb. .09 - .15¼
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.55 - —
2 cars, same basis....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
1 car, same basis.....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb. .20 - .23
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .33
Chloro-orthotoluidine (Red KB base), bbls..lb. 1.38 - —
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots., ex whse..lb. 1.25 - —
cyls., 150-lbs., works, frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
100-lbs., same basis.....lb. .82 - —
25-lbs., ex whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, lb. 12.00 -14.58
jars, dms., smaller lots.....lb. 14.75 -15.75
Choline chloride, fib dms., works..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
feed grade, fib. dms., works....lb. 2.20 - —
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., works, lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works..lb. No stocks
sclut., 7½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .05¾- —
8½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .06¾- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton. 16.00 - —
Fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .24 - .27
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .54 - —
Tolexide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bots.....lb. 7.11 - —
Cinchona bark, USP, red, quill, 30-in., cs..lb. 1.26 Nom.
yellow, broken, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, small cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .95 - —
Cinchonine, large cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .60 - —
small cryst., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .65 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .42 - —
Cinchophen, NF, heavy, dms., works, lb. 4.20 - 4.30
standard, dms., works.....lb. 4.00 - 4.10
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms.....lb. .82 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls.....lb. .36 - .37
true scon.....lb. .36 - .37
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 3.90 - 6.00
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 - —
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 3.85 - 4.75
Cloves, Madagascar, bls.....lb. .12 - .12¼
futures, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
Zanzibar, bls.....lb. .15½- .16
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs.....lb. .65 - .70
imported, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
Coaltar coal-gas, water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..dm. 10.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 11.10 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .14 - —
refd., bbls., c.l., works.....bbl. 11.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 11.60 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .15 - —
Cobalt acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd..lb. .83¾- —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works....lb. 1.58 - —
feed, grade, 49½% Co, kgs.....lb. 1.58 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs.....lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate, bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs.....lb. 2.04 - —
Linoleate, paste, 6% Co, dms....lb. .60¾- —
solid 8½% Co, dms.....lb. .69½- —
8% Co, dms.....lb. .65½- —
Naphthenate, solid, 6% Co, dms..lb. .35½- —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, bbls, lb. .75¾- —
Oxide, black, kgs.....lb. 1.27½- 1.80
Phosphate feed grade, 34% Co, kgs. lb. 1.26½- —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, dms...lb. .38½- —
Sulphate, dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade quotations are f.o.b. Phila., Cleve. or N. Y.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .67 - .68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .69 - .70
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Cocoa butter, bgs.....lb. 1.30 Nom.
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 12.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 11.85 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 10.25 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 10.75 - —

Pharmacology finds many uses for

BECCO

ZINC PEROXIDE 55%

ZnO_2

Because of its non-irritating, deodorizing properties; because of the increasing interest in personal hygiene, BECCO ZINC PEROXIDE 55% is being demanded more and more by the pharmaceutical industry. It is now available in commercial quantities.

PROPERTIES

Active Oxygen:	by wt. min. 9.0%
Assay:	ZnO_2 by wt. min. 55%
Stability:	No loss of active oxygen at room temperature. Decomposes above 150°C
Solubility:	Insoluble in water, soluble in acid media

OTHER USES

Cosmetics:	Dusting Powders Deodorants
Rubber Industry:	Vulcanizing Agent
General:	High temperature oxidations

OTHER BECCO PRODUCTS

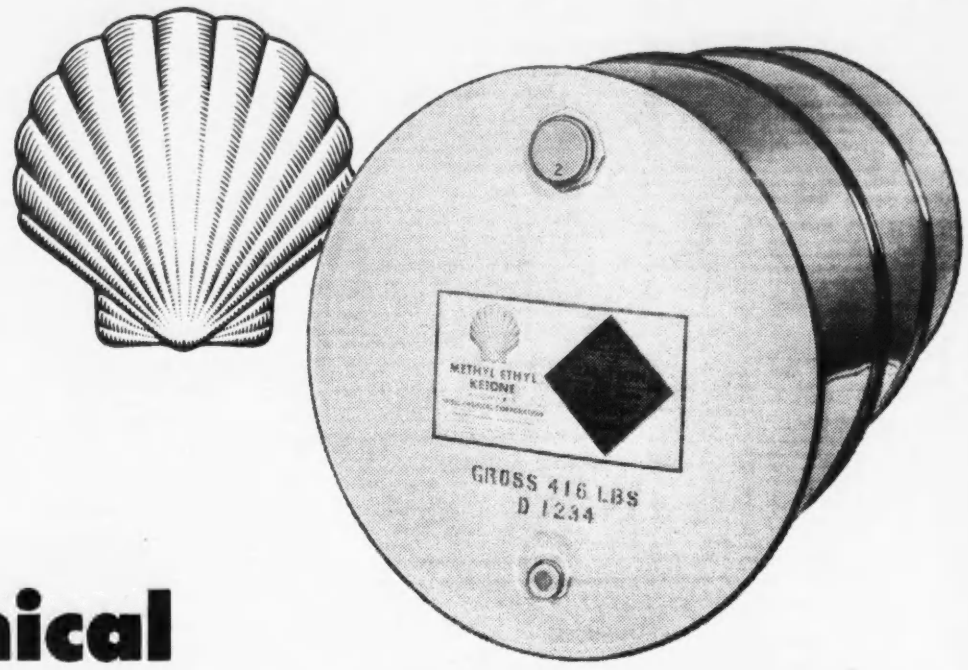
Hydrogen Peroxide	27.5% by weight	Sodium Carbonate Peroxide	$2Na_2CO_3.3H_2O_2$
Hydrogen Peroxide	35% by weight	Aceytyl Peroxide in Dimethyl Phthalate	$(CH_3CO)_2O_2$
Hydrogen Peroxide	50% by weight		
Hydrogen Peroxide	90% by weight	Peracetic Acid 40%	CH_3COOOH

BECCO SALES CORPORATION

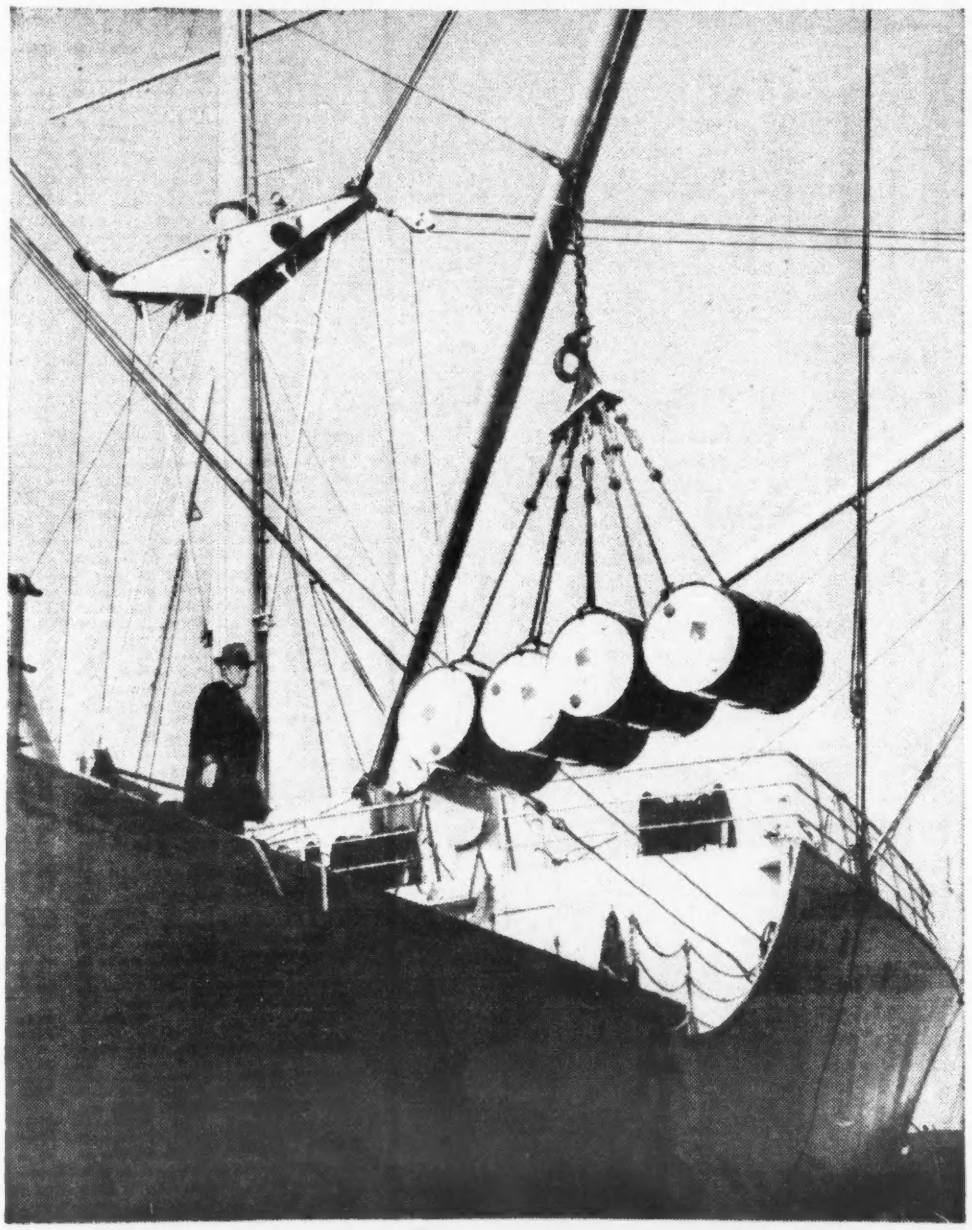
AGENTS FOR BUFFALO ELECTRO-CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.

BUFFALO 7, NEW YORK

New York Boston Philadelphia Chicago Charlotte



How this Shell Chemical product weathers 8000 miles



FORTY days and 8000 miles on the deck of a cargo ship are rough on chemical containers. Sometimes so rough that export drums reach port with labels torn . . . painted stencils worn off . . . identifying marks so damaged that no one can tell what is inside.

To prevent this, Shell Chemical Corporation uses a Tri-Sure Closure with color and raised code numbers on the seal. The color and the code number tell a customer anywhere in the world what any Shell Chemical drum contains.

These closures provide the *complete protection* from contamination, evaporation and substitution which Tri-Sure Closures have given Shell Chemical products since 1932. They also insure that Shell Chemical customers all over the globe receive specified products exactly as specified.

If *your* products are exposed to hazardous conditions of transit or storage, let Tri-Sure Closures give them the complete *protection* and *identification* that they are giving to Shell Chemical Corporation and other leading shippers.

Tri-Sure
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

CLOSURES

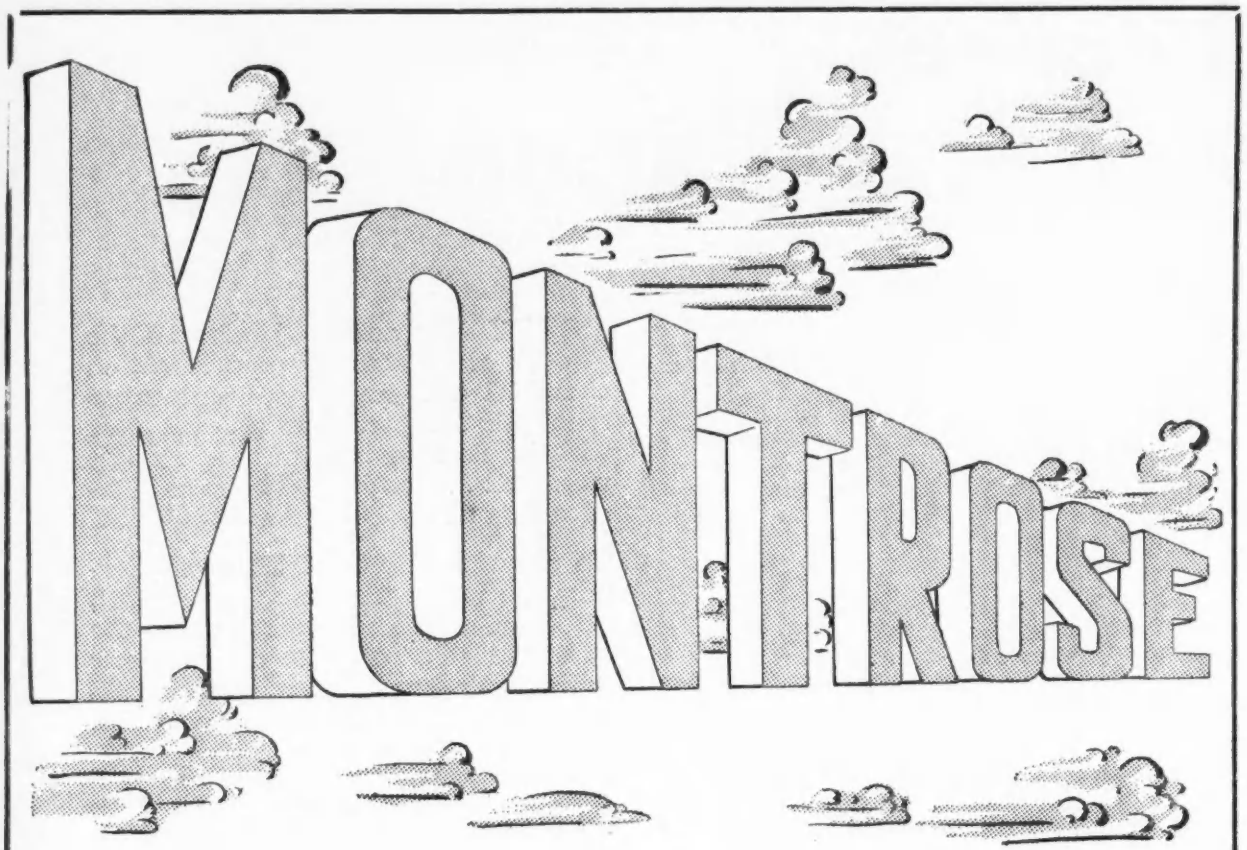
AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO. INC., 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
TRI-SURE PRODUCTS LIMITED, ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO, CANADA

Codliver Oil—Dillseed

Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh black, root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Blue, bls.....lb. .21 - .28
Colchicum seed, bgs.....lb 4.00 Nom.
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .24 - .29
Flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .25½- .30½
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .50 .52
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .43 - .44
Condurango bark, bgs., futures..lb .23 - .24
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms.....lb. .70 - .80
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works lb. .28 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .29 - .30
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls.....lb .24 - .26
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .27 - —
crystals, bbls.....lb. .18¼- —
Cyanide, tech., bbls.....lb. .43 - —
Hydrate, dms., del. E. Miss.....lb .26¼- .26½
tribasic, dealers, bgs., works, c.l. lb. .21½- .22½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - .23½
Metal, electrolytic.....lb. .21½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., dlvd lb. .23 - —
solid, 11% Cu, dms., dlvd.....lb .27½- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works, lb .25 - .28
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls.....lb. .33 - —
solid, 10% Cu, bbls.....lb. .45½- —
12.5% Cu, bbls.....lb. .14½- —
Oxide, black, bbls., works.....lb .28 - .30
red, com'l, bbls., works.....lb .30 - .32¼
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs.....lb. .24 - —
Resinate, precip., 8.5% Cu, dms lb. .21½- —
Stearate, bgs., works.....lb. .39½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l. works..100 lbs. 7.60 —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.85 8.60
Copper sulphate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs.12.55 -12.80
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs.13.55 - —
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f., Pacific ports.....ton.285.00 - —
Atlantic or Gulf ports.....ton.291.00 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs, futures lb. .07½- .08
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Italian, bgs.....lb. .08 - .08½
Moroccan, bgs., futures.....lb. .06½- .07
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min..100 lbs. 6.53 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.58 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.80 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.04 - —
Cornsilk, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst. dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.68 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .39 - .42
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.50 Nom.
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, c.l., mills, S. E..ton.80.00 -85.00
Coumarin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.30
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipt..lb. .35½- —
bbls., kgs., smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .36½
Creosote, beechwood, bots., cbys....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works.....gal. .21½- —
refined, dms., c.l., works.....gal. .38½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .39 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .25 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works..gal. .20 - —
Hardwood, N. F., bots., cbys.....lb. .80 - .85
Pinewood, dms.....gal. .31 - .32
Carbonate, bots., cbys.....lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Cresol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - 17¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17½- 17¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .16½- .17
USP, dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .16½- .17
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93% dms., 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .16½- .17
5 and 10-gals., l.c.l., works....lb. .22 - —
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.12.75 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.13.75 -14.75
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .40 - .45
4% rotenone, bbls., works.....lb. .32 - .36
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
powd., cs.....lb. .70 - .75
Culvers root, bbls.....lb. .60 - .65
Cumin seed, Cyprian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs, futures.....lb. .40 - .41
Italian, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09
Moroccan, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Persian, bgs.....lb. .25 - .25½
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .25 - .25½
Cutch, 65% tannin, bgs, ex dock...lb. .12 Nom.
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N., gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk.. unit-ton 2.55 - —
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis, unit-ton. 2.45 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works.lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .08 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works.lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26½- .30
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works.....lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., works.....lb. .32 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd...gal. .27 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .67 - —
DDT, fiber, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .29 - —
ton lots, works.....lb. .31½- —
dms., smaller lots.....lb. .34½- —
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 65% b.p.l., paper bgs., Columbus, Ga..ton.39.25 - —
Texarkana, Ark.....ton.41.00 - —
Tupelo, Miss.....ton.39.25 - —
Wales, Tenn.....ton.39.25 - —
Rock, paper bgs., works.....ton.34.25 - —
Degras, common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls.....lb. .20 - .21
over 2% ffa., bbls.....lb. .19 - .20
Derris root (see Cube root).
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 8.34 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 7.78 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.49 - —
Corn, Canary, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.08 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 7.52 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.23 - —
dark, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.18 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 7.62 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.33 - —
white, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.93 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 7.37 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.08 - —
Above prices are for dextrin in paper bgs.; cotton bgs., 17c higher.
Potato, dom., bgs.....lb. .1260- .1306
imp., bgs.....lb. .1165- .1185
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots.....lb 5.20 - 5.85
laboratory grade, bots....100 grams 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works.....lb 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., tanks.....lb No prices
Dianisidin, dms.....lb 1.54 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton 50.00 -52.00
California.....ton 38.00 -40.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.80.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast. ton 62.00 - —
California.....ton 50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.90.00 - —
Imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast. ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast.....lb. .06 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l.....lb. .37½- .38½
l.c.l.....lb. .38 - .39
tanks.....lb. .36 - .37
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .78½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .79½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .77½- —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld...lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works....lb. .52½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .53½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .50 - —
Dichloroaniln, dms., works.....lb. .65 - —
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .42½- —
ton lots, works.....lb. .45 - —
tins, small lots, works.....lb. .48 - .50
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichlorophenol, dms., frt. equald....lb. .28 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., works....lb .38 - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .43 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - —
smaller containers, same basis...lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb .23½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .46½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l.....lb .35½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .36½- —
tanks.....lb .34 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb .31½- .33½
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .32½- .34
tanks, frt. equald.....lb. .30 - .32
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .13 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works....lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb .71 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .65 - —
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld, E. of Miss..lb. .75 - —
Diethylsulfate, dms.....lb. .48 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - —
tanks same basis.....lb. .13½- —
Diethylether, dms. works.....lb. .40 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works, lb .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, works.....lb .21 - —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb .28½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .26½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works lb .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - —
tanks, works.....lb .16 - —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb .21½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .22½- —
tanks.....lb. .20½- —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
Diethylenetriamine, tanks, works...lb .50 - —
Diethylstilbestrol, bots.....kilo 230.00 - —
Digitalin, cryst., bots.....gram.18.00 -19.00
powd., bots.....gram. 1.25 - 1.75
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Diglycol laurate, dms.....lb .33 - —
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb .33 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.....lb. .40 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms..lb. .95 - 1.00
smaller containers.....lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works....lb. .19 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works...lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .05½- —
Dillseed, decorticated, bgs.....lb. .16 Nom.
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½



BENZYL BENZOATE, U.S.P.

DDT (Government Specifications)

ERGOSTEROL (Non-Irradiated)

TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE

MONTROSE Chemical Company
LISTER AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

SELLING AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC. 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y. TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .26 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .91½ -
tanks, works lb. .90 - —
Sulphate, ret 55-gal. dms., c.l., works. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ret. 10-gal. dms., works lb. .16½ - —
Dimethylamine, anhyd., cyl., works, basis 100% lb. 38½ - ±8½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. 38 - —
l.c.l. works, basis 100% lb. 38½ - —
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. 33 - —
Dimethylaniln, dms. c.l. lb. .21 - 24½
l.c.l. lb. .22 - —
Dinitroaniln, dms., frt equald. lb. .50 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls. lb. .16 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene dms. lb. .14 - .15½
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs. lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .20½ - —
Dinitrotoluene, ctly, dms. lb. .07 - .07¾
refd., dms. lb. .18 - —
Dinonylnaphthalene, tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .423 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .433 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .408 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd. lb. .44 - —
smaller lots dlvd. lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South. gal. .45 - .51
l.c.l., same basis gal. .46 - .54
N. Y. whse gal. .60 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., whse., NYC gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .53 - .62
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns. lb. .48 - .61
dms. lb. .45 - .56
Diphenylamine, bbls. lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots lb. .36 - .37
Divi-divi, 38% tannin, bgs., bis., c.l., U.S. ports, ex dock ton 61.00 -62.00
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls. lb. .27 - .28
imp., N.F., cut, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls. lb. .12 - .14
Dragon's blood, drops, cs. lb. .45 - .47
moss, cs. lb. 1.50 - 1.55
reeds, cs. No stocks
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 14.85 - —
No. 2, cns. lb. 14.85 - —
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 14.85 - —
No. 2, cns. lb. 19.25 - —
No. 3, cns. lb. 30.25 - —
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 3.20 - —
No. 2, cns. lb. 4.00 - —
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 6.60 - —
No. 2, cns. lb. 3.45 - —
No. 3, cns. lb. 19.25 - —
No. 4, cns. lb. 6.35 - —
No. 32, cns. lb. 4.55 - —
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 9.35 - —
No. 6, cns. lb. 3.45 - —
No. 3, cns. lb. 2.90 - —
No. 4, cns. lb. 2.90 - —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 9.15 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns. lb. 13.55 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 13.55 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns. lb. 13.55 - —
No. 6, cns. lb. 13.55 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns. lb. 9.15 - —
No. 4, cns. lb. 16.85 - —
No. 5, cns. lb. 4.75 - —
No. 10, cns. lb. 17.40 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns. lb. 3.10 - —
No. 9, cns. lb. 3.10 - —
No. 10, cns. lb. 3.50 - —
No. 11, cns. lb. 1.85 - —
No. 12, cns. lb. 2.50 - —
No. 17, cns. lb. 9.15 - —
No. 18, cns. lb. 20.15 - —
No. 19, cns. lb. 16.85 - —
No. 21, cns. lb. 3.95 - —
No. 22, cns. lb. 9.15 - —
No. 28, cns. lb. 20.70 - —
No. 33, cns. lb. 14.65 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 13.55 - —
No. 2, cns. lb. 13.55 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns. lb. 9.15 - —
No. 8, cns. lb. 9.15 - —
No. 10, cns. lb. 11.35 - —
No. 11, cns. lb. 11.35 - —
No. 19, cns. lb. 16.85 - —
No. 22, cns. lb. 9.15 - —
No. 33, cns. lb. 14.65 - —
No. 37, cns. lb. 13.55 - —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for external use drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 13.55 - —
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 13.55 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 11.35 - —
No. 3, cns. lb. 24.00 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 9.15 - —
Dyes, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works or warehouse.
Black, blue, No. 550. lb. .61 - —
Jet, No. 551 lb. .66 - —
Brown, R, conc. lb. 1.04 - —
Orange R, brilliant. lb. .67 - —
Red, 4 B, conc. lb. 1.03 - —
Yellow, C lb. .88 - —
FN, conc. lb. .91 - —
Dyes, spirit-soluble, same basis
Auramine, O lb. 1.54 - —
Black, basic, blue. lb. .91 - —
Jet lb. .91 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc. lb. 1.21 - —
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc. lb. .61 - —
Chrysodine, R, extra lb. .44½ - —
Y, extra lb. .48 - —
Fuchsine, conc. lb. 2.63 - —
Green, Malachite, conc. lb. 1.64 - —
Rhodamine, B lb. 4.37 - —
Safranine, Y, conc. lb. 2.19 - —
Violet, methyl, B. lb. .87 - —
Dyes, water-soluble, same basis.
Black, acid blue, B, extra. lb. .61 - —
Orange, acid, Y, conc. lb. .39 - —
Rhodamine, azo-, R, extra, conc. lb. .79 - —
Scarlet, crocein, MOO. lb. 1.12 - —
Yellow, azo-, conc. lb. .81 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra. lb. 1.60 - —
Methanil, conc. lb. .70 - —
Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls. lb. 60 - .65
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls. lb. 1.08 - 1.10
tanners, bbls lb. 05½ - 07
Elder flowers, bright, bls. lb. .60 - .65
Elecampane root, bls. lb. 35 - 40
Elm bark, grinding, bls. lb. 35 - 36
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .48 - 50
select, bndls. lb. .55 - 56
Emetine hydrochloride, bots. oz. 53.50 -54.00
Ephedra herb, bls. lb. 20 - .21
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs. oz. .84 - —
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs. oz. 76 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs. oz. 60 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. oz. 57 - —
powd., tins, 100 ozs. oz. 58 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works, lb. 46 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 46½ - —
tanks, works lb. 44½ - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots. gram 60 - .70
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
USP, cryst., bgs, c.l. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal, 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Epsom salt prices freight equalized: Baltimore, Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Midland, Mich.
Ergot, USP, cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Eserine, bots. oz. No prices
Sulphate, bots. oz. 60.00 -61.00
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .102 - —
tanks, works lb. .085 - —
Butyl, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., works, frt. equald. lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .063 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .04½ - —
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs. lb. .98 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms. lb. .18 - .23
USP, anesthesia, hospital, cns. lb. .61 - .75
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18½ - —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20 - .20¼
l.c.l. frt. alld. lb. .21 - .21¼
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18½ - .18¾
NF, dms. lb. .30 - —
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .12 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .12¼ - —

Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .55½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .56½ - —
Benzoate, bots. lb. .60¼ - .66
Betaethoxypropionate, dms., works. lb. .70 - —
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms. lb. .36 - .40
Butyrate, bots. gal. 5.50 - —
cns., works lb. .65 - .70
dms., works. lb. .60 - —
Carbamate, dms., dlvd. E. lb. .58 - —
Chloride, tech., tanks lb. .13½ - —
USP, bbls., cyl. lb. .20 - .22
Cinnamate, cns lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Ethanolamine, mixed, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Formate, dms. lb. No stocks
Iodide, bots. lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works lb. .41 - —
Methacrylate, M-2, dms., works. lb. .60 - —
cns., works lb. .63 - .67
P-2, cns., works lb. .65 - —
Myristate, dms., works lb. No prices
Oenanthate, dms. lb. 2.60 - 3.25
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., works. lb. .50 - —
Ethylaminonaphthylamine, bbls. lb. .75 - —
Ethylaniline, dms. lb. .60 - —
Ethylcellulose (lb. dms., 5,000 lbs., works. lb. .52 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .54 - .62
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .80 - —

SANTOBANE
(Monsanto DDT)

SANTOBANE SPECIFICATIONS

Physical form	Fine granular powder
Color	White to cream
Setting point	89° C minimum
Organically bound	
Chlorine (% by weight)	48% minimum to 51% maximum
pH of water extract	6.0 minimum to 8.0 maximum

MONSANTO
CHEMICALS—PLASTICS

Exhaustive tests have proved proper formulations of Santobane effective against all four major insect groups — household, premise, animal and agricultural. Furthermore, it kills in two of the three possible ways — 1. As a stomach poison; 2. As a contact poison.

Formulators of insecticides prefer to work with Santobane because of its uniform, free-flowing, granular characteristics — which permit it to be easily solubilized, emulsified or milled.

Further information and technical data are available in a new Monsanto folder on Santobane. For your copy, write to MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri, or return the convenient coupon. *Santobane: Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.*

MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY OPS-2
Organic Chemicals Division
1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri
Please send me further information and technical data on Santobane.
Name _____ Title _____
Company _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____

SERVING INDUSTRY . . . WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Ethylene Dichloride—Green, Chrome, Reduced Color

Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .08½- —
West of Rockies.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb .09¼- —
West of Rockies.....lb. 10 - —
smaller containers .....lb. .12½- —
tanks, frt. alld E. Rockies....lb. .07 - —
West of Rockies.....lb. .07½- —
Oxide, dms. c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .21 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .15 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, tanks, works....lb. .60 - —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works.lb .21 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .20 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .18 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .16 - —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .16 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .14 - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .19 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .17 - —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .24 - —
tanks .....lb .22 - —

Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., works..lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots.oz.11.85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidine, bbls. .....lb. .80 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 6.75 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 6.80 - 6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 2.25 - 4.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb .14 - .15
Eugenol, prime USP XII.....lb. 2.35 - 3.25
Euphorbia, pil., herb, bls.....lb. .17 - .18

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh bgs., works, ton.17.00 -20.50
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 -17.50
Glass, 20 mesh, bgs., tons, works, ton.12.75 -16.25
bulk, c.l.....ton. 9.75 -12.25
Pottery, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.17.00 -19.00
bgs., l.c.l., 2 tons, works.....ton.20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs., futures, lb. .11½- .12
Indian, bgs., afloat.....lb. .15 - .15½
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
Indian, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
futures, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09¼
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate, ferric).
Film scrap, cotoree, cs., works....lb. .14½- —
water-white, cs., works.....lb .15½- —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.....gal.32.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls. .....gal. 2.35 - 2.65
Fishberries, bgs. .....lb. .24 - .25
Fishliver oils (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal, grd., 60% protein, bgs., Balto. area..ton.160.00 - —
65% protein, bgs., Balto. area..ton.170.00 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, Balto. area..ton.140.00 - —
Flaxseed, black, bgs.....lb. .35 - .36
blonde, bgs. .....lb. .27 - .30
Husks, bgs. .....lb. .80 - .85
Fluorspar, acid grade, bgs., c.l., mines, ton.45.50 - —
l.c.l., mines .....ton.47.50 - —
bulk, contract, c.l., mines.....ton.40.00 - —
noncontract, c.l., mines.....ton.43.00 - —
l.c.l., mines .....ton.45.00 - —
Ceramic grade, No. 1, ground, 90-92% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines..net ton.38.50 - —
washed gravel, 70% or more, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines..ton.34.00 - —
65%, bulk, c.l., mines.....ton.33.00 - —
60%, bulk, c.l., mines.....ton.32.00 - —
less than 60%, bulk, c.l., mines.. ton.30.00 - —
Formaldehyde, inhibited, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0645- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0695- —
dms., extra, c.l., works.....lb. .0645- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0695- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0570- —
tanktrucks, dlvd., N.Y.C.....lb. .0595- —
uninhibited, tanks, works.....lb. .0550- —
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .65 - .66
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines..ton.30.00 - —
Tex. mines .....ton.27.00 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne.....ton. 2.00 - 4.00
imp., bgs., c.l.....ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works.lb. .13 - —
dms., cns., l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- .20½
tanks, works .....lb. .09½- —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l.....lb. .29½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .30½- —
tanks .....lb. .28 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .42½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .38½- —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .22 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .20½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17 - —
solid, No 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .28 - —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock..lb. .21 - .23
Extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works, lb. 1.35 - —
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 73-75 octane, tanks.., gal. .1075- —
Bayonne, 74 octane, tanks....gal. .118 - —
Gulf coast, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .105 - .11
Group 3, 73-75 octane, tanks..gal. .105 - .12
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 74 octane, leaded tanks, gal. .115 - —
natural, 26-70, octane group 3, tanks..gal. .085 - —
Gelatin, silver label, ctns., dlvd....lb. 1.25 - —
expert, cs.....lb. 1.35 - —
Gelatin price 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash., Wyo.
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .22 - .24
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .23 - .25
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
prime .....lb. 2.75 - —
Geranyl acetate, cns.....lb. 3.35 - 3.90
Ginger, oleoresin, bots.....lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Root, African, No. 1, bls.....lb. .13½- .14
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .16½ Nom.
unbleached, bgs.....lb. .16½ Nom.
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .20 Nom.
No. 2, new crop, bgs., futures..lb. .16½- .17
No. 3, new crop, bgs., futures..lb. .16 - .16½
Rhattoon, bgs. .....lb. .16 - .16½
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).
cryst., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.75
l.c.l., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.10
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest..lb. .21 - .24
36/56, bgs., c.l., same basis....lb. .22 - .26
58/82, bgs., c.l. same basis....lb. .23 - .26
82/108, bgs., c.l., same basis...lb. .25 - .27
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices, 1c. higher than c.l. hide, 100-121 (jelly in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .23 - .27
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - .29
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - .29
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26 - .30
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27 - .31
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .28 - .32
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .29 - .33
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30 - .34
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - .35
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32 - .36
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .33 - .37
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .34 - .38
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .35 - .39
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .36 - .40
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., ½c. more than bgs.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88% to refiners, tanks, dlvd..lb. .31 - .32
soaplye, 80% tanks, dlvd.....lb. .29 - .30
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .39½- .40¼
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .40 - .40¾
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .39¼- .40
high gravity, dms., c.l.....lb. .39½- .40¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .40 - .40¾
tanks .....lb. .39¼- .40
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l.....lb. .39¾- .41¼
tanks .....lb. .39½- .41¼
USP, 95%, dms., c.l.....lb. .39½- .41¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .40 - .41¾
tanks .....lb. .39¼- .40
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l.....lb. .39¾- .40¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .39¾- .40¾
Glycine USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms. .....lb. .26 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots.....oz.22.00 -22.25
acid-yellow, bots. .....oz.20.00 -20.25
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs., futures, lb. .30 - .31
Goldenseal root, bls. .....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bxs.....lb 6.30 - 6.55
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots..oz.13.00 -13.50
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.00 -14.50
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Graphite, imported, amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd..lb. .04 - .06
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse..lb. .14 - .16
90-92%, powd., bgs., ex whse. lb. .16 - .19
97%, powd., bgs., ex whse....lb. .22 - .25
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., ctns., ex whse..lb. .21 - .22
No 2, bgs., ex whse.....lb. .23 - —
Grease, house, loose.....lb. .17 - —
White, choice, loose.....lb. .19 - —
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).
Yellow, loose.....lb. .17½- —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdic, bgs., works..lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Tungstic, bgs., works.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .32 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis..lb. .33 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis..lb. .34 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis..lb. .34½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .35½- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .35½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis..lb. .35½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis..lb. .38½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis..lb. .41¾- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis..lb. .42¾- —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis, lb. .10 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis..lb. .10½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis..lb. .11¼- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - —
17-19%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12¼- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12½- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12¾- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .13 - —
26-27%, bbls., same basis..lb. .13½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis, lb. .14 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis..lb. .15 - —
32-33%, bbls., same basis..lb. .16¾- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis..lb. .17¾- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis..lb. .20 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis..lb. .22½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis..lb. .23¾- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis..lb. .23½- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis..lb. .24 - —

FROM SHELL CHEMICAL another useful intermediate

ALLYL CHLORIDE

$CH_2=\overset{H}{\underset{|}{C}}-CH_2Cl$

...REACTS READILY THROUGH BOTH ITS Cl ATOM AND DOUBLE BOND

SPECIFICATIONS

Purity	Minimum 97% allyl chloride by wt.
Spec. Grav. 20/20°C	.937 to .940
Distill. Range	Below 43°C: None Above 49°C: None
Acidity	Max. 0.01% (as HCl)
Color	Colorless to straw

AVAILABLE IN COMMERCIAL QUANTITIES

The reactions of this important compound are characterized by rapidity and freedom from by-products. *Replacement* of the chlorine atom leads to a variety of compounds having widely different structures. The *double bond* can be reacted with a variety of reagents to give products useful for the further synthesis of a large number of chemicals, pharmaceuticals and anaesthetics.

TYPICAL REACTIONS

The following are examples of replacement and double bond reactions:

$CH_2=CH-CH_2Cl + Br_2 \longrightarrow CH_2Br-CHBr-CH_2Cl$
(1-chloro-2,3-dibromopropane)

$CH_2=CH-CH_2Cl + CuCN \longrightarrow CH_2=CH-CH_2CN + CuCl$
(allyl cyanide)

$CH_2=CH-CH_2Cl + NaOR \longrightarrow CH_2=CH-CH_2OR + NaCl$
(alkyl allyl ether)

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

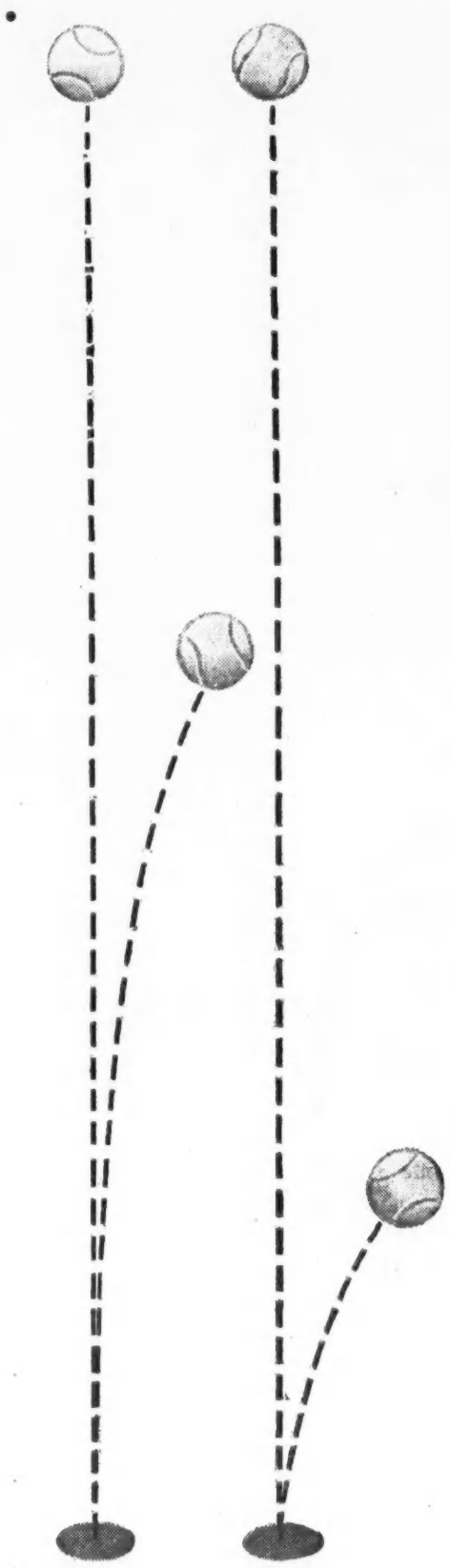
Specific Gravity at 20/4°C	0.9374
Boiling Point at 760 mm	44.9°C
Flash Point Open Cup	-20°F
Azeotropic Data	Forms a constant boiling mixture with water at 43.0°C, containing 97.8% by weight of compound
Refractive Index, N_D^{20}	1.4151

Other Shell Chemical products include: Allyl Alcohol, Cyclohexane, Diisobutylene, Acetone and Methyl Ethyl Ketone.

For data sheets and a sample, if desired, write to

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6 • 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18
Los Angeles • Houston • St. Louis • Chicago • Cleveland • Boston • Detroit



Getting "more bounce" in your business

Some 15 years ago a simple packaging trick put more bounce into tennis balls.

The trick—putting them in a key-opening can under pressure—pleased everybody.

Inventories could be built up in slack seasons without fear that the tennis balls would go stale.

Shelf and window displays could be made in sporting goods stores easily.

Players had tennis balls with more bounce . . . any time . . . any place.

Perhaps similar expert packaging advice on the part of American Can Company will get "more bounce" into your product.

Canco know-how in devising new and better packaging methods has paid off in extra profits for others for 47 years. Maybe it can do the same for you.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY

CANCO

New York • Chicago • San Francisco

Green, Chrome, Reduced Color, 61-65%—Iron Chloride

Green, chrome, reduced color, 61-65%, bbls., same basis..lb. .25 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis..lb. .26¼ - —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., works..lb. .85 - —
pure, bgs., works..lb. .32 - .38½
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
Tungstic, bbls., works..lb. 3.40 - —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works..lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Tungstated, brilliant, bgs..lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Emerald, bgs..lb. 2.00 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Grindelia robusta herb, bls..lb. .30 - .35
Guaiac resin, cs..lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls..lb. .35 - .36
Guaiacol, cryst., NF, tins..lb. 1.75 - —
liquid, NF, bots., cbys..lb. 1.80 - —
Carbonate, NF, dms..lb. 2.85 - —
Guarana, powd., cs..lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum, accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac, tears, cs..lb. .90 - .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs..lb. .14 - .14½
white, sorts, 1, bgs..lb. .28 - .29
powdered, USP, bbls..lb. .20½- .21
Asafetida (see A)
Asphaltum (see A)
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs..lb. .48 - .50
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs..lb. .26 - .28
No. 2, bgs..lb. .21 - .23
No. 3, bgs..lb. .19 - .21
Macassar DBB, bgs..lb. .24 - .25
MA, bgs..lb. .24½- .25½
Joba C, bgs..lb. .27½- .28½
Philippine, 1st quality, bgs..lb. .27 - .30
2nd quality, bgs..lb. .23 - .27
3rd quality, bgs..lb. .20 - .23
Dammar, Batavia, AE, cs..lb. .24½- .26½
E, cs..lb. .18½- .20½
Singapore, No. 1..lb. .31 - .32
No. 2, cs..lb. .24 - .26
East India, black, bold, bgs..lb. .14½- .15½
Batu, bold, bgs..lb. .12 - .13½
nubs, bgs..lb. .08½- .09½
Elemi, cns..lb. .27 - .29
Ester, gum-rosin (type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .17 - .17¾
wood rosin (type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc..lb. .17 - .17¾
Euphorbium, cs..lb. .50 - .55
Galbanum, cs..lb. .85 - .90
Gamboge, pipe, cs..lb 1.70 - 2.00
powd., bbls..lb. 1.95 - 2.25
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs..lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs..lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, No. 1..lb. .46 - .51
No. 2..lb. .38 - .43
No. 3..lb. .33 - .36
No. 4..lb. .28 - .31
No. 5..lb. .23 - .27
No. 6..lb. .20 - .22
Kauri, bgs..lb. .31½- .37½
Locust bean, powd., bgs..lb. .42 - .48
Mastic, cs..lb. 2.25 - —
Myrrh, cs..lb. .45 - .46
Olibanum, siftings, cs..lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs..lb. .22 - .38
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks..lb. 1.47 - 1.50
Scammony, cs..lb 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs..lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs..lb. 3.60 - 3.70
No. 2, cs..lb. 3.20 - 3.25
No. 3, cs..lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powdered, USP, bbls..lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Yacca, bgs..lb. .06 - .07
Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald.. ton 22.65 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton 28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton 17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald. ton 30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton 17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald. ton 21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald..ton 12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald. ton 10.50 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton 12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton 12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald. ton 18.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton 12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald.. ton 12.50 - —
Gypsum, stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald..ton 8.00 - —
Akron, N. Y., frt. equald..ton 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald. ton 8.00 - —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald..ton 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald. ton 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald..ton 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald..ton 8.00 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton 8.00 - —
National City, Mich., frt. equald..ton 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald..ton 8.00 - —
Portsmouth, N. H., frt. equald. ton 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald..ton 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald. ton 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald. ton 8.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y.; works..ton 22.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., works.. ton 21.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs..lb. .55 - .57
Heliotropin, cryst., cns..lb. 3.25 - 4.00
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .70 - .71
Helonias root, bls..lb. 2.20 - 2.25
Hematine extract, cryst., No 0, bbls.
Hematine extract, cryst., No 0, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .45½- —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .44½- —
No 1A, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .38½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .36½- —
No 5, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .34½- —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .19 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .17 - —
No. 4, (red), bbls., l.c.l..lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works..lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls..lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Henna leaves, bls..lb. .25 - .28
powd., bbls., bxs..lb. .34 - .36
Heptane, industrial, 90°-100° C., dms., c.l., group 3..gal. .17 - .19
l.c.l., group 3..gal. .21 - .60
tanks, group 3..gal. .12½- .13½
77°-115° C., dms., c.l., group 3..gal. .16 - .18
l.c.l., group 3..gal. .21 - .60
tanks, group 3..gal. .12 - .12¾
laboratory, dms., c.l., group 3..gal. .21 - —
l.c.l., group 3..gal. .30 - .60
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexaethyl tetraphosphate, cns., works lb. 1.25 - —
dms., c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .90 - 1.00
Hexamethylene-tetramine, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .26 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .27 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .38 - —
Hexane, industrial, 60°-70° C., dms., c.l., group 3..gal. .19 - .20
tanks, group 3..gal. .13½- .14⅛
laboratory, dms., c.l., group 3..gal. .21 - —
l.c.l., group 3..gal. .30 - .60
Hexanol, normal, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
Homatropine, hydrobromide, bots..oz. 15.00 -25.00
Hydrochloride, bots..oz. 20.00 -22.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton 8.00 - —
Hops, NF, bls..lb. .55 - 1.30
Horehound, bls..lb. .12 - .13
Hydrangea root, bls..lb. .14 - .15
Hydrastine, bots..oz 20.00 -22.00
Sulphate, bots..oz 29.00 -32.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots..bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide dms., fib. cns., works. lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls..lb. .03¾- .05
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. or West coast via Panama Canal..lb. .15½- .18⅛
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms..lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns..lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots..oz. 39.00 -45.00
Hyoscyamine, bots..oz. 18.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots..oz. 18.00 -19.50
Sulphate, bots..oz. 14.00 -19.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .52½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .44½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .28½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .23½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l..lb. .41 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs..lb. .50 - .55
Leaves, bgs..lb. .55 - .60

I

Iceland moss, bgs..lb. .50 - .52
Ichthammol, NF, bots..lb 2.45 - —
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests..lb. 2.14 - 2.80
synth., paste, bots..lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls..lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots..lb 18.00 -23.00
Inositol, tins, dlvd..lb 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs., ex whse., Staten Island..lb. 1.729 - —
resubl., bots., jars..lb. 2.35 - 2.45
Iodoform, dms., kgs..lb. 4.45 - —
Ionone ketone, alpha, cns..lb. 12.30 -16.40
beta, cns..lb. 9.60 -12.50
pure, cns..lb. 5.65 - 7.95
Methyl (see M).
IPC, bots., 1-5 lbs..lb. 2.68 - 2.72
fib. dms., 100 lbs., ship't. point..lb 2.30 - 2.50
50 lbs., ship't point..lb. 2.40 - 2.52
10-25 lbs., ship't point..lb. 2.50 - 2.54
Ipecac root, bgs..lb. 5.25 - 5.30
powd., bgs..lb. 5.45 - 5.50
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls..lb. .20 - .21
Iron acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP IX, cbys..lb. .17 - —
dms..lb. .18 - —
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.25
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.50 - 6.85
cryst., tech., bbls., works..100 lbs. 4.00 - 6.00
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
USP X, lump, bbls..lb. .07 - .08⅛

Women LOOK before they BUY

Don't lose profitable sales because your product has a watery, "settled-out" look

Every detail of a cosmetic package hits the feminine eye. A product that separates or "settles-out" may be good . . . but it looks like poor quality. Give your product "eye appeal" by using Kraystay. With Kraystay, you are assured of an even distribution of color and body that lasts until the product is all used up.

In varying proportions, Kraystay exhibits remarkable stabilizing, emulsifying, thickening, suspending and gelling properties. Kraystay is adaptable for use in hand lotions, cream lotions, shampoos and many other cosmetics and pharmaceuticals of medium or low acidity.

Find out more about Kraystay. Call or write Kraft today, stating the nature of your product. Kraft Foods Company, Department OP-3, 500 Peshtigo Court, Chicago 90, Illinois.

GELOSE FROM THE SEA! The clear, pure vegetable gelose used in the manufacture of Kraystay comes from these minute fronds of carrageen (edible Irish moss). Taken from the clean, cold ocean floor, they form the basis of this consistently efficient stabilizer whose uniform high quality is guaranteed by modern, scientific laboratory controls.

KRAYSTAY

MADE BY KRAFT

A NEW DEVELOPMENT IN VEGETABLE STABILIZERS

Here's How to Move Your Product From here... to there...

Sell All the Midwest Now through **THOMPSON-HAYWARD'S** Strategically Located Warehouses and Powerful Sales Organization

In countless cases, the use of Thompson-Hayward's distribution facilities has proved to be the key that opens new markets almost overnight. When you place your line with Thompson-Hayward there is no long and expensive development period to charge against future profits.

Instead, you find immediately available the facilities you would rate of maximum importance in developing your own marketing program. Eighteen strategically located warehouses . . . ninety trained and aggressive salesmen . . . the endorsement and prestige of an established reputation . . . and countless invaluable contacts established and developed through the years.

Thompson-Hayward is prepared to move your products into the hands of Mid-west buyers quickly, efficiently and economically. Why not contact your nearest Thompson-Hayward office today?

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DAVENPORT
NEW ORLEANS
ST. LOUIS
NORTH LITTLE ROCK
HOUSTON
DALLAS
WICHITA
MEMPHIS
CHICAGO
OMAHA
DENVER
TULSA

Iron Chloride Solution—Litharge

Iron chloride solut., 42 Be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05½- .06
djns., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Citrate, gran., dms.....lb. .77 - .79
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd...lb. 4.35 - —
Hypophosphite, bbls., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.48 - 3.63
Naphthenate, 6% Fe, dms.....lb. .19½- —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs.lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms...lb. .69 - .72
Reduced, 90%, kgs.....lb. .65 - .75
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms., c.l.....lb. .43 - —
ton lots.....lb. .44 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .45 - —
Sulphate (ferric), anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.26.50 - —
(ferrous), tech, (see Copperas).
USP, cryst, bbls., dms.....lb. .09½- .10
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, green, gran., dms..lb. .45 - .46
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms., bgs.....lb. .25½- .26½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., bbls., dms..lb. .23½- .26½
Isobornyl acetate, cns.....lb. .97 - 1.10
Thiocyanoacetate, dms., c.l., works, gal. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. 3.85 - 4.05
tanks, works.....gal. 4.23 - —
Isobutyl acetate, cns.....lb. .97 - 1.10
Methacrylate, M-5, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
cns., works.....lb. .63 - .67
P-5, cns., works.....lb. .60 - —
Propionate, cns.....lb. No prices.

Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works.....lb. .33 - .36
Isoeugenol, extra, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 4.00
cbys., extra.....lb. 3.10 - —
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Isopropylamine, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .44 - .49
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .50 - .55
Resin, lump, cns.....lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .10 - .16
Tar, USP, dms.....lb. .50 - .92

K

Kamala, powd., cns.....lb. 40 - 45
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. 35 - .40
Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 42-44 w.w., tanks..gal. .09625 - —
Bayonne, 41-43, w.w., tanks....gal. .103 - —
California, 40-43 w.w., tanks..gal. .1115- .1340
Gulf ports, 41-43, w.w., tanks..gal. .09 - .095
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, w.w., tanks..gal. .095 - .09625
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks.....gal. .1125- .13
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .1225- .13
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. 08 - 09
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse..ton.85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse..ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Ladyslipper root, bls.....lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works, lb. .25 - —
USP, dms., works.....lb. .23 - —
hydrous, cosmetic, dms., works...lb. .23½- —
USP, dms., works.....lb. .21½- —
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago.....lb. .22 - .23
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. .55 - .57
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Portuguese, good, bls.....lb. .09 - .09½
Turkish, bls., futures.....lb. .10 - .10¼
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.....lb. .66 - —
ordinary, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
select, bls.....lb. .75 - —
Lead acetate, white, broken, bbls..lb. .18½- —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .19¼- —
gran., powd., bbls.....lb. .19¼- —
Arsenate, basic, powder, 6-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l...lb. 21¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. 23¾- 23¾
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. 29¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. 30¼- .31¼
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more to dest. East.

Lead, blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¾- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms.....lb. 49 - —
Iodide, NF V, jars.....lb. 2.90 - 3.06
Linoleate, solid, 13%, bbls.....lb. .43½- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y.....lb. .15 - —
E. St. Louis.....lb. .1480- .1485
Metallic paste, dms., 10,000-40,000 lbs., works..lb. 27½- —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis...lb. .28½- —
up to 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 24% Pb, dms.lb. .20½- —
30% Pb, dms.....lb. .24¾- —
solid, 37% Pb, dms.....lb. .27½- —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. 18 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .35½- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.... lb. .29 - .31
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .1760- —
l.c.l.; 5 tons, same basis....lb. .1800- —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .1860- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1785- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, same basis....lb. .1825- —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .1873- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1810- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, same basis....lb. .1850- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .1900- —
Resinate, precip., 23.8% Pb., dms. lb. .25 - —
Silicate, bgs.....lb. .17 - 17½
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .49 - —
ton lots.....lb. .50 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .54 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms.....lb. .14 - —
solid, 30% Pb, dms.....lb. 19 - —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. 16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16¼- .16½
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .18½- 19¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19 - .19¾
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¾- —
Lecithin, edible, rech., bleached, dms., non-ret., c.l., works..lb. 28 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - .31
unbleached, c.l., same basis..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - .29
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Licorice extract, mass, cns.....lb. .25 - .30
powd., bbls.....lb. .40 - .42
Root, bls.....lb. .06 - .07
5-lb. bundles, cs.....lb. .60 - .65
powd., bbls.....lb. .10½- 11
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .01¾- —
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works..tons. 9.00 - 9.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkeley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton. 9.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.....ton. 8.50 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton. 9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 8.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 8.50 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Manistique, Mich.....ton. 8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Menominee, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 8.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 7.50 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Sherwood, Tenn.....ton. 9.33 - —
Sherwood, Wis.....ton. 8.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 8.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 9.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.11.50 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Berkeley, W. Va.....ton.10.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.11.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 9.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.....ton.11.65 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.....ton.10.00 - —
Engle, W. Va.....ton.11.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.11.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton. 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 9.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton.12.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton.11.50 - —
LeRoy, Minn.....ton.10.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton.10.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton.12.25 - —
Manistique, Mich.....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.....ton.10.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton.10.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton.12.25 - —
Petoskey, Mich.....ton.10.00 - —
Port Island, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak.....ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton.10.00 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 8.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn.....ton.12.14 - —
Sherwood, Wis.....ton.10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.11.70 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va.....ton.11.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone).
Limestone, grd., bulk, works...ton. 1.40 - —
Linalool, ex bois de rose.....lb. 4.50 - 6.85
ex lignaloe wood.....lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots.lb. 4.35 - 7.20
ex lignaloe wood, bots.....lb. 8.25 - 8.40
ex petitgrain, bots.....lb. 5.10 - 6.35
Linden flowers with leaves, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
without leaves, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
Linseed meal, 34% bulk, Midwest mills, ton.80.00 -85.00
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l. ship't point, frt. alld. lb. 1650- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, same basis....lb. .17 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .1760- —

CENTROL
LECITHIN
The Modern Way
TO BETTER PAINTS AND PRINTING INKS
Production records of many leading paint, varnish, enamel and printing ink manufacturers proves that the addition of Centrol 4 Lecithin to their formulas results in:
Quicker Wetting of Pigments
Better Pigment Dispersion
Reduction in Grinding Time
Controlled Consistency
Centrol 4 Lecithin, a colloidal phosphatide compound, possesses exceptional wetting and dispersion properties in the manufacturing of paint, enamel, varnish, printing ink and putty. It also materially increases the penetrating qualities of wood preservatives and penetrating oils.
INCREASE YOUR PRODUCTION RATE
Centrol Lecithin increases the affinity of all hydrophilic pigments and many of the organophilic group for the vehicle, whether oil, alkyd, resins or varnish. It reduces surface and inter-facial tensions. As a result—grinding time is reduced to a minimum. Many users have increased their production rates as much as 40%.
In addition, Centrol Lecithin will improve the value of your surface coatings by eliminating or minimizing color floating or flooding and pigment settling. The brushing properties will be improved, with less sag or drag. Better leveling, spreading and pentration will be obtained.
Write today for the latest Technical Bulletins "Centrol 4 Lecithin for Protective Coatings and Printing Inks." Learn all the facts about how Centrol 4 Lecithin can improve your product.
Centrol Lecithin production is controlled by rigid standards and specifications to a uniform high quality, and is available in 25, 50, 125, 260 and 500 lb. steel pails and drums.
CENTRAL SOYA PRODUCTS
CENTROL LECITHIN
MANUFACTURERS OF
Central Lecithin, Central Soy Albumen, and Specialized Central Soy Flours
One of the World's Largest Soybean Processors
CENTRAL SOYA CO., INC., FORT WAYNE 2, IND.

MALLINCKRODT

Better greases with Aluminum Stearate Technical D 5-48

Grease plant photographs courtesy of Standard Oil Co. (N. J.)

Grease makers report:

—that Aluminum Stearate Technical D 5-48 *raises the dropping point* of their grease about 5°F. above that obtained with most aluminum stearates;

—that D 5-48 *improves gel strength*; and

—that D 5-48 *goes farther*.

Mallinckrodt Research developed D 5-48 especially to meet these requirements of grease makers. Aluminum stearates is not the only factor controlling the quality of greases, but only the right grades of aluminum stearate make greases satisfactory for specific services.

ALUMINUM STEARATE TECHNICAL D 5-48 $Al(OH)(C_{18}H_{35}O_2)_2$	
Appearance	—White or slightly yellow-white powder
Softening Point	—155-160°C
Al_2O_3	—8.7-9.0%
Water-Soluble Salts	—0.5-1.0%
Bulk	—45-50 fl. oz./lb.
Acetone Extractable	—6-7%
Water	—0.5-1%

Mallinckrodt Chemical Works has worked closely with grease makers for over a quarter of a century and has built up a large fund of information and experience to help solve grease-making problems. This is at your service for the asking. Write for detailed information on uses and grades of aluminum, barium, calcium, strontium and other stearates used in greases.

MALLINCKRODT CHEMICAL WORKS

81 YEARS OF SERVICE TO CHEMICAL USERS

UNIFORM DEPENDABLE PURITY

MALLINCKRODT STREET, ST. LOUIS 7, MO. • 72 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK 8, N. Y.

CHICAGO • CINCINNATI • CLEVELAND • LOS ANGELES • MONTREAL • PHILADELPHIA • SAN FRANCISCO

Lithium Bromide—Methyl Salicylate

Lithium bromide, bbl., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.15 - —
Chloride, jars .....lb. 1.15 - 1.65
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls. .....lb. 1.90 - —
Hydroxide, jars .....lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., ship't point..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls., c.l., same basis.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06½- —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l. .....lb. .07¾- —
smaller lots .....lb. .08 - —
bbls., c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .08¼- —
Lithopone Pac. Cst. prices ⅝c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .88 - .95
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .85 - .86
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works...oz. .25.50 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .38½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .36½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .18½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .33 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .28½- —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .28 - —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .26½- —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .44½- .49½
Lovage root, imp., bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Lupulin, NF VII, tins.....lb.10.00 -11.00
Lycopodium, cs.....lb 2.15 - 2.65

M

Mace, No. 1, Siauw, cs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
East Indian, bgs., futures.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Papua, bgs., futures.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
West Indian, bgs., futures.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
broken, futures .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Madder, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .29 - .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bbls., works..lb. .29 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .31 - .33
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works..lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, dms. .....lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. 07¼- —
l.c.l., frt., alld.....lb. .08¼- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .09½- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. 10¾- —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. 10½- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11¾- —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J., except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean, and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald, with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd.....lb. .12¾- —
flake, bbls., c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.44.00 -46.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .20 - .25
Magnesium hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls. .....lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 98.8%, ingots, cs., works...lb. .20½- — sticks, cs. .....lb. .34 - .38
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .40½- —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works.....lb 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls....lb. .62 - .67
Silicate (see Talc)
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .10 - —
Stearate, etns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l....lb. .50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .49 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .37 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, chem. grade, bgs., c.l., mines, Calif..ton.60.00 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash..ton.27.00 - —
Malcic anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .27½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .28½- —
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. No stocks
Blue, bls. .....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Leaves, bls .....lb. .40 - .41
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .49 - .50
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .25½- —
Arsenate, bgs. .....lb. .12 - .12¼
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls. .....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works....lb. .18 - .19
Dioxide, African, battery, 84%-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works..ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.77.00 -82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works.....ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.74.75 -79.79
paper bgs., c.l., works.....ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.73.00 - —
85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works .....ton.77.00 -82.00
Manganese glycerophosphate, fib. dms. .....lb. 4.25 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .26 - —
Iodide jars .....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn, dms..lb. .44¼- — solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls.....lb. .45¾- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East.....lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate liquid, 6% Mn, dms..lb. .21 - — solid, 10% Mn, dms..... ....lb. .33¼- —
Oleate, fused, bbls.....lb. .44¾- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, bbls....lb. .09 - .10¼ precip., dms.....lb. .20 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works.....lb. No stocks feed grade, 77-80% bgs.....lb. .94 - .96
fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..ton.56.00 - — l.c.l., dlvd. E of Balto. or Cincinnati ton.63.00 - —
Sulphate, industrial grade, 80%, bgs .....lb. .05 - .05½
75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East...ton.64.50 - — l.c.l., same basis.....ton.71.50 - —
Tallate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms .....lb. No prices solid, 8% Mn, dms.....lb. No prices
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton.60.00 - —
Manna, flake, large, cs.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00 small, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Mannitol, com'l, bbls., works.....lb. .38 - .43 reagent, cs., works.....lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. .14 Nom. Chilean, bls. .....lb. .15 - .16 futures, bls. .....lb. .14½- .15
French, bls., futures.....lb. .52 Nom.
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Menadione, USP, bots., works, gram. .10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cns..lb. 8.75 - 9.00 synthetic, tech., cns.....lb. 6.00 - 6.10 USP, laevo, cns.....lb. 8.90 - 9.95 racemic, cns.....lb. 7.60 - 8.00
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercury bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms.....lb 2.13 - 2.15
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, cryst., powd.....lb 3.27 - 3.32
Iodide, red, NF, dms.....lb. 4.17 - — Yellow, NF, fib, dms.....lb. 4.27 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate). yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide)
USP, fib. dms.....lb. 2.41 - 2.46
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - — l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .13½- — tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .11½- —
Metachloranilin, dms., works.....lb. .75 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., works.....lb. .55 - .65
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls. .....lb. 1.21 - 1.22
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .72 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .77 - —
Methanol, natural, all grades, group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss. .....gal. .63 - — l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73 - — tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - — group B, dms., incl., c.l., frt. alld. .....gal. .67 - — l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .78 - — tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher
synthetic, dms., c.l., zone 1, frt. alld. .....gal. .34½- .37½ 2, frt. alld. or dlvd.....gal. .37½- .40½ 3, frt. alld.....gal. .40½- .44½ 4, frt. alld.....gal. .41½- .44½ l.c.l., zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd.gal. .37 - .40 2, frt. alld.....gal. .44 - .47 3, dlvd. S. F. and L. A.....gal. .42 - .45 4, frt. alld. or dlvd.....gal. .52½- .55¼ tanks, zone 1, frt. alld.....lb. .24 - .27 2, frt. alld.....gal. .27 - .30 3, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - .32 4, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - .32

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., and Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and Wyo., Zone 3—Los Anegeles and San Francisco. Zone 4—Ariz., Calif. (with exception of Los Angeles and San Francisco), Ida., Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash. Buyers in zone 4 have the option of buying at the delivered zone 4 price or at the zone 3 price, f.o.b. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Methyl abietate, non-ref. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1..lb. .14¼- — l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14¾- —
hydrogenated, non-ref. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1..lb. .16½- — l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17¼- —
Acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10½- .12 W. of Miss. .....lb. .11½- .12 l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14 W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .13¼ tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09½- — W of Miss.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07 - .09 W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - — l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .11 W. of Miss.....lb. .08½- .10¼ tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - — W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. .....lb. .42 - — l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .42½- —

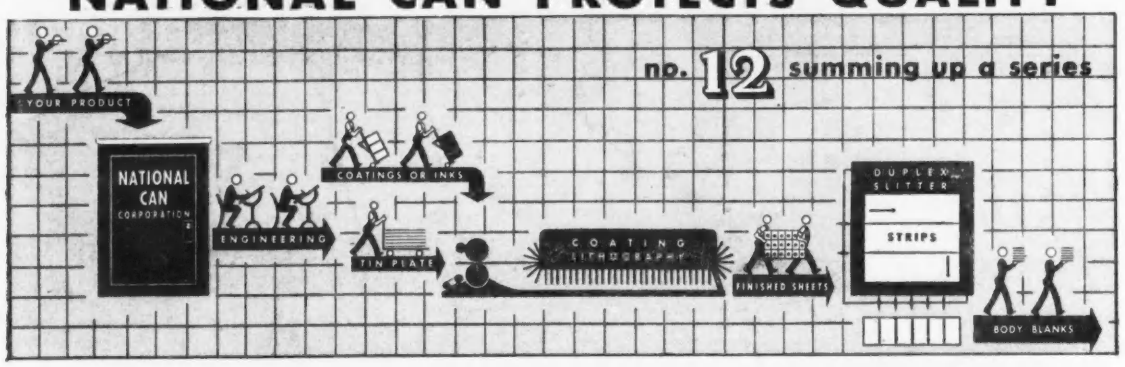
Methyl acetoacetate prices, frt. alld. W., 4c. higher.

Acetone, natural, group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld.gal. .50 - — l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .57 - —
Natural Methyl acetone, group A prices W. of Miss. 3c. per gal higher.
group B, dms., incl., c.l., E. Miss., frt. alld. gal. .67 - — l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .78 - — tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld E..gal. .53¾- — frt. alld. W.....gal. .56½- — l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E..gal. .57 - — frt. alld. W.....gal. .59 - — tanks, works, frt. alld. E.....gal. .44½- — frt. alld. W.....gal. .46½- —

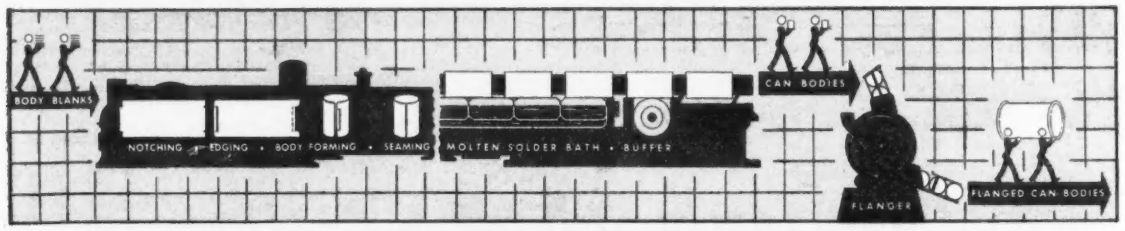
Methyl acetone, synth. East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 500 lbs. or more....lb. 2.10 - — smaller lots .....lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Benzoate, cns.....lb. .45 - 1.20
Bromide, cns.....lb. .63 - .65
cyls. .....lb. .55 - .70
Chloride, Indust., cyl., works...lb. .16 - — tanks, multi-unit, works.....lb. .14¾- — single-unit, works.....lb. .14 - —
refrigeration, indust. consumers, refrigeration machinery mfrs., cyls., dlvd..lb. .33 - —
retail refrigeration consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd..lb. .41 - —
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.43 - 3.50
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots. .....lb.37.00 -58.00
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, M-1, dms., works..lb. .45 - — cns., works.....lb. .48 - .68
P-1, cns., works.....lb. .60 - —
Salicylate, dms., 500 lbs.....lb. .40 - — 25-50 lbs. .....lb. .45 - —

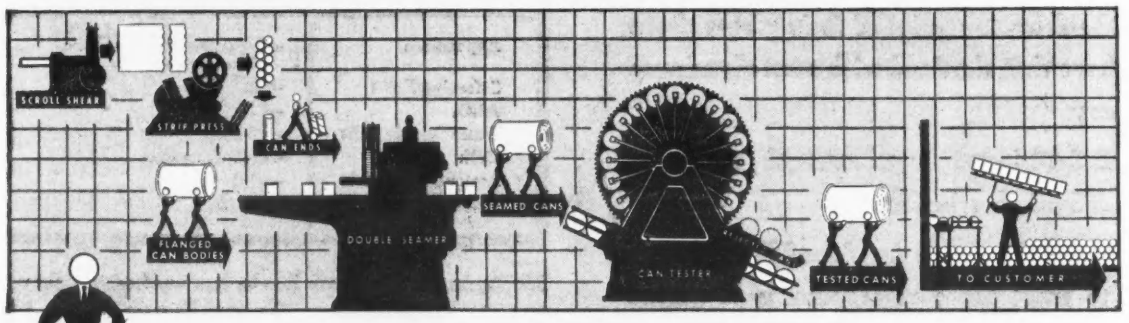
FROM DESIGN TO DELIVERED PRODUCT
NATIONAL CAN PROTECTS QUALITY



..ITS ENGINEERING AND ART SERVICES ARE AT YOUR DISPOSAL...IT MAINTAINS HIGH PROTECTIVE COATING AND LITHOGRAPHING STANDARDS...SLITTING METHODS INSURE UNIFORM BODY BLANKS



...ITS CAREFUL BODY FORMING HELPS MAKE TIGHT UNIFORM CONTAINERS...ITS THOROUGH SIDE-SEAMING INSURES TIGHTNESS...IT FLANGES CAN BODIES UNIFORMLY ON BOTH ENDS...

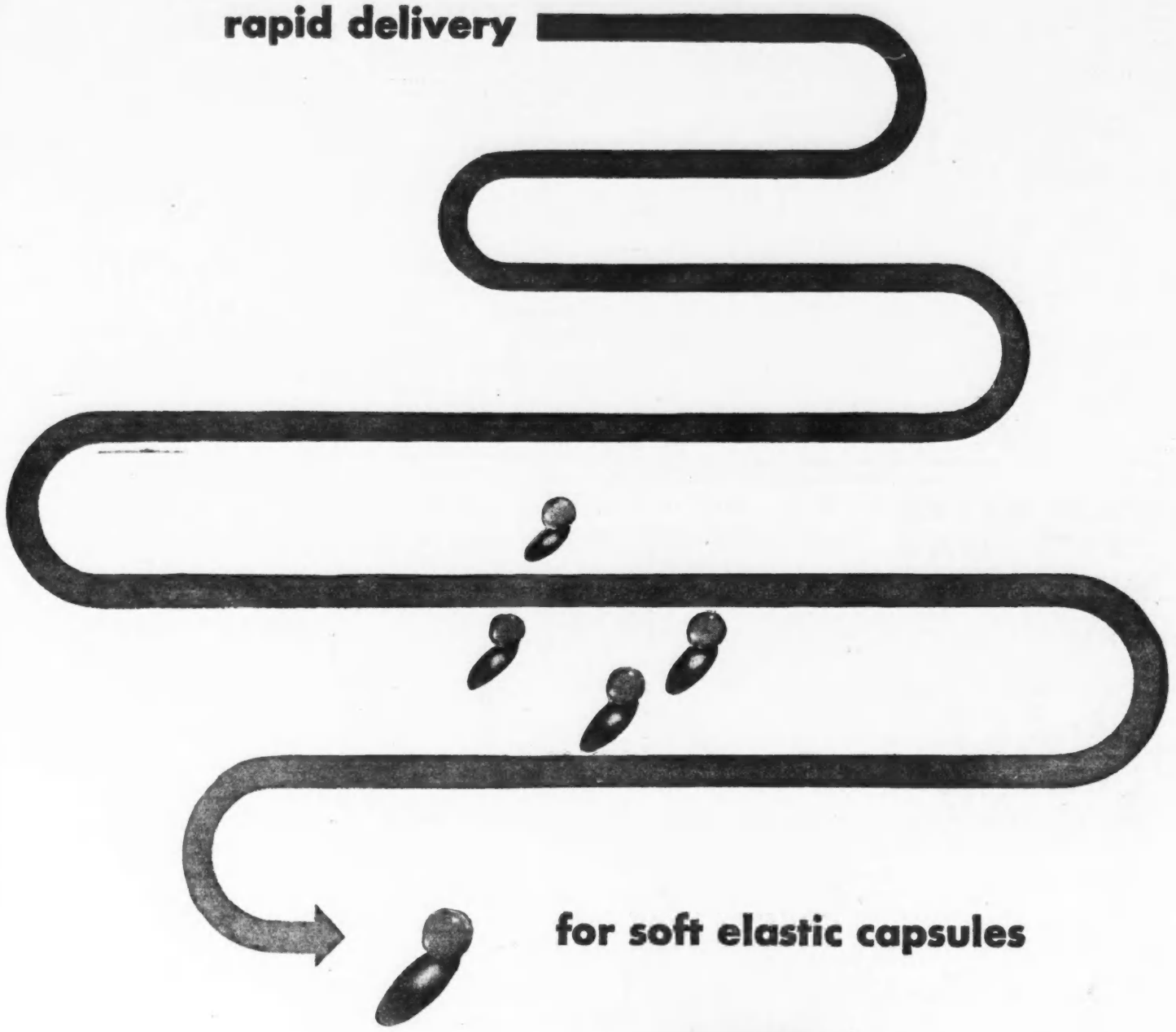


...THE WAY WE MAKE CAN-ENDS IMPROVES PACKERS' OPERATIONS...DOUBLE SEAMERS PRODUCE UNIFORMLY TIGHT SEAL...TESTING AUTOMATICALLY REJECTS ALL BUT AIR-TIGHT CANS...CAREFUL HANDLING AND PACKING PROTECT CANS ALL THE WAY
ITS PERSONALIZED SERVICE HELPS CUSTOMERS IN THEIR OWN PLANTS

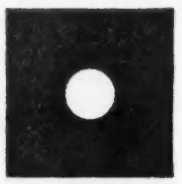
Reprints of this entire series can be obtained upon request.

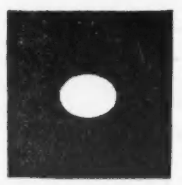
NATIONAL CAN
CORPORATION
Executive Offices: 110 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
SALES OFFICES AND PLANTS IN: BALTIMORE, MD. INDIANAPOLIS, IND. CHICAGO, ILL. MASPETH, N. Y. HAMILTON, OHIO CANONSBURG, PA. BOSTON, MASS. ST. LOUIS, MO.

rapid delivery



for soft elastic capsules

3 and 4 minim round capsules 

3, 5 and 7½ minim ovals 

SOFT ELASTIC CAPSULES — various sizes and types — are streaming forth from Strong Cobb capsulating machines. • We are manufacturing large quantities of 3 and 4 minim round capsules and 3, 5 and 7½ minim ovals. *Other sizes and shapes will be added as the demand arises.* • Our new machines assure a *positive fill.* They are producing both clear and opaque capsules in many colors. Piston-type fillers measure accurately the individual dosage. • THE CAPSULE DIVISION operates under the same rigid laboratory and plant control as all divisions in our organization. Up-to-the-minute research laboratories are running continuous studies on the improvement of formulae and capsulating methods. • If you are considering immediate or future capsule manufacture write for samples of our fine products.

Strong Cobb & Company, Inc.

2654 Lisbon Road, Cleveland 4, Ohio

Methylal—Oil. Bergamot

Methylal, crude, dms., c.l., works...lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .02 - —
refined, 95%, dms., c.l..... lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .08 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .04½- —
Methylamyl ketone, cns., dms., works. lb. No stocks
Methylcellulose, special vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .75 - .80
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more..lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .68 - .73
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, tech. (see Dyes, coal-tar).
USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. equald. lb. 2.42 - —
50-lb. lots, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.52 - —
25-lb. lots, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.57 - —
Methylene chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., E..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd., E..... lb. .11½- —
Methyleneanilin, dms., ton lots, frt. alld..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, same basis..... lb. .37 - —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., dlvd..... lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12½- —
Methylhexyl ketone, tech., dms., works. lb. .60 - —
Methylionone, A, cns..... lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns..... lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns..... lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .12½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns..... lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylpentanediol, dms., works, dlvd. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works, dlvd..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, works, dlvd..... lb. .20 - —
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works....lb. .03¾- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .06¼- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .06¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .07½- .07¾
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .07¼- .07½
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .07½- .07¾
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .07¾- —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss R., ½c. higher. W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l..lb. .15¾- .16¼
spray, bbls., c.l..... lb. .16½- .17¼
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l..... lb. .44½- .46½
spray, bbls., c.l..... lb. .43½- .45½
Sugar, edible, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots..lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots ..... lb. .25¼- —
USP, bbls., works, 3,000-lb. lots.lb. .26 - —
2,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .26¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots ..... lb. .27¼- —
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, tank, U. S. port..gal. .87 - —
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal, 90% Mo. powd., kgs..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .80 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06 - .07½
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- .08¼
smaller containers, works..... lb. .09 - .10
tanks, works, frt. equald..... lb. .06½- .06½
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .26½- —
smaller containers, same basis.... lb. .29½- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .24 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., wks. basis 100%..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .20 - —
Monomethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100%..lb. .34½- .44½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .34 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .30 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 2.40 - 2.90
Monononylnaphthalene, tanks, wks.lb. .16 - —
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 12.40 - —
Acetate, cns., 25 ozs..... oz. 9.90 - —
Hydrobromide, cns., 25 ozs..... oz. 9.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 25 ozs..... oz. 9.90 - —
Sulphate, cns., 25 ozs..... oz. 9.90 - —
Morpholine, dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works..... lb. .75 - —
Mountain ash berries, bgs..... lb. .75 - .76
Mullein leaves, bls ..... lb. .12 - .13
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots..oz. 38.00 -55.00
synthetic, ambrette, cns., 5-lb..... 8.00 -14.25
Ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.60 - 4.95
25 lbs. ..... lb. 4.70 - 5.05
5 lbs. ..... lb. 4.60 - 5.20
Xylol, cns. ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.80
25 lbs. ..... lb. 1.70 - 1.90
5 lbs. ..... lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Mustard seed, Calif., brown..... lb. .18½- .19
Mustard seed, Calif., brown..... lb. .19 - .19½
Danish, yellow, bgs..... lb. .15 - .15½
Dutch, yellow, bgs..... lb. .15 - .15½
futures, bgs. ..... lb. .17 - .17½
Montana, brown, bgs., source...lb. .12 - .12½
Oriental, bgs. ..... lb. .07½- .07¾
new crop futures, source....lb. .07½- .08
yellow, bgs., source..... lb. .15 - .15½
Washington, yellow, bgs..... lb. .16 Nom.
Myrobalans, J1, good quality, ex dock, ton. 54.00 -55.00
J2, ex dock..... ton. 47.00 -48.00

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., tanks, same basis..lb. .05¼- .05⅝
78°, bbls., c.l., same basis.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .06¾- .07
tanks, same basis..... lb. .05½- .06
refined, industrial, bbls..... lb. .10¼- —
bgs., c.l., same basis..... lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .08¾- .09¼
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, 50-lb. cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12 - .12½
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .13 - .13½
Neocinchopen, USP, dms., works..lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y.....ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton. 18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, crys., cns..... lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nacinamide (see Nicotinamide)
Nickel, carbonate, bbls..... lb. .41 - —
Chloride, bbls. ..... lb. .21½- —
Cyanide, bots., dms..... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Metal, electro cathodes, cs..... lb. .33¾- —
Oxide, black, bbls..... lb. .35 - .38
Sulphate, bbls., dlvd..... lb. .15 - .15½
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works..kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Hydrochloride, dms., works.....kilo. 10.00 -10.30
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 50 lbs..lb. .988 - —
tins, dealers..... lb. 1.105 - —
Nikethamide, bots, cbys..... lb. 5.50 - 6.60
Nitercake, bulk, works..... ton. 20.00 -24.00
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l..lb. .08½- .08¾
l.c.l. ..... lb. .09½- .10
tanks ..... lb. .07½- .07¾
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, and 60-80 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .27 - .29
18-25 cps., 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .29 - .31
250-400 secs. and 600-1,600 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .32 - .34
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .33 - .35
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N. ton. 107.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo. unit ton. 3.00 - —
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit ton. 4.15 + 40-
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., works....lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bots..... lb. .24 - .26
Nitropropane, 1, dms., works..... lb. .25 - —
2 dms., works..... lb. .25 - —
Nonylnaphthalene blend (mono and di), tanks, works..lb. .14 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs..... lb. .50 - —
Chinese, bgs. ..... lb. .44 - —
Istrian, bgs. ..... lb. .29 - —
Nutmegs, East Indian, bgs., futures, afloat..lb. .60 - .62
West Indian, bgs..... lb. .60 - .60½
futures ..... lb. .58 - .59
Nux vomica, bls..... lb. .09 - .10
powdered, bbls., bxs..... lb. .12 - .13

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., group 3..gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. ..... gal. .21 - .60
tanks, group 3..... gal. .15½- —
Octanol (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Oil, almond, bitter, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
Bitter, F.P.A., bots..... lb. 4.45 - 5.00
NF, bots..... lb. 4.90 - —
Sweet, dms., cns..... lb. .80 - 1.30
Angelica root, bots..... lb. 120.00 -250.00
Seed, bots..... lb. 110.00 -200.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms..... lb. .90 - 1.25
Russian, cns..... lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Apricot Kernel, cns..... lb. .65 - .85
Avocado, cns., dms..... lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, tanks..... lb. .26 Nom.
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns. lb. 1.20 - 2.25
55-60%, cns..... lb. 1.20 - 2.35
60-65%, cns..... lb. 2.50 - —
West Indian, 50-55%, cns..... lb 1.20 - 1.65
Bergamot, artif., cns..... lb. 2.50 - 4.25
natural, Italian, cns..... lb. 4.25 - 6.00

An Ounce of Prevention...

"DOC" MacGEE SAYS: As a user of industrial solvents, would you go ahead and turn out inferior products due to inferior solvents if you knew it could be avoided? Would you permit your plant to shut down temporarily (and lose money for you) simply because your solvent supplier failed to make delivery on time . . . if you knew it could be prevented?

Of course not—and yet are you taking every precaution to make sure such things *don't* happen? Did you know that SKELLYSOLVE reduces such risks to an absolute *minimum?*

It's an established fact, known today by users in every field of industry. Some of these plants have had unfortunate experiences with "cut-price" sources of supply. They know the value of Skelly dependability in quality, delivery, and technical service.

SKELLYSOLVE stands for highest quality solvents that never vary. SKELLYSOLVE stands for purity, close boiling ranges, and freedom from foreign tastes and odors. SKELLYSOLVE stands for complete reliability of delivery . . . in the full amount and the time specified.

These are important reasons for using SKELLYSOLVE in *your* operations! It's good sense to use "an ounce of prevention" by dealing with an experienced, trusted maker of solvents for every industrial purpose! No matter how you judge solvents, we know you'll be *more* than satisfied with SKELLYSOLVE!

SKELLY

Skellysolve

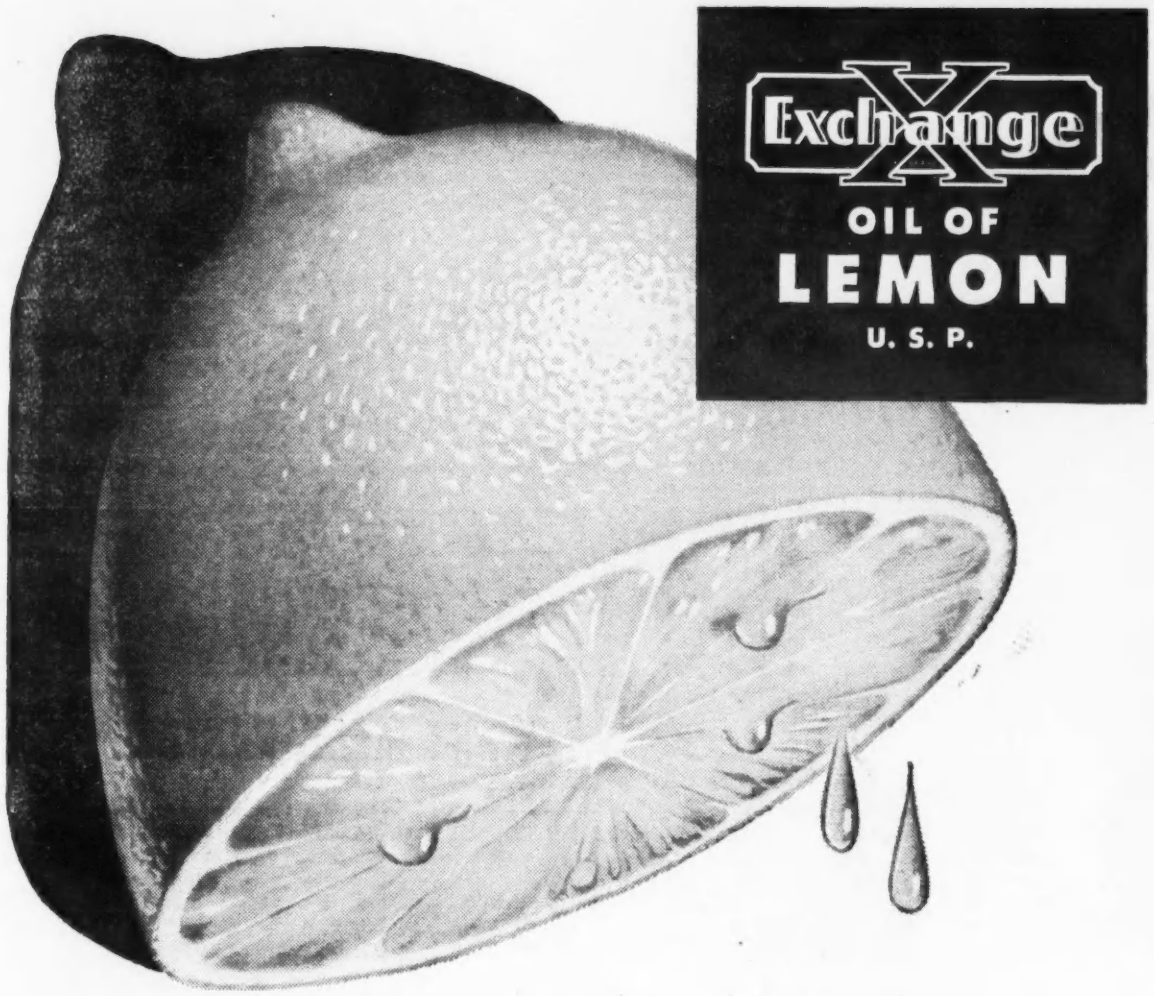
SOLVENTS DIVISION, SKELLY OIL COMPANY, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Oil, birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb .95 - 1.76
rectified, cns.....lb. 4.25 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns.....lb. 2.85 - 4.00
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.35 - 2.45
redistilled, USP IX, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Calamus, cns.....lb 20.00 -28.00
Camphor, natural, white, cns.....lb .60 - .75
synthetic, dms.....lb. .15 - .40
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 9.10
rectified, cns.....lb. 7.50 -12.60
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns.....lb. 5.15 - 6.50
Cardamom, bots.....lb. 26.00 -31.50
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 3.75
Castor, blown, ret. dms., c.l.....lb. .29 - .29½
l.c.l.....lb. .30 - .30½
cold pressed, USP, ret. dms., c.l., lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l.....lb. .28½ - —
tanks.....lb. .26 - .26½
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l.....lb. .30½ - —
tanks.....lb. .29 - —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .28½ - —
l.c.l.....lb. .29½ - —
tanks.....lb. .28 - —
hydrog., bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .28 - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l.....lb. .27½ - —
tanks.....lb. .25½ - —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), cns. lb. .15½ - .16½
75% (69-62% fat), dms.....lb. .22 - .23
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms.....lb 2.15 - 2.35
Cedarwood, cns.....lb. .65 - .95
dms.....lb. .61 - .86
Celerysced, bots.....lb 15.00 -20.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms.....lb. .56 - -
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots.....lb.52.50 -62.00
Leaf, Ceylon.....lb. 1.50 - -
Seychelle.....lb 1.20 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. .80 - 2.75
Java, cns.....lb. 1.45 - 1.75
Clove, USP, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.70
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports. lb. .25 - —
Pac. coast.....lb. .22 - —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., c.l. lb. .35½ Nom.
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l lb. .32 - .32½
Cod, Newfoundland, dms.....lb. .22 - .24
Colliver, USP, dms.....gal. 2.35 - 2.60
Coriander, bots.....lb 34.00 -37.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works.....lb. .23 - —
foots, acid, 30%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13½ - —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .06½ - —
refined, tanks, works.....lb. .26½ Nom.
Cotton-seed, crude, tanks, works.....lb. .22½ - .23
foots, acid 35%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .07 - —
refined, dms., c.l.....lb. .28½ - .29
l.c.l.....lb. .30 - .32
tankcars.....lb. .27 - —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.50
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. 6.75 -10.00
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. 6.25 -11.50
Cypress, bots.....lb 11.00 -15.00
Dextrin (see Dx).
Diffused, bots.....lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Driftwood, bots.....lb. 8.25 - 8.50
Dip (see Dx).
Dogfish, USP, cns.....lb 2.30 Nom.
Eucalyptus, rect., USP, 80-90%, cns. lb. 1.05 - 1.4
70-80%, cns.....lb. .90 - 1.30
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 3.05 - 4.50
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Fishliver, concentrating or feed, 6,000 to 12,000 A units, dms.... 1,000,000 units. .22½ - —
20,000 to 80,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .29 - .31
pharmaceutical, 50,000 to 125,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .32 - .35
pharmaceutical or food, 200,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .36 - .38
concentrate, 100,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .36 - .37
200,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .28 - .30
500,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .43 - .45½
1,000,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .45 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Garlic, pure, bots.....oz.15.00 - —
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb.15.25 -21.00
Bourbon, cns.....lb.11.00 -14.50
Russian, cns.....lb. No stocks
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb. 8.00 -13.00
Grapefruit, Florida, cns.....lb. 1.55 - 2.50
Grease, No. 1, dms.....lb. .26 - .26½
extra, winter, strained, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½
prime, burning, dms.....lb. .28½ - .29
prime, burning, dms.....lb. .30 - .31
Guaiacwood, cns.....lb. 2.05 - 4.15
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast..lb. No prices
Juniper berry, dom., bots.....lb. 6.25 -12.50
imported, USP.....lb. 7.50 -12.00
Tar, USP (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns.....lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, bots.....lb.20.00 Nom.
Lavandin, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 3.75
Lavender flower, French, 38-42% ester..lb. 4.75 -10.15
30-32% ester.....lb. 3.50 - 8.00
Russian, 25-lb.....lb.11.75 - —
Spike, Spanish, pure, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 2.25
tech., cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.75
Lemon, natural, USP, Calif., cns..lb. 3.10 - 3.60
Messina.....lb. 3.25 - 4.05
terpeneless, bots.....lb.40.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.60 - 2.30
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 4.80
Wood, Brazilian (see Oil, bois de rose)
Mexican, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 5.20
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 5.15
West Indian, cns.....lb. 4.25 - 6.50
expressed, West Indian, cns.....lb. 9.50 -11.75
terpeneless, bots.....lb.35.00 -45.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .2930- —
l.c.l.....lb. .2980- .3050
tankcars.....lb. .2830- —
tankwagon.....lb. .2850- —
Boiled linseed oil .007 higher than raw
Linseed, replacement, dms.....lb. .2430- .2470
Lubricating, at refinery, ex tax.
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 10-25 p.p. tanks..gal. .285 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0.10 pour, tanks..gal. .21 - .22
200 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - .19
145-155 vis., No. 3, color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .285 - —
Penna., W., cylinder, 600-650 flash, tanks..gal. .33 - .38
600-650 steam refd., tanks, gal. .37 - —

Oil, lubricating, neutral, 70° F, No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks. gal. .37 - .39
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks.gal. .39 - .41
South Texas, neutral, pale 200 vis., 2½-4 pour, tanks..gal. .11 - .12
red, 200 vis., 4-6½ pour, tanks..gal. .11- .12½
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 5.20 - 8.75
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns.....lb. 5.75 - 8.40
Italian, cns.....lb 8.50 -10.00
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto...lb. Nominal
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2390- —
kettle-boiled, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2540- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2240- —
tanks.....lb. .21 - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene)
Mustard, synthetic, USP, cns.....lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Seed, exp., dms.....lb .2½ Nom
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms.....lb. .42 - .42½
20°, dms.....lb. .40 - .40½
30°, dms.....lb. .37 - .37½
Neroli, French, bots.....lb 195.00 -250.00
Haitian, bots.....lb.180.00 -250.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns.....lb. 5.00 - 8.75
Ocotea cymbarum, dms.....lb 75 - 4.15
Oiticica, liquid, dms., c.l.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .24½ - —
tanks.....lb. .23 - —
Oleo, extra, tes., Chicago.....lb. .25½ - —
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 4.50 - 6.25
extra fine.....lb. 6.25 -10.50
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. No stocks
edible, Calif., dms.....gal. 4.35 - 4.40
imported, dms.....gal. 4.25 - 4.50
foots, dms., c.l.....lb. No prices
tankcars.....lb. No prices

Oil, olive, sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No stocks
l.c.l.....lb. No stocks
75% (62% fat), dms., c.l.....lb. No stocks
l.c.l.....lb. No stocks
Orange, sweet, natural, dist., cns. lb. .80 - 1.25
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns. lb. 1.40 - 1.95
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.10
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.85
Messina, coppers.....lb. 4.50 - 6.25
West Indian, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 3.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots.....lb.80.00 -135.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 3.20 - 3.50
Palm, Niger, dms.....lb. No prices
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 9.00
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y. lb. No prices
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100° F. tanks, works..gal .10 - —
Patchouli, cns.....lb.11.50 -45.00
Peanut, crude, tanks, works.....lb. .23½ - .24
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .14 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .07 Nom.
refined, tanks, mills.....lb. .26½ Nom.
Pennyroyal, USP, dom., dms., cns.lb. No stocks
import, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 5.00
Peppermint, natural, dms.....lb. 7.35 - 8.75
redist., USP, dms.....lb. 8.25 - 9.25
Perilla, crude, dms.....lb. No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns.....lb. 3.10 - 4.30
Pimento berry, dms.....lb. 4.25 - 6.50
leaf, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 3.25

Oil, pine, dest. dist., dms. incl., c.l., works, South..gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works, East.....gal. .79 - —
tanks, works, South.....gal. .61 - —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse., East.lb. .11 - —
non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse. N.Y.C..gal. .86 - —
Pineneedle, Canadian, 25-lb. cans..lb. 2.20 - —
Siberian, cns.....lb. 3.05 - 3.75
Swiss, 25-lb. cans.....lb. 4.00 -14.50
Putty, petroleum, heavy, dms...gal. .18 - —
tankwagon.....gal. .13½ - —
light, dms.....gal. .16½ - —
tankwagon.....gal. .12½ - —
Rapeseed, tankcars.....lb. .31½ - .32
Red, single dist., dms.....lb. .25½ - .26¼
tanks.....lb. .24½ - —
Red, double dist., dms.....lb. .28½ - .29¼
tanks.....lb. .27 - —
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz.16.00 -40.50
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms. lb. .90 - 1.50
USP, cns., dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.60
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms.....gal. .66 - —
2d rectified, dms.....gal. .68 - —
3d rectified, dms.....gal. .78 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 4.65 - 5.50
Sage, Dalmatian, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 5.55
Spanish, cns.....lb. 1.90 - 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, Mysore, cns....lb.13.75 -22.50
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast..lb. Nominal
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2390- —
kettle-boiled, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2540- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2240- —
tanks.....lb. .21 - —
Sassafras, artificial.....lb. .80 - 1.25
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP XII, cns., dms.lb. 1.90 - 2.30



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Oil, Savin—Pentaerythritol

Oil, savin, ens.....lb. 5.00 -13.50
Savory, ens.....lb. 8.00 - —
Seal, No. 1, tanks, U. S. ports...lb. No prices
Sesame, tanks.....lb. No prices
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works gal .2185- —
l.c.l., works .....gal. .25 - .29
tanks, works .....gal. .15 - .16
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills.....lb. .20 - —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. .....lb. .14 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .07 - —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.....lb. .2475- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .2540- .2580
tanks .....lb. .2515- —
clarified, dms., c.l.....lb. .2395- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .2330- .2430
tanks .....lb. .2295- —
winterized, ref., tankcars, works .....lb. .23 Nom.
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 8.50 -10.00
Sperm, bleached, 38°, dms.....lb. .2670- —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. .25½- —
Spruce, ens., dms.....lb 2.25 - 2.75
Sunflower-seed, imp., refined, tanks, ...lb. No prices
semi-refined, tanks.....lb. No prices
Sweet birch, Northern, ens.....lb 4.50 - 8.00
Southern, ens. .....lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Tall, crude, tanks, works.....ton 40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, works .....lb. .05¾- —
Tallow, acidless, dms.....lb. .25 - .25½
Tansy, ens.....lb. 9.75 -14.00

Oil, tar pine, crude, dms., incl., c.l., works, South..gal. .39 - .41
l.c.l., works, South.....gal. .40½- .43
whse., N.Y.C. .....gal. .50¼- .52¼
tanks, works, South.....gal. .30 - .32
rectified, USP, l.c.l., dms., incl., works, South. gal. 60 - —
Tar acid (see T)
Thyme, NF, red, ens.....lb. 2.60 - 3.35
white, ens. .....lb. 2.85 - 3.80
technical, white, ens.....lb. .35 - 1.00
Tung, dms., c.l.....lb. .25½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —
tanks .....lb. .24½- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated)
Turpentine, rectified, NF, ens., dms., ...lb. .35 - .50
Vetiver, Bourbon, ens.....lb. 25.00 -38.00
Haitian .....lb. 27.00 -33.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms.....lb No stocks
Winter-bleached, dms.....lb No stocks
Wheat germ, dms.....gal. 10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco. gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S.F. .....gal. .53½- .56¼
50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y.....gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., N.Y.....gal. .51 - .55
65-75 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y.....gal. .51 - —
l.c.l., N.Y.....gal. .54 - .58
70 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal .51½- —
l.c.l., S.F. .....gal. .53½- .56¼
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y. gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., N.Y.....gal. .58 - .62
85 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S.F. .....gal. .53½- .56¼

Oil, white, mineral, USP, 100 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F..gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., S.F. .....gal. .61 - .64
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y..gal. .67 - —
l.c.l., N.Y.....gal. .70 - .74
145 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .68 - —
l.c.l., S.F. .....gal. .70 - .76
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y..gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., S.F.....gal. .72 - .76
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y..gal. .72 - —
l.c.l., N.Y.....gal. .75 - .79
180 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., S.F. .....gal. .72 - .75
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y..gal. .76 - —
l.c.l., N.Y.....gal. .79 - .83
335-345 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y..gal. .84 - —
l.c.l., N.Y.....gal. .87 - .91
340 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .83 - —
l.c.l., S.F. .....gal. .85 - .88
Wintergreen, natural, Northern, ens. .....lb. 6.35 -17.25
Southern, ens.....lb. 3.65 - 6.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, ens.....lb 4.25 - 5.50
Wormwood, ens.....lb 8.75 -13.50
Ylang-Ylang, Bourbon, extra, bots..lb 11.00 -25.00
first, bots.....lb 12.50 -14.50
second, bots. .....lb 7.50 - 9.50
third, bots.....lb. 5.25 - 7.00
Oleostearin, tres. .....lb. .22½- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines... ton 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton 10.00 - —
paper, bgs., c.l., works.....ton 12.00 - —
lumps, bulk, c.l., works.....ton 7.00 - —

Opium, USP, ens.....lb.21.30 -21.85
gran., USP, ens. .....lb.22.70 -22.85
powd., USP, ens.....lb.22.70 -22.85
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts... lb .26 - —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dust guinilin toner.....lb. 1.15 - —
Molybdate, bbls.....lb. .39 - —
Orthonitroaniline toner, bbls., kgs., works..lb. .90 - .95
Persian, bbls .....lb. .30 - .45
Orange flowers, bis .....lb. .46 - .48
Orange mineral, American, bbls., 5 tons, ship't point, frt. alld...lb. .20½- —
smaller lots, bbls., same basis. .....lb. .21 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bis..lb. .13 - .14
Sweet, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
Origano, Mexican, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17½
Portuguese, bgs.....lb. .19 - .19½
Spanish, bgs. .....lb. .20 - .21
Orris root, Florentine, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .36 - .37
Verona, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
powdered, bbls., bxs .....lb. .24 - .25
Orthoaminodiphenyl dms., c.l., works. .....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23½- — —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
Orthoamylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. .....lb. .42 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls. .....lb. .80 - —
Orthochloraniline, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more..lb. .60 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .62 - .67
Orthochloroparanitraniline, dms., works. .....lb. .60½- —
Orthochlorophenol, dms. .....lb. .28 - —
Orthocresol, pure, 30°, dms., c.l., works..lb. .33 - .33½
l.c.l., works .....lb. .33½- .34
tech., 29°-30°, dms., c.l., works...lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .32½- —
28°-29°, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., wks., frt. alld. E of Rockies..lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09 - .10½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .07 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb higher.
Orthoisopropyl N phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroaniline, dms .....lb. .50 - .53
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms .....lb. .15 - .18
Orthophthalophenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works .lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, ces ....lb. .75 - —
Orthophthalphenol, ems .....lb. .66 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms .....lb. .08 - .09
Orthophenetidin, dms.....lb. .90 - —
Orthotolidin, distilled, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Orthotolidin, dms.....lb. .19 - .21
Osage orange crystals, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35½- —
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
Oxaloine, USP, bots.....gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulphate, ens., 100 lbs. works..lb. 6.40 - —
smaller lots, works .....lb. 6.65 - 7.40

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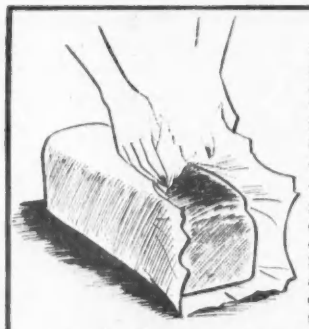
Papain, powd., ens.....lb. 5.50 - 6.50
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, N.F., ens., 1,000-oz. lots .....oz. 6.00 - —
smaller lots.....oz. 6.50 - 6.50
Sulphate, ens.....oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs .....lb. .32 - .33
Portuguese, bgs.....lb. .39 - .40
Spanish, bgs. .....lb. .39 - .42
Para-anisidin, dms., works.....lb. .75 - —
Para-bisophenol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .28 - .33
Parachloraniline, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. .....lb. .70 - —
Paracresol, 98%, dms., works.....lb. .45 - —
Paradecumene, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .1595- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1645- —
tanks, works.....lb. .1545- —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, works..lb. .45 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works. .....lb. .12½- .13½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - .15½
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 118-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery..lb. .0725- —
121-123 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y. .....lb. .0725- —
126-128 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y. .....lb. .0775- —
fully ref'd, slabs, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y..lb. .0750- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.lb. .0780- —
128-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.lb. .0845- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.lb. .0820- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.lb. .0845- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.lb. .0910- —
Paraffin prices in bgs. 75c. per lb. higher; in ctns., 80c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs. in ctns., 2.80c. per lb. higher, and under 1,000 lbs. in ctns., 3.80c. per lb. higher.
Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,600 lbs., works..lb. .23 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .24 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98°c, 55 gals., dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .12½- .13½
5-10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .14½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —
USP, ebys.....lb. .37 - .40
Paranitroaniln, kgs., works.....lb. .43 - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works..lb. .18 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. squadd..lb. .40 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works.....lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., works.....lb. .25 - .26
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs., works..lb. 1.30 - —
Para-tertiary-butylphenol, bgs., works. .....lb. .19 - .20
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works. .....lb. .70 - —
Paratolidin, bbls., works.....lb. .50 - .53
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. .....lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .32 - .33
Passion flower herb, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Pectin, citrous, bbls.....lb. 1.25 - —
Penicillin, amorph, calcium, bulk, 1,000,000,000-unit lots..... 100,000 units. .14 - —
sodium, bots. (100,000 units)...bot. .25 - —
cryst., sodium, bots. (100,000 units). bot. .32 - —
(200,000 units).....bot. .52 - —
bulk, 1,000,000,000-unit lots..... 100,000 units. .16 - —
Pennyroyal leaves, bls .....lb. .25 - .30
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol, tech., bbls., c.l., works. lb .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .34 - .36

'Way back then, fifty years ago, bread and meat sat open on the counters. It was about then that Esso Standard Oil Company first started its studies and experiments in light fraction petroleum refining . . . out of which came Esso Petroleum Solvents.

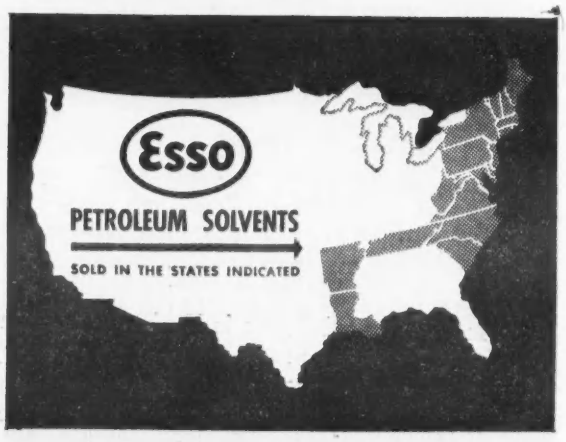
Down through the years the usefulness of Esso Solvents has multiplied—until today they serve the food, paint, rubber and textile industries, and hundreds of others.



TODAY MANY food packages and liquid containers have protective wrappings and linings in which Esso Solvents are widely used.

WHATEVER YOUR solvents requirements, from waxed papers to car enamels, you can order Esso Petroleum Solvents with complete assurance of their high degree of uniformity and suitability for the job.

And remember, any time you have special solvents problems, call on your Esso Solvents sales representative. He can be helpful in many ways.



ESSO STANDARD OIL COMPANY—Boston, Mass.—New York, N. Y.—Elizabeth, N. J.—Baltimore, Md.—Richmond, Va. Charleston, W. Va.—Charlotte, N. C.—Columbia, S. C.—Memphis, Tenn.—Little Rock, Ark.—New Orleans, La.

ESSO STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA—Philadelphia, Pa.

Pentane, 28°-38° C., industrial, dms., c.l., group 3	gal.	.16 -	.17
l.c.l., dms., group 3	gal.	.21 -	.60
tanks, group 3	gal.	.10½ -	.11½
Pepper, black, bgs	lb.	.39 -	.40
futures, bgs., nearby	lb.	.38 -	.39
distant	lb.	.37½ -	.38
Red, capsicum, Louisiana longs, bgs., shipment point	lb.	.18	Nom.
Mississippi sports, bgs., source,	lb.	.25¾ -	.26
Mombasa, bgs	lb.	No stocks	
Niger, bgs.	lb.	.17½ -	.18
birdseye, bgs.	lb.	.23½ -	.24
Sierra Leone, futures	lb.	.23 -	23½
Chillies, Haitian, bgs	lb.	No stocks	
Mexican, long	lb.	No stocks	
White, bgs.	lb.	.62 -	.63
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls	lb.	.75 -	.80
imported, bls	lb.	.75 -	.80
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., zone 1, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.10¾ -	—
zone 2, same basis	lb.	.11¼ -	—
zone 3, same basis	lb.	.11¾ -	—
zone 4, same basis	lb.	.11¼ -	—
l.c.l., zone 1, same basis	lb.	.11½ -	—
zone 2, same basis	lb.	.12 -	—
zone 3, same basis	lb.	.12½ -	—
zone 4, same basis	lb.	.12 -	—
tanks, zone 1, same basis	lb.	.10¼ -	—
zone 2, same basis	lb.	.10¾ -	—
zone 3, same basis	lb.	.11¼ -	—
zone 4, same basis	lb.	.10¾ -	—
Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.			
Peru balsam, dms	lb.	.90 -	1.00
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., group 3	lb.	.021 -	—
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.045 -	—
golden topaz, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.032 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.036 -	—
red, veterinary, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.024 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.028 -	—
USP, amber, non-ret. dms., c.l.	lb.	.04¼ -	—
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.04⅞ -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.05⅝ -	—
cream, c.l., dms	lb.	.06½ -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08½ -	—
extra, amber, dms., c.l.	lb.	.05 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06⅝ -	—
white, lily, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06⅝ -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08⅝ -	—
snow, dms., c.l.	lb.	.07¼ -	—
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.08½ -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.09⅝ -	—
California, refy	lb.	.11¾ -	—
soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06½ -	—
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.07⅛ -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07⅝ -	—
California refy	lb.	.1075 -	—
yellow, soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.04⅝ -	—
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.04⅝ -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06 -	—
California refy	lb.	.93 -	—
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California	bbl.	1.94 -	2.88
Illinois	bbl.	2.65 -	2.77
Kentucky	bbl.	2.60 -	2.77
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	2.14 -	2.75
Montana	bbl.	2.50 -	2.65
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	2.23 -	2.65
Pennsylvania, lower field	bbl.	5.00 -	—
Upper field	bbl.	3.10 -	5.00
Texas, East	bbl.	2.65 -	—
Gulf coast	bbl.	2.38 -	2.95
North, North-Central	bbl.	2.25 -	2.65
Panhandle	bbl.	2.25 -	2.65
West	bbl.	2.10 -	2.52
Wyoming	bbl.	1.90 -	2.65
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, cns., dlvd. E.	gal.	1.50 -	—
dms., c.l., group 3	gal.	.26 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44 -	—
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E.	gal.	1.50 -	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44 -	—
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E.	gal.	1.50 -	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44 -	—
Fuel oil, bunker C (No. 6), California, heavy, tanks, refinery	bbl.	2.05 -	2.20
light, tanks, refinery	bbl.	2.35 -	2.40
Eastern, tanks, Albany, N.Y.	bbl.	3.247 -	—
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	3.03 -	3.17
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	3.055 -	3.315
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.95 -	—
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	2.99 -	3.03
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	3.03 -	3.27
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	3.00 -	3.04
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	3.03 -	3.17
Portland, Me.	bbl.	3.095 -	3.115
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	3.045 -	3.085
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	2.99 -	3.03
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California,	gal.	.0785-	.090
Pennsylvania	gal.	.11 -	.125
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.09125-	—
No. 3	gal.	.08875-	—
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2	gal.	.094 -	—
Group 3, No. 1	gal.	.09125-	.13
No. 1, straw	gal.	.09375-	
No. 2, straw	gal.	.09 -	.1225
No. 3	gal.	.09125-	—
range	gal.	.09375-	.0975
Pennsylvania, No. 1	gal.	.1125-	.13
No. 2	gal.	.11 -	.13
No. 3	gal.	.11 -	.125
Lacquer diluent, California, 100 i.b.p., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd., Los Angeles	gal.	.118 -	—
Portland, Ore.	gal.	.128 -	—
San Francisco	gal.	.113 -	—
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.128 -	—
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.16 -	—
Group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.1225-	.13
toluol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.1225-	.13
Mineral spirits, California, tanks, San Francisco, 170-250 b.r.	gal.	.123 -	—
205-256 b.r.	gal.	.123 -	—
244-362 b.r.	gal.	.123 -	—
307-360 b.r.	gal.	.113 -	—
312-402 b.r.	gal.	.113 -	—
362-458 b.r.	gal.	.113 -	—
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery	gal.	.14 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.1025-	.115
Gulf coast, tanks, refinery	gal.	.0875-	—
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.175 -	—
Boston	gal.	.16 -	—
Buffalo	gal.	.165 -	—
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.15 -	—
Chicago	gal.	.187 -	—
Detroit	gal.	.216 -	—
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.182 -	—
Lancaster, Pa.	gal.	.16 -	—
Newark	gal.	.15 -	—
New York	gal.	.15 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.15 -	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.175 -	—
Providence	gal.	.165 -	—
Rochester	gal.	.175 -	—
St. Louis	gal.	.189 -	—
Syracuse	gal.	.185 -	—
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.175 -	—
Petroleum naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco	gal.	.123 -	—
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery	gal.	.14 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.10625-	.12
tankwagons, St. Louis	gal.	.1470-	—
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.15 -	—
Chicago	gal.	.14¼ -	—
Detroit	gal.	.15½ -	—
New York	gal.	.15 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.15 -	—
high-flash, 140° F. group 3, refinery, tanks	gal.	.13 -	.145
High-solvency, tanks, refinery, 200-285 b.r., 37-38° C. mixed aniline pt.	gal.	.22 -	—
25-26° C. m.a.p.	gal.	.21 -	.26½
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.24½ -	.26
49° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.29 -	—
26° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.21 -	—
360-400 b.r., 26-32° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.21 -	.26½
340-410 b.r., 32° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.21 -	—
36° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.21 -	—
340-440 b.r., 32° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.26½ -	—
360-480 b.r., 25° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.24 -	—
V.M.&P., at refinery, California, 46.5, 254-389 b.r., tanks, El Segundo	gal.	.12 -	—
Richmond	gal.	.12½ -	—
Portland, Ore., Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.13 -	—
64-77, 190-310 b.r., tanks, Los Angeles	gal.	.11 -	—
San Francisco	gal.	.11½ -	—
Portland, Seattle	gal.	.12 -	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks,	gal.	.15 -	—
Petroleum, naphtha, V.M&P, at refy, Group 3, tanks	gal.	.1125-	.12
Gulf coast, tanks, New Orleans	gal.	.10 -	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.175 -	—
Chicago	gal.	.19 -	—
Detroit	gal.	.201 -	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.207 -	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.205 -	—
Newark	gal.	.165 -	—
New York	gal.	.165 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.165 -	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.185 -	—
St. Louis	gal.	.199 -	—
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California, tanks, San Francisco	gal.	.115 -	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y.,	gal.	.15 -	—
Group 3 tanks	gal.	.11 -	.1175
Stoddard (C.S. 8-38), at refinery, California tanks, San Francisco	gal.	.12 -	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.14 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11 -	.1175
Pennsylvania, western, tanks,	gal.	.10 -	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.16 -	—
Chicago	gal.	.15½ -	—
Detroit	gal.	.17½ -	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.16½ -	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.161 -	—
Newark	gal.	.15 -	—
New York	gal.	.15 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.15 -	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.15 -	—
St. Louis	gal.	.17 -	—
Syracuse	gal.	.17 -	—

Pentane—Phenylethylphenyl Acetate

Petroleum sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.145 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1475-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13 -	—
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1165-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1025-	—
Phenobarbital, dms., 100 lbs	lb.	3.50 -	4.50
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.13 -	.13½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¾ -	.14½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12 -	.12½
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¾ -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½ -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12¾ -	—
USP, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½ -	.13¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¼ -	.14
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11¾ -	.12
Phenolphthalein, USP, yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.92 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.93 -	.96
Phenothiazin, NF, fib dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.49 -	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.54 -	—
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots.	lb.	2.35 -	2.75
pure, bots	lb.	4.00 -	4.50
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	.50 -	—
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., works	lb.	.33 -	.34
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.64 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.65 -	—
Phenylethyl acetate, dms	lb.	2.15 -	2.70
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots	lb.	4.50 -	6.00

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Every Amsco solvent is backed by 25 years of know-how—25 years of developing and producing solvents that will do your job as required—dependably, efficiently, economically.

And today's almost limitless variety of Amsco solvents can be delivered promptly anyplace in the United States.

Every Amsco solvent is also backed by Amsco's famous "service that goes beyond the sale"—your assurance of complete satisfaction.

Here are four more sound reasons why Amsco solvents have what it takes:

- *Choice of volatility. From fast-evaporating Pentane to slow-drying, high-boiling solvents.*
- *Choice of solvency. From pure paraffins to pure aromatics plus materials of intermediate solvency.*
- *Any desired boiling range. From 5° F. upward in some fractions.*
- *High degree of purity. Good odor and constant continuity of specifications.*

We'd like to tell you more about what Amsco solvents and services can do for you. For complete details, mail the coupon today.

THE MOST COMPLETE LINE OF PETROLEUM-BASE SOLVENTS AVAILABLE

Amsco products constitute the widest variety of petroleum solvents available. Every one of them, from oldest to newest, must measure up to the company's 25-year reputation—a reputation for uniform high quality, for prompt service and for an eagerness to develop new products to meet industry's ever-changing demands.

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CHICAGO, NEW YORK

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American Mineral Spirits Company, Dept. OD-9
230 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago 1, Illinois

Please send information on the complete line of Amsco petroleum-base solvents to:

Name.....Position.....
Company.....
Street Address.....
City and State.....
(Samples sent on request)

Phenylhydrazin—Silver Proteinate

Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots....lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works..lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works.....lb. 1.75 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, dms., works, lb. 1.50 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms.....lb. 13.75 - —
tech., fib. dms.....lb 10 00 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works.....lb. .20½- .35
10-lb. cyls., works.....lb. 1.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D.).
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine long ton 3.34 - 3 49
70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton 3.74 3.89
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton 4 34 - 4.42
75%-74%, b.p.l., same basis, long ton. 5.34 - 5.49
77%-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 6.34 - 6.49

Prices for Florida phosphate rock are plus usual bonus penalty clause on oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.

finely ground 65.5% b.p.l., basis 36% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 5.00 - —
68%, b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 5.20 - —
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 5.55 - —
Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 70-68% b.p.l., 5½% I. & a., same basis..long ton. 5.50 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., 5½% I. & a., same basis..long ton. 6.00 - —
20% P_2O_5, same basis..... long ton. 5.15 - —
30% P_2O_5, same basis..... long ton. 5.35 - —
31% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.45 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis ..... short ton. 5.70 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 6.20 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs....lb. .33 - .36
tins, export .....lb. .40 - .45
Yellow, cne. .....lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l. .....lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., works.....lb. .11 - .14
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works..lb. .28 - .29
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .11 - .14
l.c.l., works .....lb. .12 - .15
Phthalamide, bbls., works.....lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works .....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .17½- .20
Pacific Cst., dlvd.....lb. .19½- .21½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18½- .21
Pacific Cst., dlvd.....lb. .21¼- .23½
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots. .....oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vials..oz. 6.50 - 7.50
Nitrate, bots., vials.....oz. 6.25 - 7.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs.....lb. 24 - .24½
Pinetar, retort, dms. incl., c.l., works, South..gal. .39 - .41
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .40½- .43
whse., N.Y.C. .....gal. .50¼- .52½
tanks, works, South.....gal. .30 - .32
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Piperidine, 95%, dms. frt. equald..lb. 1.50 - —
98%, same basis.....lb. 1.60 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots.....lb. 9.00 - 9.50
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, coaltar, 150° m.p., bbls., c.l. works..ton.31.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.34.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works.....lb. .10½- .10¾
Hardwood, paper bgs., works....lb. .04 - —
Linseed, dms.....lb. No prices
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms. ex whse. East...100 lbs 6.90 - —
Soybean, dms., works.....lb .10¼- 10½
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works.....oz.69.00 -72.00
Podophyllin, dms. .....lb.13.50 -13.75
Pokeroot, bls .....lb. .21 - .22
Polystyrene, plain colors, bgs., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld..lb. 31½- —
20,000 lbs., same basis.....lb. .32½- —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .32½- .56

Water-clear, polystyrene, 7c.-18c. per lb. less than plain colors, depending on quantity; plain colors, dms., ½c. higher.

Pomegranate root bark, bgs.....lb. .75 - .76
Poppy flowers, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Seed, Argentine, bgs.....lb. .15½- .20
Danish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Dutch, bgs. .....lb. .25 - .26½
Turkish, bgs. .....lb. .18½- .19
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 90%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.10.35 - —
liquid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.75 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 8.25 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9 75 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .0785- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0860- —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03575- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0395- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03¼- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
Potassium abietate.....lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, dms.....lb. .28 - .30
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms....lb. .20 - .22
powd., dms.....lb. .22 - .24
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¾- .11¾
Potash bichromate in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works..ton.200.00 - —
ton lots, works.....ton.218.50 - —
less ton lots, works.....ton.223.50 - —
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs..lb. .33 - .34
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
hydrated, 82-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .14 - .19
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .20 - .25
Chromate, tech., bgs.....lb. .25 - .29
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works, lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- —
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- —
export, kgs., 1 to 10 tons, ex whse..lb. 12 - —
Chloride, USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .21 - .22
gran., bbls.....lb. .19 - .20
powd., bbls.....lb. .22 - .23

Potassium citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .35½- .46½
Potash citrate, USP, powd., dc. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works.....lb .55 - —
Fluoride, dms., works.....lb. .24 - —
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys. lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms....lb. 1.80 - 1 85
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
USP, sticks, dms.....lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .75
Iodide, dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1 58
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines.. unit-ton 20 - —
25% K_2O, bulk, mines..unit-ton. 21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls.....lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M..unit ton. 37½- —
Trona, Cal.....unit ton. .48½- —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .34
Perchlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .12½- .14
Permanganate, tech., kegs, works, lb. .21¾- .22¾
USP, dms., works.....lb. .23½- .24
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .21 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works, lb. .13 - .13½
Prussiate, red, kgs.....lb. .55 - .58
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works..ton.200.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.15.25 - —
solution, 21° Be. ret. drums, c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs 5.50 - —
32° Be. ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .09 - —
Sulphate, NF, cryst., bbls.....lb. .30½- .33½
powd., bbls. .....lb. .14½- .17
tech., dom., bulk, basis 90-95% K_2O_4 min. 90%, ex vessel Atlantic or Gulf ports...ton.36.25 - —
West coast ports.....ton.39.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF., dms..lb. .62 - .70
Thiocyanate (see sulphocyanide).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .12¼- —
2,000 lbs. or less, works.....lb. .12½- .13
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18-50% MgO, ex vessel, ports..ton.26.00 - —
Potassium-sodium ferricyanide, kgs., works..lb. .45 - .48
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium - titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb 50 - .55
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .28 - .33
Berries, bgs.....lb. .20 Nom.
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 200-lb. lots..lb. 4.50 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 4.75 - 5.50
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3..gal. .067 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .17 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .15 - —
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).
Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .23½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .21 - —
tankwagons, works .....lb. .21½- —
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09½- —
smaller containers.....lb. .12½- —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .20 - .21
tanks, frt. equald.....lb. .17½- —
Propyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E...lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- .18
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots. works....kilo 50 00 - —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla herb, bls. .....lb. .60 - .65
Pumice, dom., grd., course, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03½- .04
Chicago .....lb. .04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04¼
fine, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .03½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .03½- .04
Italian, silk-screen, fine, bgs., ton lots..lb. .04 - —
coarse, bgs., ton.....lb. .03½- —
sun dried, fine, bgs., ton lots...lb. .03 - —
coarse, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .04½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed bgs. .....lb. .27 - .29
Purple lake (see Red).
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%; for aerosol bombs, dms., works..lb. 7.25 - —
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc., odorless base, dms., works..gal. 5.75 - —
regular base, dms., works..gal. 5.65 - —
(30 to 1), base 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100cc., odorless base, bbls., works..gal. 8.60 - —
regular base, dms., works..gal. 8.50 - —
Flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .26 - .27
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .39 - .43
Pyridin, denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..gal. 2.49 - 2.52
refd., 2° non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .69 - .70
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .69½- .70½
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .80 - —
Pyridoxin hydrochloride, 100-gram lots, kilo. 550.00- —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports, long-ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyronate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works .....gal. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd., E. of Miss.....gal. .60 - —
Pyronate prices W. of Miss., 3c. per gal. higher.
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton.11.00 11.50
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton.12.00 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines....ton.14.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines, ton. 9.50 - —
Insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton. 9.00 -10.00
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton. 7.00 - —
Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.

Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .14 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .14 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works...lb. .12 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works.lb. .17 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works, lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works, lb. .16 - —
mixed colors, cs., works.....lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .07 .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .13½- —
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works.lb. .0635- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .06 - —
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l....lb. .1400- —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l..lb. .14½- —
ordinary, solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra...lb. .1275- —

Quebracho extract prices are based on $20 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.

Queen of the meadow root bgs....lb. .12 - .13
Quercitron crystals, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .33½- —
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .14½- —
solid, bxs.....lb. .28 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net..flask.77.00 -79.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.20 - 1 80
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net..flask.76.00 -78.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.80
Quinidine, NF, V, cryst., cns.....oz. 1.30 - —
powd., precip., cns.....oz. 1.22 Nom.
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .95 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.00 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.30 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs....oz. .73 - —
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs....oz. 1.00 Nom.
Dihydrochloride, USP .....oz. 1.00 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. 1.05 Nom.
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.20 Nom.
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns, oz. .91 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .91 - —
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.35 Nom.
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs....oz. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .95 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .80½- —
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .60 Nom.
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Valerate, NF, IV, 100 ozs.....oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns.oz. .97 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .44½- .45

R

R salt, dry, bbls. .....lb. .61 - .72
paste, dms .....lb. .57 - —
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.45 - 2.25

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport., 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.), (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita

Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 1.25 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, bbls., same basis .....lb. 1.35 - 1.45
medium shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.20 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.15 - —
orange-red, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.05 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs. 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse., Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon, oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works.....lb. 1.35 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.. lb. .10 - .10¼
English, all shades.....lb. .16 - —
Iron oxide, synth., bbls.....lb. .10½- .10¾
Rose lake, alizarin, bbls., works, reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., E. St. Louis, and Trenton, N. J. lb. .06¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .085 - .094
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.05 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., works.....lb. .75 - .77
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - .43
toner, bbls., works.....lb 1.35 - 1.50
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works...lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Iron oxide, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0345- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .037 - —
MNPT toner, kgs., works.....lb. 2.25 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 2.02 - —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb. .62½- .02¾
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Oxide, Persian gulf, bgs., works..lb. .06¾- —
Para toner, bbls. .....lb. .85 - .88
chlorinated, kgs. .....lb. .95 - 1.05
concentrated, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .80 - —
Red, phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Phosphotungsic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.45 - —
Pink lake, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .20 - .25
Purple lake, kgs. .....lb. 1.35 - —
lb. .25 - .28
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .05¼- .00½
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.30 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .21 - .28
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works.....lb. .0310- —
20%, bgs., works.....lb. .0320- —
25%, bgs., works.....lb. .0350- —
30%, bgs., works.....lb. .0380- —
35%, bgs., works.....lb. .0415- —
40%, bgs., works.....lb. .0440- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls. .....lb. .22¼- .48
Quicksilver, ctns.....lb. 2.27 - —

Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms.lb. 2.17 - 2.19
Red saunders, wood, grd., bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works.....lb. .68 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works.....lb. 1.80 - —
powd., dms., works.....lb. 2.00 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Rhubarb root, whole, cs.....lb. .56 - .58
powd., bbls.....lb. .65 - .67
Riboflavin, bots. .....kilo.150.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif.lb. 79 - —
Rochelle salt, gran., powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs..lb. .31½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Rose flowers, pale, bls. .....lb. .23 - .24
Rosemary flowers, bls. .....lb 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls.....lb. .13 Nom.
Portuguese, bls .....lb. 07½- .08
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .13 - 13½

Rosin, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.60
FF, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works...100 lbs. 8.30 - 8.35
K, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.95
M, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - 8.95
N, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.05
WG, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.80 - 9.30
WW, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.90 - 9.35
X, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.40 - —
Rotenone, cryst., bbls., works.....lb.20.00 -24.00
Extract, liq., dms., works..per unit. 1 75 - —
Powder (see Cube root).
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines....ton.36.00 - —
l.c.l., mines .....ton.43 00 - —
Rue herb, bls. .....lb. .45 - .48
Rutin, bots. .....gram. 28½- 00

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.....lb. .72 - .75
activated ground with lime, bbls.lb. .36 - .37
Saccharin, gran., soluble, 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.40 - 1.50
smaller lots.....lb. 1 50 - 2.50
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.55 - —
Safflower (see Saffron, Mexican).
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Spanish, USP, tins.....lb.32.00 -32.50
boxes .....lb.31.50 -32.00
Safrol, cns. .....lb. .95 - 1.45
Sage, Cyprian, bls. .....lb. .14 - 14½
futures, bls. .....lb. .14½- .15
Dalmatian, bls. .....lb. .23 - .24
Greek, fancy, bls. .....lb. .18 - .18½
Palestine, bls. .....lb. .16 - 16½
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .13½- .14
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .21 - .21½
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .0740- .08
Salicin, bots. .....lb. No stocks
cns. .....lb. No stocks
Saligenin, dms., works.....lb.15.00 -20.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs. .....lb. 1.00 - —
fib. dms. .....lb. 1.02 - 1.03
Powdered salol, 10c. higher
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton.18.10 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.22 40 -22.60
Salt, table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., ton.19.60 -21.00
l.c.l. .....ton.24 40 -26.40
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.....ton.20 00 -26.00
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons 100 lbs.13.15 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs.13 40 -13.65
gran., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs. 8.75 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs. 9 75 -10.25
powd., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs.10.75 -11.25
Saltpeter in bags is 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs it is $1 more.
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.....oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, cryst., powd., cns.....kilo.175.00 -185.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns. .....lb. 2.45 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls. .....lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Mexican, bls. .....lb. .45 - .50
Sassafras bark, ord., bls. .....lb. .45 - .50
select, bls. .....lb. .65 - .70
Savory, French, bls.....lb. .20 - .20½
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .14 - .14½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Scammony resin, lump, cns. .....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powd., cns. .....lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Root, bgs. .....lb. .13 - .14
Schaeffer's salt, bgs. .....lb. .60 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs...lb. .27¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .28¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs. .....lb. .28¼- —
smaller lots .....lb. .28¾- —
Selenium, powd., cns., 10-lb. lots...lb. 2.10 - —
cs., 1,000-lb lots.....lb. 2.00 - —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls. ..lb. .26 - .27
siftings, bgs. .....lb. .23 - .24
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
No. 2, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
No. 3, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Pods, bls. .....lb. .15 - .16
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 3.00 - 2.25
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .66½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .67 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .68 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .76½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .77 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .79 - —

bonedry shellac sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to prices;—1c., more for bgs., bbls., or kgs.

Lemon, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .72 - .73
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .71 - .72
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs.....lb. .66 - .67
TN, bgs., 10 bgs.....lb. .65 - .66
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works..ton.24.00 -40.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.29.00 - —
wet-grd., 320 mesh, bgs., c.l. works..ton.24.00 -40.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.29.00 - —
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.25.00 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works....ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .16½- .27
Silver bullion, ingots, cs. .....oz. .74⅝- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. 62¼- —
1,000-oz. lots .....oz. .62½- —
500-oz. lots .....oz. .62⅝- —
250-oz. lots .....oz. .63 - —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .48 - —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .49¼- —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .49½- —
250-oz. lots.....oz. .49⅝- —

USP granular silver nitrate, 2c. per oz. higher.

Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. .45 - —
strong, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots. oz. .40 - —

SULPHURIC ACID —tankboats, tankcars, tankwagons
—all grades including diamond and crystal quality

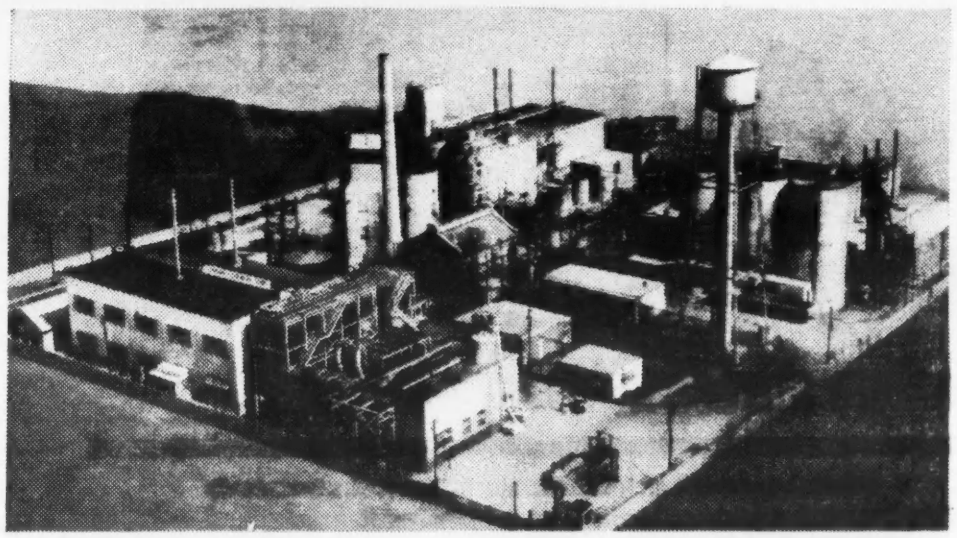
NITRIC ACID 40° 42° Be
tankwagons and carboys

CORNWELL
quality chemicals

DINITROCHLOROBENZENE
MINIMUM SETTING POINT—46° CENTIGRADE
tankcars, 55 gal. drums
AVAILABLE FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

MIXED ACID (Sulphuric and Nitrating)—tankcars
and tankwagons—mixtures to suit customer's requirements

MURIATIC ACID 18° 20° Be
tankcars, tankwagons and carboys



Plant and Laboratories of the Cornwell Chemical Corporation on the Delaware River, Philadelphia (Cornwells Heights). Key location is hub of Cornwell's water-route and rail distribution system.

Cornwell Chemical Corporation

CORNWELLS HEIGHTS (PHILADELPHIA), PA. • Telephone: Torresdale (Phila.) 4-7385 Cornwells 0302 • Cables: SEECHEM

Simarubra Bark—Sodium Sesquisilicate

Simarubra bark, bls. ..... lb. .85 - .86
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls. ..... lb. .85 Nom.
Western, bls. ..... lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls. ..... lb. .44 - .45
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..... ton. 11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse..... ton. 20.00 -00.00
Sloe berries, bgs. ..... lb. .33 - .40
Smalt, black, ctns. ..... lb. .11 - —
Blue, ctns ..... lb. .16 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls. ..... lb. .63 - .65
Soapbark, bls..... lb. .19 - .20
crushed, bls., bbls..... lb. .26 - .27
cut, foreign, bbls..... lb. .31 - .32
powd., bbls..... lb. .29 - .30
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.38 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.78 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.88 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.28 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.83 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.78 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1..... 100 lbs. 3.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.63 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 4.23 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.18 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.68 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Soda ash, light, 58%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1..... 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 1.10 - —

Soda ash prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated. Minimum quantity 500 lbs. For less than 500 lbs. prices are ex-warehouse. Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss R. and N. of south bound of Ky., 31°, Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kan., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

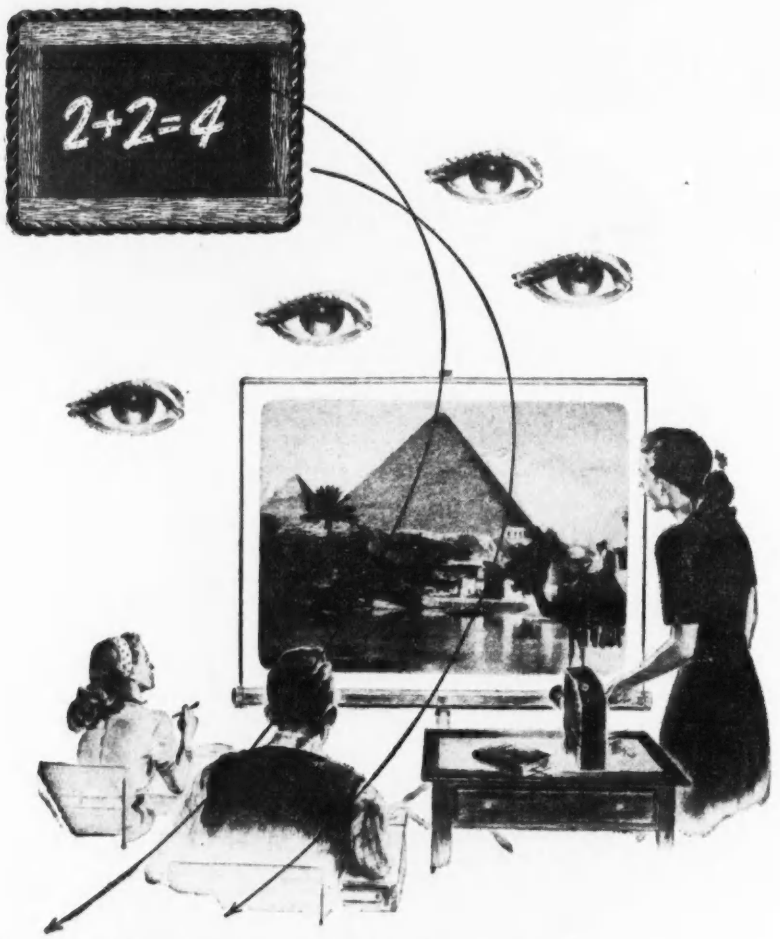
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., divd. zone 1....100 lbs. 4.60 - —
zone 2 .....100 lbs. 4.75 - —
zone 3 .....100 lbs. 6.10 - —
zone 4 .....100 lbs. 5.70 - —
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.25
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
80%, rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.25 - —

Soda, caustic, solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.85 - —
l.c.l., divd. zone 1....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
zone 2 .....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
zone 3 .....100 lbs. 4.70 - —
zone 4 .....100 lbs. 5.30 - —

Prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated, minimum quantity 500 lbs.; for less than 500 lbs., prices are ex-warehouse. Soda caustic zones are same as soda ash

Sal, bgs., c.l..... 100 lbs 1.35 - —
works ..... 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls., c.l..... 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works ..... 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works.. lb. .09½- .11
NF, cryst., bbls., works..... lb. .07½- .08½
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works .lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls. works..... lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms. works..... lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Alkylbenzene-sulphate, dms., works. lb. .13 - —
Aluminate, for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .27¾- —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- .13¾
Arsenite, gray, dealers, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12½- .13½
Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons..... lb. .39 - —
smaller lots..... lb. .40 - .41
USP, o.ns., 2 tons..... lb. .46 - —
smaller lots..... lb. .47 - .52

Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .09½- 09¾
Sodium bichromate, in bbls., ½c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .13 - .14
kgs., l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. 12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
solut, 32°, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
40°, bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs 1.80 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works. lb. .33 - .34
Cacodylate, bots., dms..... lb. 9.00 -12.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda sal, Sodium monohydrate).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. .lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07½- 08
powd., kgs., works..... lb. .08¾- —
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorite, tech., dms., works..... lb. .15 - —
Chromate, bbls., dms., c.l., works..lb. .10⅝- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .10¾- .11
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls..... lb. .20 - —
dms..... lb. .21 - .26
USP XIII, gran., bbls..... lb. .26 - —
dms ..... lb. .27 - .31
Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., prices ½c. higher.
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms..... lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works..lb. .10½- .11⅛
anhydrous dms., works..... lb. .11½- .13
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l. works. ..... lb. .09¾- —
95%, bbls., c.l., works..... lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .10 - —
Formate, bgs., c.l. works..... lb. 0605- 0650
l.c.l ..... lb. 07 - 0780
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..... lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Glycerophosphate, NF, flake, bbls. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
powder, bbls. ..... lb. 1.70 - 1.85
solution, 75%, cbys..... lb. 1.00 - 1.10
50%, cbys. ..... lb. .82 - —
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate)
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- .19
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .19 - .20
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
USP, sticks, dms..... lb. .24 - .29
Hypophosphite, NF, cns..... lb. .37 - .40
Hyposulphite, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
pea cryst., bgs., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.30 - 5.25
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals, in bbls., 40c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP (see Sodium thiosulphate)
Iodide, USP, dms., jars..... lb. 2.72 - 2.83
Mandelate, dms. ..... lb 3.25 - 3.35
Metaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton.90.50 - —
l.c.l., works..... ton.108.00 -113.00
Sodium metaborate in bbls., $20 per ton higher
Metanilate, bgs. ..... lb .48 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
Molybdate, anhyd., works..... lb. .50 - —
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 200 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works. .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls..... lb. 46 - .55
Nitrate, crude, dms., bgs., c.l., works. ton.40.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.37.00 - —
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis.....ton.44.50 - —
Nitrite, 99%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 06¾- —
West coast ports.... 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.05
l.c.l., divd..... 100 lbs. 8.90 -11.00
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 5.55 - 7.10
hydrated, flake, bbls.,c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works..... lb. .09 - .10
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .19
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis...lb. .16 - .16¾
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .17 - —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - —
Perborate, USP, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .15½- —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .14 - —
smaller lots, same basis..... lb. .17 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.00
cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 3.75 - 3.90
NF, dried, powd., dms., works, lb. .16 - .16¾
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.65 - 9.00
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 7.75 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
kgs., c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 4.45 - —
Sodium phosphates in bbls. 40c. higher than bgs.
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Phosphoaluminate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Prussiate, yellow, bgs..... lb. .12 - —
bbls. ..... lb. .12¾- —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 10.50 -11.25
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 10.75 -12.00
ferric, dms., 10,000 lbs., works. lb. .22 - —
smaller lots works..... lb. .22½- —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls..... lb. No stocks
Salicylate, dms..... lb. .57 - .60
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1.....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
zone 2.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
zone 3.....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
zone 4.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
Sodium sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, bbl., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.65



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LIQUID CHLORINE • CAUSTIC POTASH • CARBONATE OF POTASH • PARADICHLOROBENZENE • CAUSTIC SODA • NIAGATHAL (TETRACHLORO PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE)

Sodium silicate, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.35
tanks, works..... ton.15 00 - —
52°, turbid, dms., c.l., works.....
100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.00
tanks, works .....ton.29.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .07 - —
Stannate dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .526 - .575
Stearate, bb. works.....lb. .19 - 24
Sulphate, NF VII, dried, powd., bbls.
lb. .10 - 10½
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works.
100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls.....lb. .07 - 07½
Sulphanilate, bbls., works.....lb. .21½- —
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works.
100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - 5.50
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.75
lump, bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 4.00 - 5.50
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.50 - 5.75
Sulphite, anhyd., tech., powd., bols., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.45
Sulphite, crystals, bgs., c.l., works.
100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP 1X, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .33 - .34
powd., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - 65
tech., dms., works.....lb. .30 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l..lb. .05 - —
liquid, 45%, tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
Thiocyanate (see Sodium sulphocyanide).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .10¼- —
2,000 lbs. and less, works.....lb. .10½- .13½
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. 07¾- —
Thiosulphate, tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
USP, cryst., bbls .....lb. .10 - .12
Tungstate, tech., bgs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose, high vis., ctns., 2,000 lbs., works frt. alld..lb. .66 - —
smaller quantities, same basis.lb. .70 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose, low and med. vis., ctns., 2,000 lbs. same basis..lb. .62 - —
smaller quantities, same basis.lb. .66 - —
Sodium-cinchophen, bots., dms., works. lb. 5.00 5.10
Sodium-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, stand. cont..lb. .19 - .22
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, dms., works. gal. .27 - .30
high-flash, dms., works.....gal. .27 - .30
Petroleum, 100° F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex..gal. .27 - —
150°F. flash, tanks, same basis. gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
crystalline, dms., works.....lb. .50 - —
solution, aqueous, dms., c.l., works. lb. .1855- —
ton lots, works.....lb. .196 - —
Soybean flour, industrial, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .07 - —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .072 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .074 - —
Protein, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .30 - —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .30¼- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30½- .34
Spearmint leaves, bls. .....lb. .48 - .49
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works. lb. 01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05¼- —
Squaw vine, leaves, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., boxs. lb. 1.60 - —
White, bls. .....lb. .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .16 - .20
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls.....lb. .12 - .18
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.06 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 6.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.81 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.77 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 6.21 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.92 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, higher 17c.
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l.....lb. .0910- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0985- .10
imported, bgs., c.l.....lb. .09½- —
Rice, bgs., c.l..... lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Wheat, bgs.....lb. .0705- .0750
Stavesacre seed, bgs.....lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin)
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .33 - .35
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. 07½- .08
Storax, USP, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .22 - .25
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Streptomycin, hospitals .....gram. 2.52 - —
wholesalers .....gram. 2.24 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. cs. .62 - .75
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98% bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila.....lb. .45 - —
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.06
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Strontium nitrate, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- 08¾
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb. .38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb 1.25 - 1.32
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh, bbls., works...ton.58.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent dms., works.lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophantion, bots.....oz.30.00 -50.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs....lb. 2.50 Nom.
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.00 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .55 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .50 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulfadiazin, USP, dms., works...lb. 9.00 -
Sulphadiazin - sodium, USP, dms., works..lb.10.50 -

Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms., works, lb 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, USP, dms., works, lb 9.90 -
Sulphamazerin - sodium, USP, dms., works..lb.10.50 -
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Sulphanilamide, 30-60 mesh, 10c. higher
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, works..lb. 7.00 - 7.30
Sulphapyridin - sodium, powd., bots., dms., works..lb. 7.50 - 7.80
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works..lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Sulphathiazole - sodium, USP, dms., works..lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Sulphonethylmethane, NF, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, NF, kgs.....lb 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract..long ton.18.00 - —
vessel, f.o.b. Gulf ports, export... long ton.22.00 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.85
precipitated USP bbls kgs lb 18 - 30
refined, flour, light refined, USP, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 6.10
heavy, bgs., c.l., works .100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.85 - 5.90
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 6.35
Refined sulphur flowers in bbls., 75c. higher, rock, bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.75
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.50
roll, bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 5.80
rubbermakers bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - 2.00

Sulphur chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. 03½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04½- —
10 gal dms., c.l., works.....lb. 07¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08½- —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works, lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works.....lb. .0335- —
tanks, works .....lb. .045 - 0535
refrigeration cyls. l.c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
Iodide, bots. jars..... .....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac bark, 28%, grd., bgs., ex dock ton.85.00 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .10½- —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls.....lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls. .....lb 14½- —
Leaves 30%, bgs., ex dock.....ton.88.00 - —
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., cultv., bulk, Balto unit-ton 76 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. 56 - 59
other points .....unit-ton. 57 - 59
Delivery points Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charges from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $18.03 per ton; guaranteed 18 19 or 20% a.p.a., ½c per unit-ton higher.
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk..unit-ton .71 - —
South Carolina .....unit-ton. 75 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. 80 - —
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate to other states and 44% 71c per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, bls .....lb 1.10 - 1.25

Sodium Silicate—Tapioca Flour

Talc, dom., ordinary grd., bgs., c.l., New York works..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.22.50 -24.50
Calif., bgs., c.l., works .....ton 22.00 -30.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton 17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, off-color, ground, bgs., c.l., works..ton.24.00 - —
l.c.l .....ton.26.50 -28.00
88.95-99.95%, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.24.50 - —
98-99.5%, grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton.23.00 -28.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.27.00 -32.00
Imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l. ton.35.00 45.00
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .18¾- —
fancy, loose.....lb. .19 - —
special, loose.....lb. .18½- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms.....lb. .10 - .11
50%, dms.....lb. .14 - .15
Tamarinda, bbls. .....lb. 10 - 12
Tankage, animal feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk.....unit-ton. 8.00 - 8.25
Chicago .....unit-ton. 8.00 - —
fertilizer, 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., Chicago..unit-ton No stocks
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk bulk unit-ton No stocks
Tansy leaves, bls .....lb. 15 - 16
Tapioca flour, high grades, bgs.....lb. .11 - 11¼
medium grades, bgs.....lb. .09¾- .09¾
Java, bgs. .....lb No stocks

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FOR 67 YEARS, the aim of SOLVAY has always been to produce the finest in alkalies and associated chemicals.

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Tar Acid Oil—Vinylpyridin

Tar acid oil, 15-18%, ret. dms., c.l., works..gal. .49 - —
l.c.l., works..gal. .52 - —
tanks, works..gal .43 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .60 - —
L.c.l., works..gal. .63 - —
tanks, works..gal. .54 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar)
Tara pods, bgs., c.l., ex dock U. S. ports..long ton. No prices
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..long ton 225.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs..lb. .23½- .24
Leaves, bgs..lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Tartar emetic, tech., gran., or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .41 - —
dms..lb. 41½- .44
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs...lb .45 - .48
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l...lb. .24½- —
l.c.l..lb. .25 - 25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms..lb .95 - .97
powd., bbls., dms..lb. 1.00 - 1.02
Terpineol, Alpha (see A)
com'l, dms., c.l., South..lb. 13½- —
l.c.l., South..lb. 14 - —
tanks, South..lb. 13 - —
prime, dms..lb. .44 - .82
extra, dms..lb. .59 - .97
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works..lb. 19½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. 20 - —
tanks, works..lb. 19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb. .65 - 1.10
prime, cns., dms..lb. .61 - 1.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works...lb. .68 - 68½
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works..lb. .23½- .25
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works..lb. .65 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, tanks, works..lb. .50 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd..lb 15.00 -17.50
Theobromine, bots., kgs..lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams..kilo. 100.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms..lb. .24 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works..lb 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., works..lb .40 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works..lb 3.50 - —
Thyme, French, futures, bgs..lb. .42 Nom.
futures, bgs..lb .25½- .26
Spanish, bls..lb. .11½- .12
Thymol, USP, kgs..lb 3.65 - 3.75
Iodide, NF, dms..lb 3.55 - 4.25
Tinebo root (see Cube root).
Tin crystals, bgs., bbls., works..lb. .67 - —
Metal, Bolivian..lb. .91 Nom.
Straits..lb. .94 - —
Oxide, bbls..lb. .94 - —
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works, lb. 54½- .55
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .18 - .18½
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .18 - .18½
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .06¾- —
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .20 - 20½
Hydride, cns., works..lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .07½- —
Calcium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .07¼- —
Calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .07¼- —
Magnesium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. No prices
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. No prices
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms., lb. .54½- .55
smaller, pkgs., works..lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .42 - —
smaller pkgs., works..lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns..lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Toluene (see Toluol).
Tolidin base (see Orthotolidin).
Toluol (toluene), coaltar, 2° indust., ret. dms., works..gal. .35 - .37
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .28 - .30
W. of Minnequa, Colo., works. gal. 28 - .30
Toluol, 1° nitration, ret. dms., works. gal. .35 - .37
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .28 - .30
W. of Minnequa, Colo., works.. gal. .28 - .30

Prices on 2° toluol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are:—Ark., 30c. (3½c.); Chicago, 30c. (2½c.); Del.-Md.-D. C., 30c. (2½c.); Detroit, 30c. (1 8/10c.); La., 30c. (3½c.); N. C. & E. Tenn., 30c. (5c.); N. E., 30c. (2¼c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c.; Pa., 30c. (2½c.); S. C., 30c. (6c.); Va., 30c. (3½c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3½c.), and W. Va. 30c. (2½c.).

Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls....lb. .90 - .91
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, cs..lb. .90 - .95
Surinam, cs..lb. .85 - .90
Totaquine, USP, 100-oz. lots..oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works..lb. .40½- —
Tributyl citrate, dms..lb. .41 - .50
smaller pkgs..lb. .52 - .56
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb. .68 - —
smaller pkgs..lb. .72 - .74
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .81 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .07½- .09¼
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .08½- .11
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .09½- .12
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
Trichloroethylene, tanks, c.l., frt. alld., zone 1..lb. .09½- —
Zone 2..lb. .10 - —
Zone 3..lb. .10½- —
Zone 4..lb. .10½- —

Trichloroethylene dm., c.l. prices ½c. higher, l.c.l. 1½c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. H., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .36 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .38½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .39 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .37½- —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .21½- —
smaller containers..lb. .24½- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .19 - —
Triethyl citrate, dms..lb. .34 - .42
smaller pkgs..lb. .45 - —
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l..lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .37 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l. works, basis 100%..lb. .36 - —
tanks, works, basis 100%..lb. .33 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .18½- .19
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .19½- .21
tanks, same basis..lb. .17½- —
Triethylenetetramine, tanks, works..lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100%..lb .29½- 39¼
25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .29½- —
tanks, works, basis 100%..lb. .25 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .30 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works...lb. .75 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..lb. 0175- —
double-grd., c.l., works..lb. 016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .015 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms., works..lb 4.75 - —
Oxide, kgs., works..lb. 2.85 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls..lb. .30 - .31
Haitian, futures, bls..lb. .12½- .13
Jamaica, futures, bls..lb. .15½- 16
Madras, bgs..lb. .24 - .25
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Sulphate, ret. dms., East..gal. .65 - —
tanks, East..gal. .60 - —
Wood, dest.-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works, South..gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .46 - —
N. Y. whse..gal. 60 - —
steam-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works. lb. .58 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. NYC..lb. .63 - .75
tanks, works..lb. .55 - .59

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs..lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs..lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., works. ton 75.00 - —
l.c.l., works..ton 78.50 - —
fertilizer compound, 42% N, bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east..ton 81.00 - —
40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west..ton 90.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dakota, Tex., and east..ton 85.00 - —
40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo. and west..ton 94.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B, N basis, Belle, W. Va..ton 100.00 - —
C and D, same basis..ton 98.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls..lb. .12 - .13

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls...lb. .45 - .46
Indian, bls..lb .40 - .41
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock...ton 78.00 -80.00
Cups, bgs., ex dock..ton 56.00 -57.00
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra..lb. 09½- —
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works..lb. 1.20 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..lb. 7.75 - 8.50
Mexican, cuts, tins..lb. 7.50 - 8.00
whole, tins..lb. 8.25 - 9.50
Tahiti, tins..lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs....lb. 4.50 - —
smaller lots..lb. 4.55 - 4.65
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs..lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots..lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, dms., 25-lb. lots..lb. 3.00 - —
tins, smaller lots..lb. 3.05 - 3.15
smaller lots, tins..lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works. lb. .16½- .17¼
5-gal. cns., works..lb. .30 - —
tanks, works..lb. .15 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret, dms., works....lb. 1.50 - —

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Viosterol, bots., 100 billion USP units mill units .04 - —
1 billion USP units..t.mill units. .05 - —
100 million USP units..mill units. .07 - —
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, fishliver).
A concentrate, dms., works.... mill units .31 - .40
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxin).
C (see Acid, ascorbic)
Vitamin D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calcifero, and Viosterol).
D_2 (See Calciferol)
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotin, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb 2.25 - 2.30
Tree bark, bls.....lb .55 - .75
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr.
bgs., ex dock..ton.70.00 -72.60
merchantable, bgs., ex dock..ton.67.00 -69.00
extract, liquid, 55% tannin, bbls., works..lb. 07½- —
tanks, works .....lb. 06¾- —
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, duty extra..lb. 07½- 07¾
S Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra..lb. 07½- 07¾
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, micro crystalline).
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cs..lb. .70 - .73
slabs, bgs. .....lb. .69 - .71
crude, African, bgs.....lb. .57 - .58
Western hemisphere, bgs.....lb. .57 - .58
refined, yellow, bricks, cs.....lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs. .....lb. .60 - .62
Candelilla, crude, bgs.....lb. .63 - .64
refined, bgs. .....lb. .67 - .69
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra, 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs, ton lots..lb. .76 - .77
North Country, No. 2, ton lots..lb. .82 - .85
No. 3, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .78 - .80
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .85 - .87
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.38 - 1.40
No. 2 .....lb. 1.36 - 1.38
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Ceresin, dom., 132°-136° m.p., bgs.lb. .16 - .16½
158°-140° m.p., bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
158°-162° m.p., bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Japan, bgs.....lb. .57 - .59
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns, 30 tons yearly contract, group 3 works..lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .16 - 17½
170°-175° m.p., ASTM, black ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14½ - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .14½ 15½
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis. lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. 27 - 29
190°-195° m.p., ASTM amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .21 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. 21 - 22
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. 19½- —
smaller ctns., same basis....lb. 19½- 20½
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis lb. 34 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb 34 - 35
Montan, crude, bgs.....lb. 45 - 47
Ouricury, crude, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .67 - .68
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .73 - .74
Ozokerite, black, 180-190 m.p., bgs. lb. .30 - .33
182-183 m.p., bgs.....lb. .31 - .33
171-172 m.p., bgs.....lb. .27 - .29
yellow, 180-190 m.p., bgs.....lb. .48 - .50
182-185 m.p., bgs.....lb. .42 - .45
171-172 m.p., bgs.....lb. .39 - .41
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .43 - .45
cake, cs.....lb. .44 - .46
Whale (see Lead, white).
White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs lb. 2.00 - —
White pine bark, rossed, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, St. Louis, works ton.10.00 - —
40 tons, N. Y. whse.....ton.18.00 - —
smaller lots, St. Louis, works.ton.12.50 - —
wet-grd., air-floated, 99% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.50 -27.50
99% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l.,...ton. No prices
90% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l.... ton. No prices
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.14.50 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton. No prices
putty grade, bgs., c.l.....ton.13.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l. Ohio works..ton.30.00 - —
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton.25.00 -31.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. .....ton.22.00 -25.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls.....lb 06 - 07
thin, natural, bgs.....lb. .17 - .18
rossed green, bls.....lb. .24 - .26
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb .30 - .31
Witch hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, naturall).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East..ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis..ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis.. ton.40.00 -45.00
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.50.00 -55.00
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat (see Lanoline).
Wormseed, American, bgs..... lb. .17 - .18
Levant, bgs. .....lb. 4.25 - 4.30
Wormwood, bls. .....lb. .50 - .60

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, 5°-7°, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
fractions, ret. dms., c.l., same basis. gal. 1.53 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.56 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.47 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms.....lb. .38 - .38½
Xylol (xylene), coaltar, indust., ret. dms., works..gal. .37 - .39
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.gal. .23 - .30
W. of Minnequa, Colo., works. gal. .23 - .30
10°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .36 - .38
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .31 - .33
Xylol, 6°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .41 - .43
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .38 - .40
8°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .45 - .47
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .40 - .42

Prices on 3 to 10 degree xylol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are:—Ark., 30c. (3¾c.); Chicago, 30c. (2¾c.); Del.-Md.-D. C., 30c. (2¾c.); Detroit, 30c. (1 8/10c.); La., 30c. (3¾c.); N. C. & E. Tenn., 30c. (5c.); N. E., 30c. (2¼c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c.; Pa., 30c. (2¾c.); S. C., 30c. (6c.); Va., 30c. (2¾c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3¾c.), and W. Va., 30c. (2¾c.).

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns.....lb. 2.25 - —
Yeast, brewer's dry 50 B units, per gram, dms..lb. .35 - —
90 B units, per gram, dms....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, per gram, dms....lb. .50 - —
300 B units, per gram, dms....lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .32 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, bbls., divd.....lb. 1.00 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 2.40 - —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .85 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse 1c. per lb higher
Yellow, chrome, CP, bbls., divd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .27 - —
Divd Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport), 1½c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1½c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St Joseph, 1.6c. higher divd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome. lb. 1.60 - —
Primrose, bbls., same basis.....lb 1.90 - —
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works. lb. 01½- 02¾
l.c.l., works .....lb 02¾- 03¾
French type, bgs., c.l.....lb. 04 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 04¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l...ton.27.00 -32.00
synth., bgs., c.l., works.....lb. 08¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 08½- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.93 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.95 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bgs., works. lb. 01½- 02½
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome. lb. 20 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. 25 - 27
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. 45 - 50
Yohimbine hydrochloride vis..... oz 3.25 - 4.00

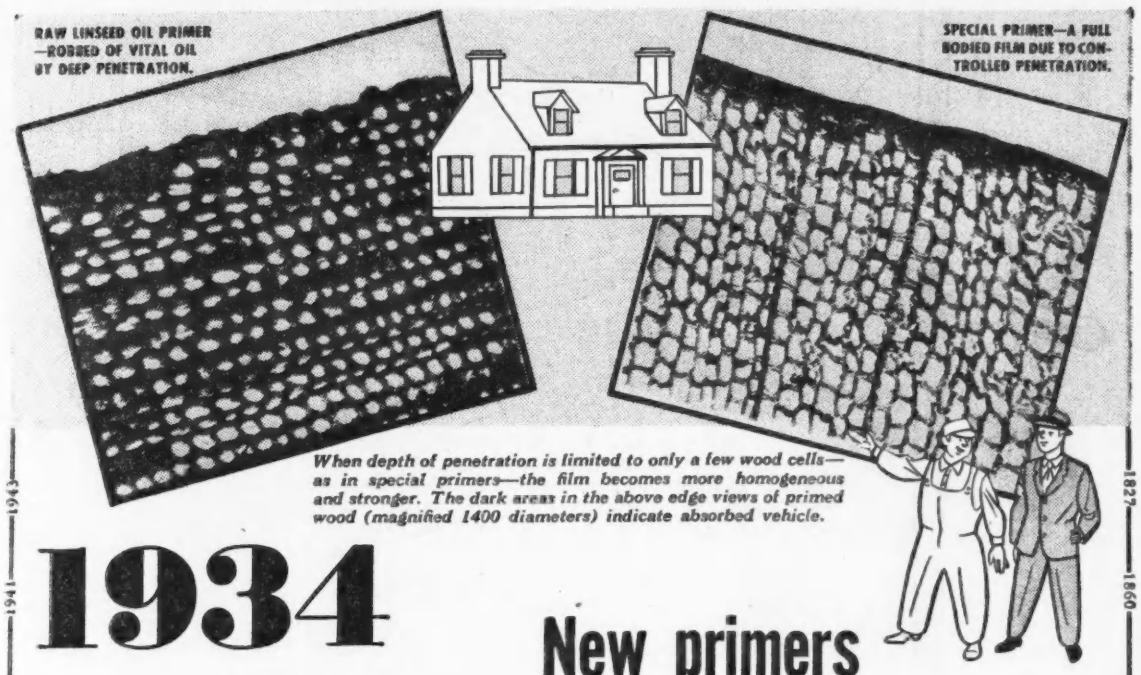
Viosterol—Zinc Naphthenate

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works.....lb. 23 - —
smaller lots works.....lb 30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms ....lb 20 - —
NF, dms. .....lb. 30 - 40
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. No stocks
l.c.l., same basis .....lb No stocks
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers', bbls., works..lb. 10¾- 11¾
USP, precip., powd., bots .....lb. 35 - —
dms. .....lb. 40 - —
kgs .....lb. 37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs 6.55 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .0365- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .0425- —
tanks, works .....lb 0300- —
USP, gran., dms.....lb. 30 - 31
jars .....lb 35 - 36
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. 34 - 35
Diethyldithiocarbamate, dms., works. lb 1.15 - —
Dust, bbls., c.l., divd.....lb. .1250- .1260
l.c.l., divd .....lb .1275- .1300
Fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. 18 - 19
Hydrosulphite, dms., works.....lb. 16 - —
Iodide, NF, jars.....lf. 4.65 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .45 - 48
Linoleate, solid, 9½%, bbls.....lb. 56 - —
Metal slabs, E. St. Louis.....lb. 12 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn, dms..lb. 19¾- —
10% Zn, dms.....lb 21 - —
solid, 14% Zn, dms.....lb 31¾- —

HIGHLIGHTS of PAINT PROGRESS

No. 13 of a series


RAW LINSEED OIL PRIMER —ROBBED OF VITAL OIL BY DEEP PENETRATION.
SPECIAL PRIMER—A FULL BODIED FILM DUE TO CONTROLLED PENETRATION.

When depth of penetration is limited to only a few wood cells—as in special primers—the film becomes more homogeneous and stronger. The dark areas in the above edge views of primed wood (magnified 1400 diameters) indicate absorbed vehicle.

1934

New primers stimulate 2-coat facials for homes

PAINT TECHNOLOGISTS made a timely contribution to home owners in the drab 1930's by introducing new wood primers which inspired the use of superior 2-coat systems on wood siding. This minimized the effects on types and grades of wood, and furnished brighter appearance and extra protection over a longer time.

Such special primers possess a unique balance of properties essential in a buffer film between wood and top coat. Controlled penetration and dogged adhesion are provided by viscous vehicle components. These enable the film to anchor itself to the wood, but prevent the wood from stealing vital oil. High hiding power is furnished by zinc sulfide and titanium dioxide pigments. Resistance to expansion and contraction of the wood, as well as to shrinkage of the finish coat during weathering, is stepped up by zinc oxide, white lead and extenders.

When topped by a weather-wise ready-mixed paint, the resulting 2-coat systems—compared to those using the same paint in all coats—answer many of the exterior painting problems of property owners.

1848-1948
Partners in Paint Progress

In 1934, The New Jersey Zinc Company introduced Cryptone MS—a white hiding pigment based on a scientific blend of zinc sulfide, mica and magnesium silicate. Developed specifically for use in special wood primers and their top coats, Cryptone MS contributed to the success of 2-coat systems.

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY
Established 1848
160 Front Street, New York 7, N. Y.

The Paint Industry — New Jersey Zinc

Zinc Oleate—Zirconium Sulphate

Zinc oleate, bbls.....lb. .42¼- —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¼- —
American process, com'l lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¼- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¼- —
35%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
50%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .12⅝- —
l.c.l., works.....lb 12⅝- —
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
green, seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .11¾- .13¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13½
red seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .11¼- .12¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11½- .13
white seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .12¼- .13¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12½- .14
USP, ctns., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .13¼- .14¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13½- .15
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbls., prices ¼c. higher than bgs.
Resinate, fused, 9% Zn, powd., solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works.lb. .0365- —
Zinc silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .11 - —
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs.....lb. .48 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .49 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt, alld...100 lbs. 4.15 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 4.90 - —
flake, 25½% Zn., bgs., c.l., same l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 5.55 - —
powd., 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....00 lbs. 7.50 - —
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 40c higher
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. 10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 10¾- —
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 07¾- —
Calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.lb. 07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb 07¾- —
Luminescent pigment, frt. alld..lb. 1.00 - 3.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .07¾- —
Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.
Sulphocarbolate, NF, gran., bbls., dms..lb. 28 - 29
powd., bbls. .....lb 31 - 32
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.15 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, ctns., frt. alld..lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., works, frt. alld.lb. .17 - —
normal, dms., works, frt. alld.lb. .35 - —
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l. dlvd..lb. .08¼- —
Pac. coast.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies....lb. .09 - —
Pac. coast.....lb. .09¾- —
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).
Zirconium acetate, solution, bbls., works..lb. .25½- —
Hydride, ctns., works.....lb. 7.00 - —
Oxide, 88%, 92%, grd., bbls. or bgs., any quantity, works..lb. .25 - —
98½-99%, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works..lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .44 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .44½- —
2,000 lbs. and less, works...lb. .45 - .48
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .59 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .59½- —
2,000 lbs. and less, works..lb. .60 - .63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works..lb. .29½- —
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .03¾- —
5 tons, works.....lb. .04 - —
2,000 lbs. and less, works....lb. .04¼- 04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .04¾- —
5 tons, works.....lb. .05¼- —
2,000 lbs., works.....lb. .05¾- .06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .11½- —
2,000 lbs. and less, works....lb. .12 - .16
Sulphate, basic, cake, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .37½- —
5 tons, works.....lb. .38 - —
2,000 lbs and less, works...lb. .38½- .39

symbol of progress

The Harshaw trademark symbolizes progress : : : a continuous search for new processes . . . a striving for perfection. In addition it is a reminder that we vigilantly guard the quality of our chemicals. The items listed above are new developments recently announced by Harshaw. More are on the way . . . research at Harshaw is continuous.

THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL CO.
1945 East 97th Street, Cleveland 6, Ohio
BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Synthetic Resins and Branded Paint Materials (Manufacturers' List Prices)

A

ABALYN (see methyl abietate in Current Market Quotations).
AROCLORS, distilled, dms., c.l., works, lb. .18 - —
ton lots, works.....lb. .18½- —
single dms., works.....lb. .19 - —
undistilled, dms., c.l., works....lb. .15½- —
ton lots, works.....lb. .16 - —
single dms., works.....lb. 16½- —

B

BAKELITE, BR 254, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .40½- .43
302, c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .39 - .41½
2175, c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .39½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .40 - .42½
3360, c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - .40½
4036, c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .39½- .42
9367, c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .26½- .29
9460, c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .34½- .37
9432, c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .33½- .36
9476, c.l., frt. allo.....lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .35½- .38
10282, c.l., frt. allo.....lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., frt. allo.....lb. .35 - .37½
11544, c.l., frt. allo.....lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., frt. allo.....lb. .26 - .28½
14634, c.l., frt. allo.....lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., frt. allo.....lb. .36 - .38½
15775, c.l., frt. allo.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. allo.....lb. .26½- .29
17620, c.l., frt. allo.....lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., frt. allo.....lb. .29½- .32
17700, c.l., frt. allo.....lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., frt. allo.....lb. .36½- .39
17920, c.l., frt. allo.....lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., frt. allo.....lb. .49½- .52
BV-1600, c.l., frt. allo.....lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., frt. allo.....lb. .30½- .33
9700-S, c.l., frt. allo.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., frt. allo.....lb. .24½- .27
10673, c.l., frt. allo.....lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., frt. allo.....lb. .35½- .38
BK-3962, c.l., frt. allo.....lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., frt. allo.....lb. .30½- .33
10302, c.l., frt. allo.....lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., frt. allo.....lb. .34½- .37
10624, c.l., frt. allo.....lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., frt. allo.....lb. .30½- .33
XR-3180, c.l., frt. allo.....lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., frt. allo.....lb. .70½- .73
4557, c.l., frt. allo.....lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., frt. allo.....lb. .72½- .75
BJ-1540S, c.l., frt. allo.....lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. allo.....lb. .38½- .41

Prices are f.o.b. Bakelite corporation's plants or warehouses, minimum transportation charges allowed on units of standard drums or over to destination in United States except as follows:—Add 1c. per pound to list prices for prepaid delivery to Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. Shipments made via customer's routing will be shipped transportation charges collect and allowance for minimum transportation charges will be credited on invoice covering materials shipped. No transportation charges allowed on shipments of any materials in less than standard drum quantities.

BEETLE, 212-9, dms., c.l., frt. allo.lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .46 - —
219-8, c.l., frt. allo.....lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .33½- —
227-8, c.l., frt. allo.....lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .33½- —
230-8, c.l., frt. allo.....lb. .39½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .40½- —
251-8, c.l., frt. allo.....lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .34½- —
592-8, c.l., frt. allo.....lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .35½- —

C

CELLOLYN 102, non-ret. dms., dlvd., c.l., zone 1..lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22 - —
103, c.l., same basis.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
95, c.l., same basis.....lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .28½- —
101, c.l., same basis.....lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .31 - —
CUMAR resin, AX, viscous, net weight..lb. .07½- —
CX, solid, gross weight.....lb. .07 - —
EX, dark, solid, color 17-22, gross weight..lb. .06 - —
light, solid, color 12-16, gross weight..lb. .06½- —
FX, solid, gross weight.....lb. .07 - —
MH 1, flaked, net weight.....lb. .14 - —
1½ and 2, flaked, net weight..lb. .13 - —
2½ and 3, flaked, net weight..lb. .12 - —
2½ and 3, solid, net weight...lb. .11½- —
9, solid, net weight.....lb. .10 - —
F-10°, viscous, net weight....lb. .12 - —
F-25°, viscous, net weight....lb. .12 - —
RH, solid, net weight.....lb. .12 - —
S, solid, gross weight.....lb. .13 - —
T 3, solid, gross weight.....lb. .10½- —
3-3, solid, gross weight.....lb. .11½- —
5, solid, gross weight.....lb. .10½- —
5-2, solid, gross weight.....lb. .10½- —
5-3, solid, gross weight.....lb. .11 - —
6, solid, gross weight.....lb. .05¾- —
15, solid, gross weight.....lb. .06½- —
V ½, flaked, net weight.....lb. .15 - —
1, flaked, net weight.....lb. .14 - —
1½ and 2, flaked, net weight..lb. .13 - —
2½ and 3, flaked, net weight..lb. .42 - —
W ½, flaked, net weight.....lb. .15½- —
1, flaked, net weight.....lb. .14½- —
1½ and 2, flaked, net weight..lb. .13½- —
2½, flaked, net weight.....lb. .12½- —

Prices apply to full standard drums only, f.o.b. Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa., freight equalized with Pittsburgh.

D

DOW resin 276, V-2 and V-9, 55-gal. drums, c.l., works..lb. 24 - —
276, V-2, V-9, dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .24½- —
5 and 10-gal drums, same basis lb. .30 - —
DOW CORNING silicone resins DC-801, f.o.b. Midland, Mich., 5-10 gal. cans..gal.19.40 - —
30-50 gals., dms.....gal.18.65 - —
DC-802, 5-10 gals., same basis.gal.19.40 - —
30-50-gal. dms., same basis..gal.18.65 - —
DC-803, 5-10 gals., same basis.gal.15.70 - —
30-50-gal. dms., same basis..gal.15.10 - —

DOW CORNING, DC-804, 5-10 gals., same basis..gal.19.40 - —
30-50-gal. dms., same basis..gal.18.65 - —
DC-993, 50% solids, 5-10 gals., same basis..gal.15.50 - —
30-50-gal., dms., same basis.gal.14.90 - —
DC-995, 70% solids, 5-10 gals., same basis..gal.23.25 - —
30-50-gal., dms., same basis.gal.22.40 - —
DC-996, 5-10 gals., same basis.gal.15.50 - —
30-50-gal. dms., same basis..gal.14.90 - —
DC-2103, 5-10 gals., same basis.gal.18.80 - —
30-50-gal. dms., same basis, gal.18.10 - —

E

ETHOCEL (see Ethylcellulose in Current Market Quotations).

F

FALKYD A-2, 60% solids, dms. incl., c.l..lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .31 - —
A-3, 50% solids, dms. incl., c.l....lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26½ - —
A-3-LV, 50% solids, dms. incl., c.l. lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26½ - —
A-4-D, 40% solids, dms. incl., c.l..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24½ - —
A-4-D, 50% solids, dms. incl., c.l..lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - —
A-5-D, 70% solids, dms. incl., c.l..lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .35½ - —
*A-5-D, 100% solids, dms. incl., c.l.lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .48½ - —
A-6, 70% solids, dms. incl., c.l....lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .35 - —
AA-6, 70% solids, dms. incl., c.l..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .34½ - —
B-2, 60% solids, dms. incl., c.l....lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .29¾ - —
B-2-S, 50% solids, dms. incl., c.l..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25½ - —
B-3, 50% solids, dms. incl., c.l....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25½ - —
B-34, 50% solids, dms. incl., c.l....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25½ - —
B-38, 50% solids, dms. incl., c.l....lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - —
B-41, 65% solids, dms. incl., c.l....lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .29½ - —
B-5, 85% solids, dms. incl., c.l....lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .37 - —
B-666, 60% solids, dms. incl., c.l..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25½ - —
B-666, 70% solids, dms. incl., c.l..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .28½ - —
BB-6, 70% solids, dms. incl., c.l..lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .28 - —
C-3, 50% solids, dms. incl., c.l....lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
C-5, 70% solids, dms. incl., c.l....lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .31 - —
C-5-D, 70% solids, dms. incl., c.l..lb. .31½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .32 - —
G-25, 50% solids, dms. incl., c.l..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24½ - —
G-2500 (xylol), 50% solids, dms. incl., c.l..lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - —
G-2500 (high-flash), 50% solids, dms. incl., c.l..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26½ - —
I-72-D-HV, 50% solids, dms. incl., c.l..lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
I-7, 09% solids, dms. incl., c.l....lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18½ - —
I-8, 75% solids, dms. incl., c.l.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½ - —
J-293, 50% solids, dms. incl., c.l..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26½ - —
J-525, 50% solids, dms. incl., c.l..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24½ - —
L-4-X, 50% solids, dms. incl., c.l..lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .28 - —
L-5, 60% solids, dms. incl., c.l....lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .31 - —
W-290, 60% solids, dms. incl., c.l..lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .33 - —
Tankcar prices ½c. per lb. below c.l. quotations.
* Tankcar quotation not available.
FALKOTE 285, 100% solids, dms. incl., c.l..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25½ - —
315, 100% solids, dms. incl., c.l....lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - —
FLEXALYN solution, non-ret. dms., dlvd., c.l., zone 1..lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17¼ - —
C solution, c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½ - —

G

GELVA resin, gran., 1½, 2½, 7, 15, 25, 60, 100 and 300 cps., fib. ctns., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R., works..lb. .40 - —
ton lots only, fib. ctns., same basis. lb. .43 - —
over 200 lbs., fib. ctns., same basis. lb. .45 - —
under 200 lbs., fib. ctns., same basis..lb. .60 - —
Special grades of 1½ and 2½ cps. viscosity, low acidity, available at somewhat higher prices. Ctns., included in prices, non-returnable. Prices W. of Miss. R. 5c. per lb. higher.
Solution, 55 cps., 28% solids content in ethanol, non-ret. bbls., f.o.b. Indian Orchard, Mass. gal. 1.75 - —
1.5 cps., 70% solids content in toluol, non-ret. bbls., ton lots only, same basis..lb. .31 - —
less than ton lots, non-ret. bbls., same basis..lb. .32 - —
2.5 cps., 60% solids content in toluol, non-ret. bbls., ton lots only, same basis..lb. .27½ - —
less than ton lots, non-ret. bbls., same basis..lb. .28½ - —
7 cps., 50% solids content in toluol, non-ret. bbls., ton lots only, same basis..lb. .24 - —
less than ton lots, non-ret. bbls., same basis..lb. .25 - —
15 cps., 35% solids content in toluol, non-ret. bbls., ton lots only, same basis..lb. .19 - —
less than ton lots, non-ret. bbls., same basis..lb. .20 - —
100 cps., 25% solids content in toluol, non-ret. bbls., ton lots only, same basis..lb. .16 - —
less than ton lots, non-ret. bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - —
Water emulsion, approx. 55% solids, grades TS-10, TS-21, TS-30, TS-35, TS-41 (35% solids) and S-50, non-ret. bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rocky Mts., works..lb. .20½ - —
ton lots and over, non-ret. bbls., same basis..lb. .22 - —
less than ton lots, non-ret. bbls., same basis..lb. .22½ - —
Prices W. of Rocky Mts. 2c. per lb. higher.
GEON polyvinyl resins, No. 101, 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .33 - —
5,000 to 29,999 lbs., works....lb. .34 - —
200 to 4,999 lbs., works.....lb. .36 - —
up to 199 lbs., works.....lb. .50 - —
202, 30,000 lbs., works.....lb. .36 - —
5,000 to 29,999 lbs., works.....lb. .37 - —
200 to 4,999 lbs., works.....lb. .39 - —
up to 199 lbs., works.....lb. .56 - —

GEON polyvinyl resins 203, 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .36 - —
5,000 to 29,999 lbs., works.....lb. .37 - —
200 to 4,999 lbs., works.....lb. .39 - —
up to 199 lbs., works.....lb. .56 - —
204, 30,000 lbs., works.....lb. .36 - —
5,000 to 29,999 lbs.....lb. .37 - —
200 to 4,999 lbs.....lb. .39 - —
up to 199 lbs.....lb. .56 - —
205, 30,000 lbs. works.....lb. .33 - —
5,000 to 29,999 lbs., works.....lb. .34 - —
200 to 4,999 lbs., works.....lb. .36 - —
up to 199 lbs., works.....lb. .50 - —
GLYPTAL, 2458, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25¾ - —
2462, c.l., same basis.....lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25 - —
2464, c.l., same basis.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24½ - —
2466, c.l., same basis.....lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .23¾ - —
2475, c.l., same basis.....lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .27 - —
2477, c.l., same basis.....lb. .28½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .29 - —
2480, c.l., same oasis.....lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —
2503, c.l., same basis.....lb. .41 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .41½ - —
2504, c.l., same basis.....lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —
2505, c.l., same basis.....lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .30 - —
2508, c.l., same basis.....lb. .50½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .51 - —
2509, c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .23½ - —
2510, c.l., same basis.....lb. .24¾ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25¼ - —
2514, c.l., same basis.....lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26¾ - —
2517, c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25½ - —

GLYPTAL, 2518, c.l., same basis..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26½ - —
2527, c.l., same basis.....lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .27¾ - —
2529, c.l., same basis.....lb. .34¾ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .35¼ - —
2532, c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21 - —
2535, c.l., same basis.....lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .30½ - —
2536, c.l., same basis.....lb. .33¾ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .34¼ - —
2570, c.l., same basis.....lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .27 - —
2583, c.l., same basis.....lb. .22¼ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .22¾ - —
2585, c.l., same basis.....lb. .23¾ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24¼ - —
2590, c.l., same basis.....lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .22½ - —
2592, c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¾ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .20¼ - —
2593, c.l., same basis.....lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26¾ - —
2595, c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26½ - —

GUAI-A-PHENE, rct. dms., dms. on deposit at 86 each, works, 50-55 gals..gal. 2.97 - —
10 gals., two fives per case, works. gal. 3.07 - —
5 gals., one can per case, works. gal. 3.12 - —
6 gals., six ones in single case, works..gal. 3.22 - —
1 gal. in single carton, works.gal. 3.32 - —

H

HERCOLYN (see methyl abietate hydrogenated) in Current Market Quotations.

L

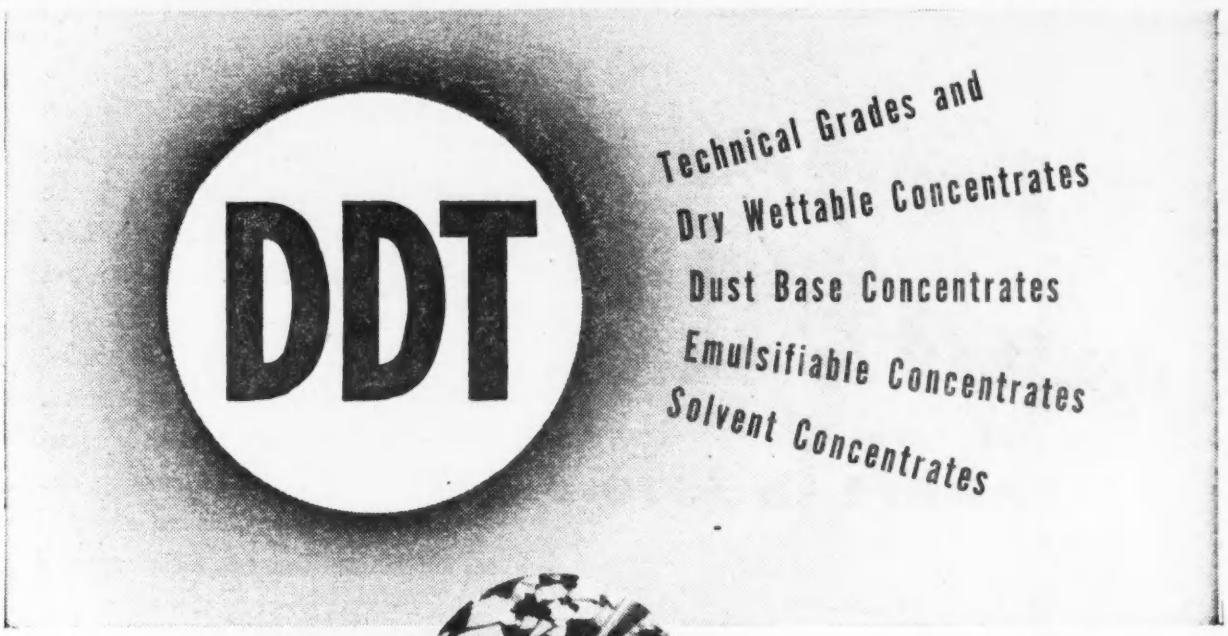
LEWISOL resin, No. 1, non-returnable f.o.b. customers siding, zone 1..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26½ - —
2-L, c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26½ - —
20, c.l., same basis.....lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
28, c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25½ - —
33, c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26½ - —

Lewisol resin prices are f.o.b. customer's siding, New Eng. and Middle Atlantic States, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ky., O., Mich., Ind., Ill., Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C., Tenn., Wis, St Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo. Prices are dms, included, not returnable; net 30 days.

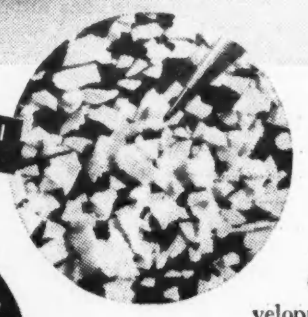
M

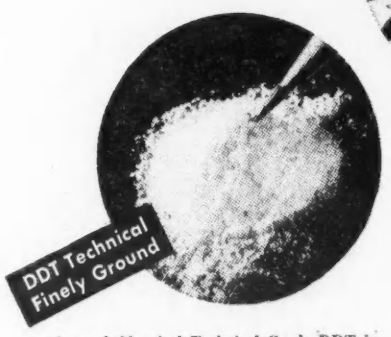
MARVINOL resin, 30,000 lbs., f.o.b. works..lb. .33 - —
5,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .34 - —
200 to 4,999 lbs., same basis....lb. .36 - —
up to 200 lbs., same basis.....lb. .50 - —
MELMAC, 245-8, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .43 - —
248-8, c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .43¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .43¾ - —
560-8, c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .41¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .42¼ - —
580-8, c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .39½ - —
599-8, c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .42 - —

METHOCEL (see Methylcellulose in Current Market Quotations).



Technical Grades and
Dry Wettable Concentrates
Dust Base Concentrates
Emulsifiable Concentrates
Solvent Concentrates





General Chemical Technical Grade DDT is available in either the *finely ground* or the small, *thin flake* types that insure easy handling and processing in your milled or oil-base products. The flake type offers processing efficiencies and economies that are well worth investigating. Samples available.

BASIC CHEMICALS
FOR AMERICAN INDUSTRY

General Chemical's DDT materials are developments of research, production and quality control facilities that are among the nation's foremost. This combination—together with nearly half a century of experience and leadership "in insecticides"—is your assurance that you will always obtain DDT materials of uniformly high quality on every purchase from General Chemical. For your needs . . . write or phone nearest General Chemical Office below.

GENERAL CHEMICAL DDT PRODUCTS:

DDT TECHNICAL, Finely Ground
DDT TECHNICAL, Thin Flake
GENITOX* S-50 (50% DDT Wettable, Microfine)
GENITOX D-50 (50% Dust Base, Microfine)
GENITOL* EM-25 (25% Emulsifiable)
GENITOL EM-30 (30% Emulsifiable)
GENITOL SC-30 (30% Solvent Concentrate)
GENITOL SC-40 (40% Solvent Concentrate)

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

GENERAL CHEMICAL DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.

Makers of the Nation's Foremost ORCHARD BRAND Insecticides and Fungicides

Offices: Albany • Atlanta • Baltimore • Birmingham • Boston • Bridgeport • Buffalo • Charlotte Chicago • Cleveland • Denver • Detroit • Houston • Kansas City • Los Angeles • Minneapolis New York • Philadelphia • Pittsburgh • Portland (Ore.) • Providence • San Francisco • Seattle St. Louis • Wenatchee • Yakima (Wash.)
In Wisconsin: General Chemical Company, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis.
In Canada: The Nichols Chemical Company, Limited • Montreal • Toronto • Vancouver

N

NEO-FAT drying oil, 170, dms. incl., c.l., divd..lb. .31¼- —
190 dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .34½- —
fatty acid, 3R, dms. incl., c.l., divd..lb. .24⅜- —
11, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .37¼- —
17, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .27¼- —
Neo-fat prices are 1c. per lb. higher in all States west of the Rocky Mountains and ½c. per lb. higher in Texas and Oklahoma. Drums are included and not returnable.

NEOLYN resin, 20, non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. customer's siding, zone 1, lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26½- —
23, c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25½- —
24 (75% in toluol), c.l., same basis..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
40, c.l., same basis.....lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .27½- —
60, c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25½- —

NEVILLAC, pale hard, color 1-2, melting point 85-95° C., dms., drums, works..lb. .25 - —
hard, color 2½-4, melting point 85-95° C., same basis..lb. .23 - —
soft, color 2½-4, melting point 65-70° C., same basis..lb. .25 - —
10° C., color ½-4, same basis..lb. .33 - —
ZC, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
OA, same basis.....lb. .45 - —
RT same basis.....lb. .31 - —
RX, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
TS, same basis.....lb. .45 - —
PHO, same basis.....lb. .33 - —

NEVILLE resin, G, dms., net weight, lb. .10½- —
R-1 nevindene, color ½, dms., works..lb. .15½- —
R-3, nevindene, color 1, dms. works..lb. .14½- —
R-5, nevindene, color 1½-2, dms., works..lb. .13½- —
NEVILLE resin, R-6, nevidene, color 2½-3½, dms., works..lb. .12½- —
R-7, W.P.S., color below 3, dms., works..lb. .15 - —
R-9, hard, color ½, dms., works..lb. .15 - —
R-10, hard, color 1, dms., works..lb. .14 - —
R-11, hard, color 1½-2, dms., works..lb. .13 - —
R-12, hard, color, 2½-3½, dms., works..lb. .12 - —
R-13, medium color ½, dms., works..lb. .15 - —
R-14, medium, color 1, dms., works..lb. .14 - —
R-15, medium, color 1½-2, dms., works..lb. .13 - —
R-16, medium, color 2½-4, dms., works..lb. .12 - —
R-16-A, color 4-8, dms., works...lb. .10 - —
R-17, medium, soft, color 3½-8, dms., works..lb. .12 - —
R-19, medium, soft, color 3½-8, dms., works..lb. .12 - —
R-21, soft, color 3½-8, dms., works..lb. .12 - —
R-22, special, soft, color 3½-8, dms., works..lb. .12 - —
R-29, medium, soft, color 2½-8, dms., works..lb. .12 - —
465, 110-125° C., dms., gross weight, Pittsburgh..lb .05½- —
Resinous oil, No. XI, ret. dms..lb. .02½- —
Neville resin prices, except "G" resin, R-16-A and 465 resin, are freight equalized with Phila. Less than full drum shipments are 5c. per lb additional, f.o.b. Neville Island, Pa.

NEVINOL, dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
NUBA, No. 1, 80-90° C., dms., gross weight, works..lb. .04 - —
No. 2, 100-125° C., dms., gross weight, works..lb. .04 - —
No. 3-X, 135-150° C., dms., gross weight, works..lb. .06½- —

P

PARADENE 1, 75-99° C., color 12-16, dms., gross wt., works..lb. .06½- —
2, 100-125° C., color 12-16, dms., gross wt., works..lb. .06½- —
3, 125-140° C., dms., gross wt. works..lb. .07 - —
33, 34, color 10-15, dms., works..lb. .07½- —
35, color 10-15, dms., works, gross wt..lb. .07 - —
Paradene prices are freight equalized in Philadelphia, Pa.

PENTALYN A, non-ret. dms., f.o.b. customer's siding, zone 1, c.l. lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16⅜- —
C, c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- —
F, c.l., same basis.....lb. .20⅜- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21¼- —
G, c.l., same basis.....lb. .20⅜- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21¼- —
H, c.l., same basis.....lb. .21¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21⅜- —
M, c.l., same basis.....lb. .22⅜- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23⅛- —
M-802A, c.l., same basis.....lb. .22⅜- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22⅝- —
O, c.l., same basis.....lb. .21⅜- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22¼- —
X, c.l., same basis.....lb. .22⅛- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22⅝- —

PHENAC, 604-M, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23⅝- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .24¼- —
608, c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .24⅝- —
622-N, c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .23½- —
X-687, c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38½- —

PICCOLASTIC, A-L, A-5, A-25, A-50, B-50, C-5, C-25, C-50, E-50 types, c.l., Clairton, Pa..lb. .20 - —
A-L, etc., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
The above types are sold in heavy gauge steel drums, weighing approximately 52 lbs. each. Drums extra at $1.25 each, and nonreturnable.

A-75, B-75, B-100, C-75, C-100, C-125, D-75, D-100, D-125, D-150, E-75, E-100, E-125 types, c.l., Clairton, Pa..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb .20½- —
The above types are sold on a net weight basis in light gauge steel drums weighing approximately 15 lbs each, drums included.

FT, FX, FHF types, c.l., Clairton, Pa..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13 - —
The above types are in heavy gauge steel drums, weighing approximately 52 lbs. each. Drums extra at $1.25 each, and non-returnable.

PICCOLYTE resins, S-10, S-25, S-40, dms., net wt., f.o.b. Clairton, Pa., c.l..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- —
S-55, S-70, c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .18½- —
S-85, S-100, c.l., same basis.....lb. .19 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .19½- —
S-115, c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .20½- —
S-125, c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21 - —

PICCOUMARON resins, 450-H, 450-L, 450-HL, dms., net wt., solid, f.o.b. Clairton or Chester, Pa., frt. equald..lb. .11½- —
450, 450-E, 450-S, same basis....lb. .11½- —
450-ES, same basis.....lb. .11½- —
450, same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Other 450 series, dms., net. wt., plastic, f.o.b. works, frt. equald. lb. .12 - —
440-S, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
430-H, dms., gross wt., solid, f.o.b. works, frt. equald..lb. .07 - —
other 430 series, dms., net. wt., solid, f.o.b. works, frt. equald. lb. .06½- —
420-H, same basis.....lb. .10½- —
420-S, 420-E, 420-ES, same basis.. lb. .10½- —
422-R, 423-R, 425-R, 427-R, same basis..lb. .12 - —
Other 420 series, dms., net wt., plastic, f.o.b. works, frt. equald..lb. .10½- —
Picco-10, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
Picco-25, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
Picco-75, Picco-100, dms., net wt., solid, f.o.b. works, frt. equald..lb. .11½- —
Bunarex-10, dms., net wt., plastic, f.o.b., works, frt. equald..lb. .07½- —
Bunarex-25, XX-25, same basis..lb. .07½- —
Bunarex-100, XX-100, same basis.lb. .06½- —
XX-40, same basis.....lb. .07½- —
XX-55, dms., gross wt., solid, f.o.b. works, frt. equald..lb. .07 - —
XX-70, same basis.....lb. .06½- —
XX-115, same basis.....lb. .07 - —
480 series, same basis.....lb. 15 - —
60%, 420-ES sol., non-ret. dms., c.l. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Flaked grades, when available, are ½c. per pound higher than net wt. solid, ⅝c. higher than gross wt. solid. Prices for other than full-dm. shipments add 5c. per pound

C.G. (deodorized), dms., net. wt., solid, f.o.b. works, frt. equald. lb. .14½- —

PLIOLITE, S-5, milled resin, dms., f.o.b. Akron, ton..lb. .59 - —
Base, 1A-S-5, titanium dioxide....lb. .45 - —
2B-85, carbon black, same basis.lb. 50 - —
5-85, zinc oxide, same basis.....lb. .34 - —
6-85, red lead, same basis.....lb. .36 - —
7C-85, Indian red, same basis..lb. .49 - —
8A-85, zinc chromate, same basis.. lb. .51 - —
12-85, whiting, precipitated, same basis..lb. .28 - —
13-85, China clay, same basis....lb. .33 - —
14-85, lithopone, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
15-85, zinc sulphide, same basis.lb. .38 - —
17-85, Prussian blue, same basis.lb. .65 - —
19-85, steatite talc, same basis..lb. .45 - —
35-85, toluidin toner, medium, same basis..lb. .95 - —
38-85, yellow iron oxide, same basis, lb. .45 - —
39C-S-5, C.P., chrome green, medium, same basis..lb. .59 - —
41A-S-5, C. P., chrome yellow, medium, same basis..lb. .46 - —
46B-85, lampblack, same basis..lb. .53 - —
47-85, high zinc lithopone, same basis..lb. .34 - —
64-85, molybdate orange, dark, same basis..lb. .64 - —
65-85, C.P., chrome yellow, extra light, same basis..lb. .51 - —
66-S-5, phthalocyanine .....lb. .98 - —
68A-85, C.P., chrome green, extra light, same basis..lb. .59 - —
80-S-5, non-yellowing titanium dioxide..lb. .45 - —
These prices apply to all orders for resin and bases in excess of 2,000 lbs. The order may consist of several items. For quantities of 200 to 1,999 lbs. add 1c. per pound to the above prices. For quantities of less than 200 lbs. add 6c. per pound to the above prices.

Polyamide ED, Nos. 93, 94, and 95, f.o.b. works, l.c.l. quantities..lb. .55 - —
POLYCO 117-H, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Peabody, Mass..lb. .20½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22 - .22½
Freight allowed to city of destination East of Mississippi River, or freight allowance not to exceed 1½c. per net lb. of emulsion for points West of the Mississippi River.
Polyethylene resins, f.o.b. South Charleston, W. Va.
DYNF, granular, bags, f.o.b. South Charleston, W. Va..lb. .44 - —
DYNH, granular, same basis.....lb. .44 - —
DYNJ, granular, same basis.....lb. .47 - —
POLYPALE ester, No. 1, non-ret. dms., c.l., divd. zone 1..lb. .17⅝- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18½- —
No. 2, c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
No. 3, c.l., same basis.....lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25⅝- —
No. 10, non-ret. dms., c.l., divd....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —

R

RESIMENE 875, non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. Springfield, Mass..lb. .42½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .43 - —
5-gal. containers, same basis....lb. .55 - —
877, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis.lb. .40 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis...lb. .40½- —
5-gal. containers, same basis....lb. .52½- —
878, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis.lb. .43 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .43½- —
5-gal. containers, same basis....lb. .55½- —
881, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis.lb. .47 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis...lb. .47½- —
5-gal. containers, same basis....lb. .59½- —
Freight charges allowed on shipments of 200 lbs. or more, net weight, via route of shipper's choice up to but not exceeding l.c.l. rate to and including St. Louis, Mo. Shipments of less than 200 lbs., price is f.o.b. Springfield, Mass.

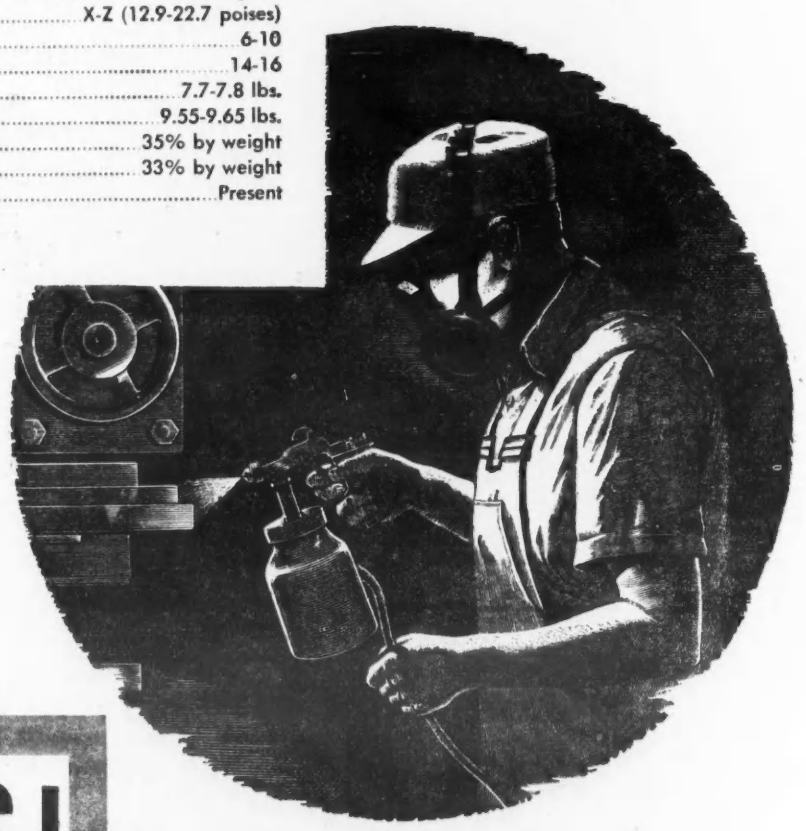
High in Phthalic
Low in Cost
available in quantity

AROPLAZ 1379-2

The high phthalic content of Aroplaz 1379-2 assures customer-satisfying performance in a wide variety of air-drying and low-temperature baking finishes at a price that will put a grin on your face. Use it for toy enamels . . . hardware and machinery finishes . . . automotive chassis enamels . . . low-cost architectural finishes . . . farm implement enamels . . . or as a general utility vehicle. It's particularly recommended for colors, but not for whites. Quantities are available for immediate shipment. Write or phone today for samples or further data.

SPECIFICATIONS

Non-volatile:	49-51%
Solvent:	Mineral Spirits
Viscosity (G.H.):	X-Z (12.9-22.7 poises)
Acid Number of Non-volatile:	6-10
Color (Gardner Stds. 1933):	14-16
Wt. per gal. at 25°C. (Solution):	7.7-7.8 lbs.
Wt. per gal. at 25°C. (Solids):	9.55-9.65 lbs.
Oil Content of Non-volatile:	35% by weight
P.A. Content of Non-volatile:	33% by weight
Resin Modification:	Present



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60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.
Branches in all principal cities

REZYL, 92-5, dms., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. ....lb. .28½- —
99-4-99, c.l., same basis....lb. .29½- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .30 - —
99-5, c.l., same basis....lb. .29½- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .30 - —
310-5, c.l., same basis....lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .25 - —
330-5, c.l., same basis....lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .25¼- —
387-5, c.l., same basis....lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. ....lb. .28½- —
412-1, c.l., same basis....lb. .25¼- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .25¾- —
435-1, c.l., same basis....lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .25 - —
728-5, c.l., same basis....lb. .28½- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .29 - —
729-5, c.l., same basis....lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .25 - —
731-5, c.l., same basis....lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .29¼- —
775-1, c.l., same basis....lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .25 - —
775-4, c.l., same basis....lb. .31½- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .32 - —
784-1, c.l., same basis....lb. .27 - —
l.c.l. ....lb. .27½- —
807-1, c.l., same basis....lb. .27½- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .27¾- —
811-1, c.l., same basis....lb. .25½- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .26 - —
825-1, c.l., same basis....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. ....lb. .26½- —
868-1, c.l., same basis....lb. .31 - —
l.c.l. ....lb. .31½- —
869-1, c.l., same basis....lb. .37¾- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .38¼- —
872-1, c.l., same basis....lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. ....lb. .30½- —
873-1, c.l., same basis....lb. .28¼- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .28¾- —
880-1, c.l., same basis....lb. .27½- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .28 - —
1102-5, c.l., same basis....lb. .25½- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .26 - —
solid, 99, c.l., same basis....lb. .47½- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .48 - —
X-315, c.l., same basis....lb. .44¼- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .44¾- —
869, c.l., same basis....lb. .55 - —
l.c.l. ....lb. .55½- —

S

SANTOLITE MHP, 60-lb. tins, incl., 100,000-lb. lots, f.o.b. St. Louis. lb. .35 - —
25,000-lb. lots, same basis....lb. .36 - —
5,000-lb. lots, same basis....lb. .37 - —
1,000-lb. lots and less, same basis. lb. .38 - .40
K-5-H, 500-lb. dms., incl., 25,000-lb. lots, same basis..lb. .35 - —
10,000-lb. lots, same basis....lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots and less, same basis. lb. .41 - .46
MS 80% solution, 540-lb. dms., incl., 25,000-lb. lots, same basis..lb. .35 - —
5,000-lb. lots, same basis....lb. .36 - —
1,000-lb. lots and less, same basis. lb. .36½- .41½
SARAN F-120 resin, c.l., works....lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .54 - —
F-122 latex, approx. 56% solids contained, wood, bbls. (55 gals.), c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .44 - —
10-gal. bbls., same basis....lb. .50 - —
SCHENECTADY resins, SA-301, non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. Schenectady, N. Y., transportation prepaid and alld. to dest..lb. .247 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .252 - —
SA-302, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .28½- —
SA-303, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .20 - —
SA-305, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .25½- —
SA-400, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .27 - —
SA-401, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .28 - —
SA-402, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .25½- —
SA-403, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .26½- —
SA-404, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .25 - —
SA-406, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .29¼- —
SA-407, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .24 - —
SA-408, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .27 - —
SA-500, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .24½- —
SA-500-A, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .27 - —
SA-501, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .25½- —
SA-502, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .27 - —
SA-503, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .25 - —
SA-504, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .24½- —
SA-505, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .27½- —
SA-600, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .30 - —
SA-600-A, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .26½- —
SA-601, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .32 - —
SA-604, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .30 - —
SA-605, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .33½- —
SP-30, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .22¼- —
SP-40, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .23¾- —
SP-60, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .25½- —

Tankcar price is ½c. per lb. less than carload price. Freight is not paid or allowed to points south of Virginia and Kentucky, or west of the Mississippi River, excepting cities of St. Louis and Minneapolis. If shipments are specified by transportation means with rates in excess of minimum, the excess transportation will be charged to customer.

SILENE (see Calcium silicate hydrated under C in Current Market Quotations).

STAYBELITE ester, No. 1, non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. customer's siding, zone 1..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .20 - —
No. 2, c.l., same basis....lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .21 - —
No. 3, c.l., same basis....lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .24 - —
No. 5, c.l., same basis....lb. .92 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .92½- —
No. 10, c.l., same basis....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .21½- —
No. 101, c.l., same basis....lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .22 - —
No. 2043-66, c.l., same basis....lb. .92 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .92½- —

T

TEGLAC, 15, dms., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .27½- —
127, c.l., frt. alld....lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .27½- —
128, c.l., frt. alld....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .26½- —
Z-152, c.l., frt. alld....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .27 - —
160, c.l., frt. alld....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .26½- —
164, c.l., frt. alld....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .26¾- —

U

ULTRAFLEX resin, 28, non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. customer's siding, zone 1..lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .70½- —
28L, c.l., same basis....lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .70½- —
85, c.l., same basis....lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .73½- —

ULTRAFLEX resin, 85T (70% in toluol), c.l., same basis..lb. .52½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .53 - —
95T (85% in toluol), c.l., same basis. lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .61½- —
98, c.l., same basis....lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .65½- —

V

VALITE 7796-D, bgs., c.l. (80,000 lbs. and over), f.o.b. Lockport, La. lb. .1640- —
20,000 lbs. to 79,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .17 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .18 - .20
8125, dms., c.l. (36,000 lbs. and over), same basis..lb. .12½- —
9,000 to 35,999 lbs., same basis.lb. .13 - —
less than 9,000 lbs., same basis.lb. .14 - .18
These prices are based on alcohol solution of approximately 60% net resin content, but will be correspondingly adjusted for any variations therefrom.

VANADISET resins, grade B, 240-255° F. m.p., whse..lb .628 - .632
C, 315-340° F. m.p., whse....lb. .621 - .650
D, 170-180° F. m.p., whse....lb. .630 - .655
MR, 260-270° F. m.p., whse....lb. .624 - .650
pulverized, whse....lb. .6856- .210
solution, whse....lb. .4000- .650

VELSICOL, resins, AB-11-2, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., works....lb. .11½- —
AD 6-3, dms., c.l., works....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dms., works....lb. .17½- —
Solutions, AB-200, dms., c.l., works. lb. .09⅞- —
l.c.l., dms., works....lb .10⅜- —
tankcars, works....lb. .08½- —

VELSICOL resins, solution, AB-201-S, dms., c.l., works..lb. .10⅜- —
l.c.l., dms., works....lb. .11¼- —
tankcars, works....lb. .09⅜- —
AD-600, dms., c.l., works....lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dms., works....lb. .13¾- —
tankcars, works....lb. .11⅞- —
AD-670, dms., c.l., works....lb. .14⅜- —
l.c.l., dms., works....lb. .15¼- —
tankcars, works....lb. .13⅜- —
Cost of non-ret. dms. included in above prices.

VINSOL resin, c.l., f.o.b. works....lb. .05 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis....lb. .06 - —
500 lbs. to 950 lbs., same basis..lb. .06½- —
less than 500 lbs., same basis..lb. .09 - —

Vinyl acetate resin, AYAB, lumps (in fiber drums at option of seller): AYAA, AYAF, AYAT, granular (in paper bags only), f.o.b. cars South Charleston, W. Va., freight paid to destination E. of Mississippi River, c.l. (30,000 lbs)..lb. .40 - —
AYAB, AYAA, AYAF, AYAT, 2,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .43 - —
200 to 1,999 lbs., same basis....lb. .45 - —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis....lb. .60 - —
AYAC, solid, fiber dms., at option of seller, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), f.o.b. cars South Charleston, W. Va....lb. .43 - —
2,000-29,999 lbs., same basis.... lb. .45 - —
200-1,999 lbs., same basis....lb. .47 - —
1-199 lbs., same basis....lb. .62 - —
Butyral resins, XYSG, XYHL, granular, paper bags.
30,000 lbs., f.o.b. cars South Charleston, W. Va., c.l..lb. .82 - —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .83 - —
200 to 9,999 lbs., same basis....lb. .84 - —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis....lb. 1.00 - —

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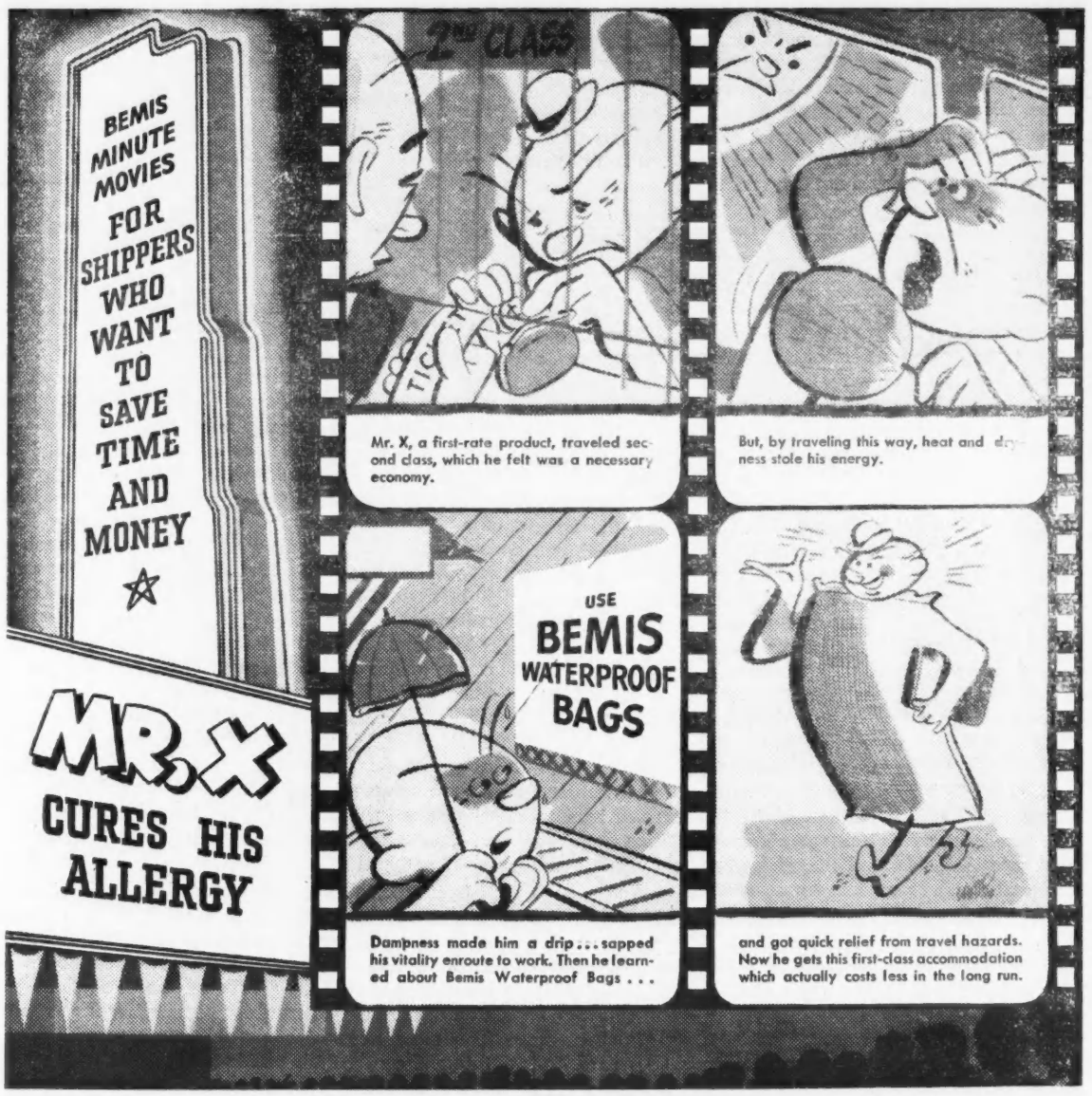
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FOR SHIPPERS WHO WANT TO SAVE TIME AND MONEY
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2nd CLASS
Mr. X, a first-rate product, traveled second class, which he felt was a necessary economy.
But, by traveling this way, heat and dryness stole his energy.
USE BEMIS WATERPROOF BAGS
Dampness made him a drip... sapped his vitality enroute to work. Then he learned about Bemis Waterproof Bags...
and got quick relief from travel hazards. Now he gets this first-class accommodation which actually costs less in the long run.

Bemis Waterproof Laminated Textile Bags are light in weight yet are the strongest shipping bags made. They are tested *before* they're put to work. *These pre-tests stop protests* . . . assure complete satisfaction.

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WILLIAM S. AUCHINCLOSS, *President*
59 John Street, New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A.
Telephone: REctor 2-9820; Cable Address: Reporter, New York

Volume 153 March 1, 1948 Number 9

Better Records of Business

The lessons of experience are sometimes most rapidly forgotten. The burnt child's dread of fire is seldom long-lasting. So, it is not to be wondered at that the things which should have been learned out of the taking of national censuses of business are not particularly evident in the revived census process now under way. The question forms include too many details with which business is well known not to be much concerned. The data got on those items are going to be misleading, because they will be far from complete. If, as is to be feared, guessing will have a large part in the filling in of the census blanks on such items, the data can do much harm. If, as is to be hoped, the replies are made clearly to show that adequate information was not recorded, the data should not be published.

Many of the items to which the foregoing comment applies are aimed at desirable and useful information. The trouble is that nobody knew that he was going to be asked for that information; hence, relatively few concerned themselves with keeping records of the matters involved. It is greatly to be desired, in preparing for the next census of manufactures or of any other phase of business activity, that forms comprising all the items on which information is desired be distributed before the beginning of the year or other period to be covered by the census. In that manner it will be possible and practicable to keep current records.

Another lesson that should have been learned out of the industrial exigencies of the years of the war, exigencies which have not yet been wholly removed, deserves full consideration in the preparing for censuses of manufactures. That is the great desirability of collecting informative data on materials consumed, as well as on articles produced. The allocating of scarce, or critical materials would have been a far simpler task if data had been available on the relation of the volume of their consumption to the volume of production in industries in which they are chiefly utilized.

The business censuses of certain other countries have been more usefully informative because they comprised data on at least the major materials consumed in, say, the soap industry or the textile industry. Such data are available in the United States for limited areas in the statistical records on factory consumption of oils, fats, and greases and on naval stores. They are lacking on materials now of critical importance, some of which will not soon become less so. This lack should be remedied.

The DCAT Dinner Does Good

Whether this year's dinner of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade sets a new high record of attendance is of secondary consideration. The DCAT dinner is unique as an institution and incomparable as a usefully good time. It does more for the welfare of its component industries than could be done by a dozen business meetings, in the usual sense of the term. Friendships are strengthened; acquaintances are expanded; grouches are got rid of; misunderstandings are cleared up; problems are solved; impressions are cleared; assistance is found—everybody gets some good, usually, a large measure, out of meeting everybody else under conditions which make for frankness and fairness.

There is no other conference, or whatever, of businessmen that offers the opportunities for business betterment that are everywhere at the DCAT dinner. Nobody can "hog the spotlight." Nobody can put forth a more or less disguised burgeoning of sales spellbinding. Everybody gets just about what is coming to him. And the net result is an enhancement of the general good; however difficult that may be for the understanding of the professional business-meetingeer.

Perhaps tradition must be served by having a speaker at the DCAT dinner, and perhaps it would be departing too far from convention to have no head table. The DCAT dinner does not need those trappings. Most of those in attendance much prefer to hear themselves talk. They will, occasionolly, give way briefly for a few words from a tablemate; but their regard for the speaker of the evening is never what he deserves, and sometimes is embarrasingly lacking. Nobody pays much attention to those on display at the head table, and for the most part, the latter would enjoy the occasion much better if scattered among the general assemblage.

Those things are as they should be. The DCAT dinner is not a convention or similar conclave. It is a party, where goodfellows get together for a good time. Everything that will contribute to that end is desirable; for it is the good time that makes the DCAT dinner a good thing for all concerned.

Farm and Foundry Economics

The advancing of prices on certain forms of fabricated steel while all sorts of comment was still gushing forth concerning the price-flop of the grain and related commodity markets has the economic explainers talking faster and funnier than ever. Even in high governmental tiers where the grain flop was looked upon as the work of nefarious scuttlers of the plan to restore price-controls, the upping of steel prices is something between a mirage and a miracle. How, ask some, could such a thing be? What more do we need, is the greeting by others, to justify the resuscitation of OPA and the restoration of rationing?

The hounds of the law have been loosed—but not because grains had been pushed up about 2.9 percent in the week to February 21, but because there was, in the same period, a boost of 1.7 percent in the price of metals. And it wasn't, either, because the price index of grains was 263.8, while that of metals was only 165.0. No sir; nobody is going to pile 2, 3, or 5 mills per pound of steel on the cost burden of the undernourished one-third of our population and get away with it—not in election year!

It may be that those responsible for the increases in prices on certain forms of steel are, as charged, disregardful, or ignorant of the ramifications of their action in the general economy. It may be that the boosting of those prices will, as predicted, be evoked as justification of another demand for higher pay for steelworkers. The steel magnates should know more about those things than do their politicomic critics, with whom only agricultural costs go below the consumer. If they don't; if it shall come out that the executive mentality of business cannot even guess right, the bust of 1949 will make that of 1929 look like the toppling of the walls of Jericho compared with the erasing of Hiroshima.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

curbing exports of these materials, in the belief that prices are being forced up because too much of these materials is going out of the country. Specifically, they would like to see all coaltar chemicals, including the crudes, intermediates, and dyes go on the positive list for export licensing.

About all that can be said officially is that study is being given to the situation. What may be the eventual outcome remains to be seen. Whether the consumers realize it or not, their request embraces products that may be counted in the hundreds and it would be a monumental task to do the job completely.

Another problem in connection with dye exports also is demanding attention. Something akin to the situation that existed in the alkali export market, and still exists though to a lesser degree, is said to prevail in the exporting of dyes. Some of the exporters do not appear to be able to overcome the temptation to take all that the traffic will bear.

This isn't prevalent throughout the exporting industry by any manner of means, but a sufficient number of cases are cropping up to cause concern for the future. Now is the time when exporters should make it their objective to build up the market for the future, not create situations that will give the foreign buyers reason for slamming the door in our faces when other supply sources become available.

Drugs Under Marshall Plan

It hasn't been possible for government experts yet to give more than a guess as to the probable amount of new business which the drug industry can expect from Europe under the Marshall plan. About all they can say, in the absence of definite estimates from Europe on needs, is that the volume should be pretty large.

They base this belief on two factors:—(1) That the present level of exports to Europe, though improving, still is below prewar; and (2), the disruption of the German drug industry by the war would naturally throw the burden on the United States industry to supply the needs until the European industries are rehabilitated.

The sixteen nations participating in the Marshall plan have a population of over 270,000,000, yet exports of drugs to Europe last year amounted to only $33,000,000 in value. South America on the other hand, with its far less population, bought $48,000,000 worth of drugs from us. This would indicate that at least some expansion in European purchases can be expected when Europe gets the necessary dollar exchange.

Lobby Law Is Problem

The Department of Justice's drive against evasion and violation of the lobby registration act has attracted the attention of Congress. The senate committee on expenditures in the executive department is making an exploratory investigation of the situation to find out just how far the department intends to go in requiring the registration of persons having "business" on Capitol Hill.

The lobby registration act is probably the most ambiguous law on the statute books—at least that is what representatives of business organizations and trade associations in Washington say. They claim that it can be interpreted down to the point that, if a firm pays the taxi fare of one of its employees to go to the capitol in the interest of legislation, that automatically makes the firm a lobby organization and subject to penalties for failure to register.

The Department of Justice isn't throwing much light on how it views the law either. Irving R. Kaufman, special assistant hired by Attorney-General Clark to enforce the act, interprets the phrase "principal purpose" as used in the law as meaning "any purpose which is not merely incidental to the activities of the person or organization in question." This would indicate that the department is not going to crack down as hard as some people believe, but then again it boils down to what the department regards as "incidental."

As a starter, the department is preparing cases for submission to the grand jury where there is an out-and-out attempt to evade the act. Those cases where the individuals or associations concerned sought the opinion of counsel as to whether they should comply will probably be let off with a warning where they seem to be acting in the wrong.

Businesses More Than Ever

Economists of the Department of Commerce estimate that at the end of 1947 there were 3,870,000 business establishments in the country, a number greater than ever before and exceeding by 470,000 the prewar high of September, 1941. They believe that the business population is now fully in line with the level of business activity and that the curve of new enterprises will begin to level off.

This is a reflection of the gradual disappearance of the more obvious opportunities for new enterprises, which existed in abundance at the war's end in construction and manufacturing, distribution of durable goods, and similar fields of activity. That opportunity to make money, nevertheless, continues relatively high, is shown by the fact that mortalities were less than two-fifths of the number of entries.

All industries shared in the rise in business population over the twelve months from June, 1946, to June, 1947, the contracting construction industry reporting the greatest increase. Chemicals and allied products in the manufacturing field rose from 8,400 firms to 9,000 over the period. In the field of retail trade, the number of drug firms rose from 52,400 to 55,100.

Government Simplification Studied

The Hoover commission set up by Congress to study the executive branch of the government and recommend a program for streamlining its functions to eliminate overlapping and provide greater efficiency at a savings to the taxpayers, is now well underway. It may be six months to a year before recommendations start to come out of it, however, because of the size of the task.

The commission is making a real down-to-earth study of government, such as has never been done before. And the results together with its recommendations will be extremely important to business. The commission has surrounded itself with experts in various lines, from foreign affairs to Indian problems, so that there can be no criticism that the job was not properly manned.

Some of the matters being looked into are management of natural resources; medical services of the government, except those of the National Military Establishment; Federal treasury and budgetary and accounting methods; Federal-State relationships; public works; transportation; Federal procurement; and relations of the presidency to the executive branch.

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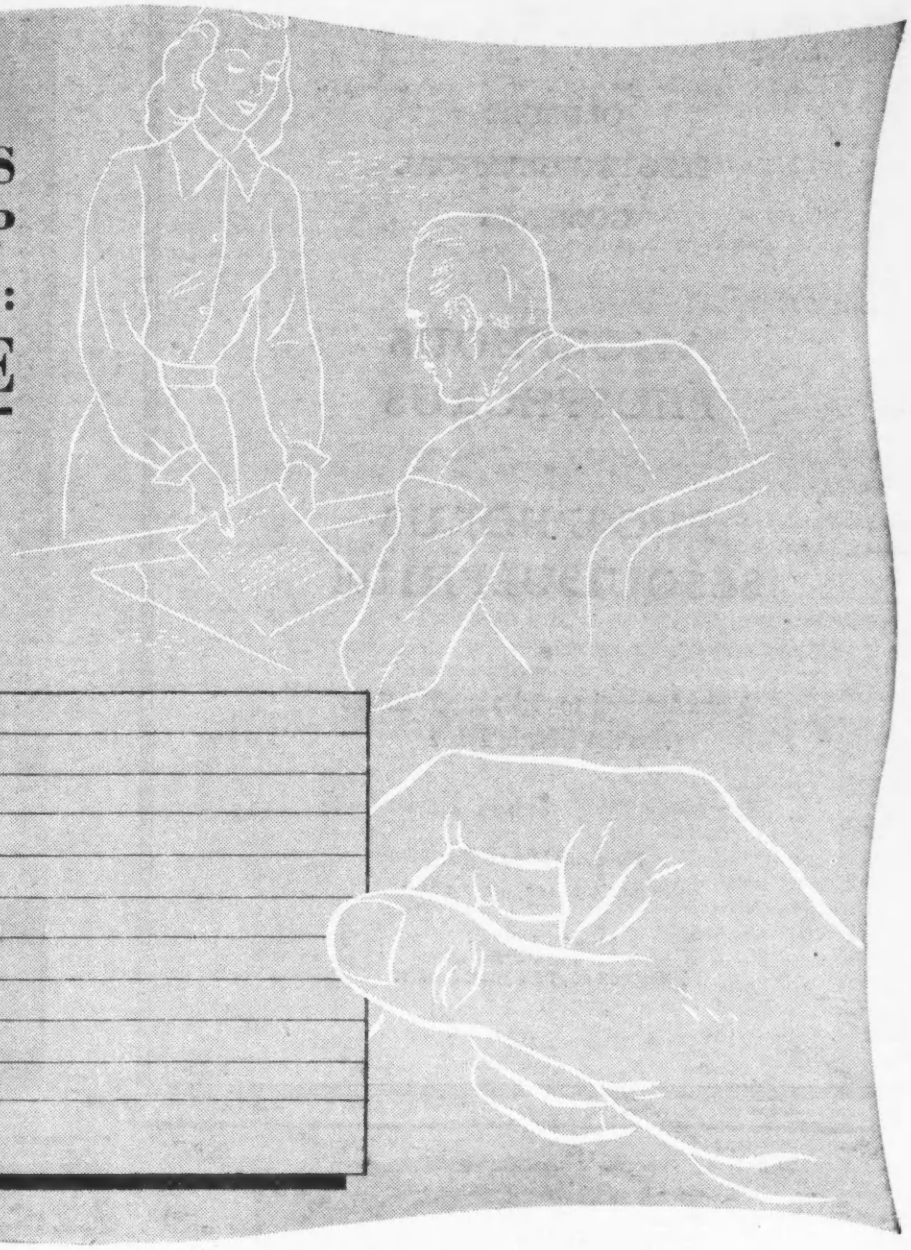

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Heavy Chemicals

Activity in industrial chemicals followed rather spotty lines during the month of February. Business averaged fair with buyers showing a preference toward specialties and an inclination to operate for actual or nearby wants. Market activity was greater at the close than at the beginning of the month, possibly because railroad embargos were lifted and there was less ice and snow to blockade the in and out flow of materials from producing as well as consuming plants. At Niagara and certain northern areas insufficient power has retarded production. The tankcar shortage has remained serious and has often delayed distribution The possibility of a coal strike has accentuated pressure for contract shipments and most of the scarce chemicals remained short at the close of the month.

Buying interest in glacial acetic acid increased last week and the supply tightened appreciably. It was not exactly clear what inspired the influx of buying power but it came from domestic sources. No easement could be noted in chromic acid where demand for plating uses has been steadily expanding. Spot offerings of chlorine were not as free as noted earlier in the month and it was expected that when new consuming plants are brought into operation, the chlorine position will tighten. Soda ash continued short with some producers a month behind contract schedules. All forms of caustic soda were definitely short. Producers have made little progress in leveling off sodium sulphide contracts. The chlorates were active with sodium chlorate in shorter supply than potassium. Potassium permanganate has met domestic requirements with no stocks left over for export. Caustic potash and potassium carbonate were both short of demand. There was enough bleaching powder for domestic use but a shortage of export containers has restricted foreign trade. Sodium bicarbonate was in better supply and prompt shipments of calcium hypochlorite were available. There was no indication that stocks of carbon bisulphide would loosen up in the near future. Cadmium metal continued scarce. Selenium production has remained at a pre-war level to meet an increased post-war demand.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 99.4 percent for the week ending February 23, according to the American Pulp and Paper Association. This compares with 100.5 in the preceding week and 105.9 for the corresponding week in 1947.

Production figures appearing below unless otherwise designated are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Ammonia, Anhydrous—December production of synthetic was close to the top monthly level for 1947. The total registered 92,779 tons, compared with 87,613 tons in the preceding month and 82,123 tons in December 1946. Department of Commerce states that prospects are foreseen for increasing use of anhydrous ammonia as a fertilizer in direct application to the soil.

Arsenic—Demand has continued to exceed the available supply of white arsenic by a wide margin. According to government advices, the demand for arsenicals is estimated to be less than in former years and will probably be satisfied. November 1947 imports amounted to 2,596,000 pounds including 1,607,000 pounds from Mexico and 661,000 pounds from Sweden. The total was 362,000 pounds above October imports and 34 percent above those for November 1946.

Bleaching Powder—Supply situation has continued favorable for domestic use although production at some points has been interrupted during the past month as a result of insufficient power. Export sales have been restricted by the shortage of suitable containers for foreign shipment.

Calcium Carbide—According to the Department of Commerce, production in the United States zone of Germany dropped from 16,225 tons in July 1947 to 14,084 tons in August. It decreased sharply to 7,533 tons and 4,200 tons in September and October respectively.

Calcium Chloride — No improvement in supply conditions could be noted in this material. Contract shipments are being allocated by producers who have not made much progress in catching up with schedules. Demand from all the major consuming industries has continued exceedingly heavy and far in excess of the current production.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
204.1	204.1	204.1	194.5

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
119.7	119.7	119.7	119.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Calcium Silicate—This chemical is said to be finding increasing favor with the rubber industry for use in the manufacture of soles and heels and with other light quality goods where high resistance to wear and tear are essential. It is also finding an outlet into the paint, paper and plastic industries. Carlots in paper bags, 50 pounds, are priced at $110 per ton works, and smaller quantities at $112 per ton delivered.

Carbon Bisulphide — Demand for this chemical for reagent and solvent uses in various industries has been broadening and production has been under pressure for shipments. The constant drain on output has kept stocks at a low level and the market, while firm, has also tightened appreciably.

Carbon Tetrachloride — Supply situation not free but most requirements are being covered with a reasonable degree of promptness. One of its major producers has remained behind contract shipping schedules. The export movement for this material in November, 1947, amounted to 336,000 pounds, compared with 404,000 pounds in November 1946. Total exports for eleven months ending November 30, 1947 are placed at 5,691,000 pounds, against 3,631,000 pounds for the corresponding period in 1946.

Chlorine—Stocks available in tankcars for prompt shipment appeared to be of smaller dimensions last week and producers were inclined to look for tighter market situation. With new consuming plants coming into operation shortly, it was stated that any slack material will likely be absorbed. One of largest producers does not look for any permanent easement in the supply situation for at least six months.

Copper Chloride — Production has been keyed to meet consuming requirements. The market is not described as in free supply but consumers appear to be covering wants without difficulty. This chemical was in short supply during periods in 1947.

Copper Hydrate — Market position firm under a steady consuming demand. Stocks not excessive but sufficient to meet current requirements on a prompt basis.

Copper Sulphate—Department of Commerce gives November 1947 exports at 7,505,000 pounds about 500,000 pounds above those of the preceding month and the high for any month since January 1947. Of this amount Costa Rica received 4,230,000 pounds and Panama 2,300,000 pounds.

United Kingdom's production of copper sulphate in the 11-month period January-November 1947 totaled 30,260 long tons, according to the British press. In the full year 1946 output was 50,686 tons.

Glauber's Salt—Active demand has prevented any easement in buying conditions. Stocks are short with the market position tight. December production showed a slight gain, the total amounting to 17,042 tons, compared with 16,573 tons in the preceding month and 14,789 tons for December, 1946.

Iron Chloride—Consuming inquiry is reported steady for the different types of this material. Production is meeting requirements on a fairly prompt basis with some suppliers in better shape than others to take on additional orders.

Methylene Chloride—Stocks of this material are not excessive but reasonable quantities have been kept available to satisfy current requirements.

Nickel Sulphate—Buying interest for plating requirements has shown improvement during the past month. Prompt shipments have commanded the most attention and so far producers have been able to satisfy requirements without difficulty.

Potash Caustic—Producers cannot note any significant improvement in the supply situation over the past month. Industrial demand has kept ahead of production dur-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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ing most of the time and the only material available for additional use has been some liquid in tankcars. Liquid in drums and all the dry forms have continued definitely tight.

Potassium Carbonate—Reports from some producing quarters indicate progress has been made in catching up with contract schedules although buying conditions generally are tight with stocks short and demand active, particularly from the glass industry.

Potassium Chlorate—Output has been well booked ahead for March and part of April. Shipments are running flush with contract schedules but it is stated the rapid absorption of stocks has left little available for export requirements.

Potassium Perchlorate—Buying interest continued active throughout the past month with March production heavily under contract and buyers taking on considerable stock for April. Prices are firm but without quotable change.

Potassium Permanganate—February occasioned no suggestion of easement in the supply position. Production has been directed almost entirely to domestic requirements and shipments have kept in line with contract schedules. There is a strong demand for export which the producer cannot consider seriously at the present time.

Salt Cake—Production in 1947 was maintained at a fairly high rate but insufficient to meet the requirements of the paper and other consuming industries in full. December output amounted to 56,804 tons of crude commercial, compared with 54,672 tons in the preceding month and 50,089 tons in December, 1946. Importations of 1,174 long tons from Canada were recorded in November.

Soda Ash—Stocks short with pressure for contract shipments increasing sufficiently to prevent any easement in the market's tight position. Producers look for a steadier demand to develop with the approach of Spring weather. It is stated that some of the largest consumers were forced to curtail operations during February as a result of the ice and snow. Exports in November exceeded 14,000 tons an increase over previous months.

Output of soda ash in Japan during the third quarter of 1947 amounted to 11,665 tons, compared with 4,658 tons for the preceding three months.

Soda Caustic—Definitely tight with all available production pushed into circulation against contracts held by consumers. Pressure for shipments appeared somewhat greater than noted at the beginning of February with producers facing a shortage of tankcars which is interrupting the movement of liquid from works and forcing it into storage at some plants. Flaked, solid and other dry forms of caustic soda are moving behind schedule with stocks exceedingly short. Exports during November varied little from foreign shipments of soda ash. The total export movement amounted to 13,700 tons, a decrease from the October figure.

Production of caustic soda in Japan in the third quarter of 1947 amounted to 14,139 metric tons, according to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Of this amount 11,069 tons were made by the electrolytic process. During the same period in 1946, total output amounted to 8,335 tons.

Sodium Chlorate—Heavy buying of this chemical continued last week and it is stated that most of April production is now under contract. Demand has broadened materially during February with the dyestuff, textile, and chemical trades showing interest aside from an active inquiry for weed-killing requirements.

Sodium Cyanide—November exports are placed at 188,900 pounds by the Department of Commerce. This is the largest monthly total for the year 1947.

Sodium Nitrite—Stocks for prompt shipment have been kept available during the past month through the maintenance of production. A steady miscellaneous demand has reached the market with the dyestuff manufacturers and the meat-packers showing the most interest.

Sodium Phosphate—December production of meta amounted to 2,153 tons, compared with 2,784 tons in the preceding month and 2,161 tons in December, 1946. Output of tetra was 5,403 tons in Decemer, against 5,025 tons in November and 3,121 tons in December, 1946.

Sodium Sulphide—Feruary did not occasion any significant improvement in the available supply of this chemical. In some producing quarters it was stated that progress had been made in leveling off contract schedules while in others the stock situation was described as definitely tight so far as prompt shipments are concerned.

Acids

Acetic—Industrial demand for glacial has shown a substantial increase in February, buying interest becoming pronounced during the latter part of the month. The supply situation has definitely tightened and it looks as though stocks will continue short through March. Producers are facing a tankcar shortage which has made it difficult to maintain an even flow of acid from works while weather conditions have retarded the movement of materials going into and coming out of plants. Smaller importations from Canada during the past month have also contributed toward tightening the supply position. Prices have continued firm but unchanged.

Export shipments in November amounted to 856,000 pounds, compared with 276,000 pounds for the same month in 1946. Total exports for the eleven months ending November 30, 1947 were 10,802,000 pounds, against 5,213,000 pounds for the corresponding period in the preceding year.

Chromic—Buying conditions did not improve during February. Current production has continued insufficient to meet domestic plating requirements and the market position has remained definitely tight. The supply situation has not been favorable to exports although an active inquiry is reported. November foreign shipments were confined to 85 tons.

Formic—Producers have continued to face a serious shortage of glass carboys which has retarded the movement of acid from some supply sources. Demand is described

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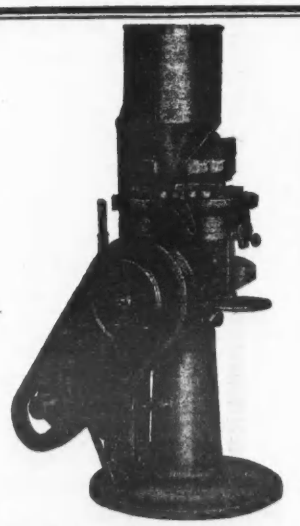
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Hydrofluosilicic—Stocks have been sustained at a level to meet requirements promptly. Buyers have shown a preference to such lots as are needed for current wants.

Oxalic—Contract consumers are receiving shipments of this acid and the movement has continued short of requirements. Demand has remained active and considerably in excess of current output leaving the market situation definitely tight with prices firm.

Phosphoric—Total production in December is placed at 90,463 tons and included 46,875 tons made from phosphorus and 43,588 tons made from phosphate rock. November output was revised to 89,353 tons and in December 1946 production registered 79,788 tons.

Sulphuric — Maintenance of heavy production has kept stocks at a satisfactory level to permit prompt shipments although the serious shortage of tankcars has retarded the movement of acid in some areas and given the market a tight appearance. At one producing source it was stated that the discarding of old tankcars is greater than the replenishment by new ones. Industrial demand is sustained at an unusually high level.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Aluminum — Primary aluminum production in December totaled 47,589 tons, or 9 percent more than the November output, according to the Bureau of Mines. This placed the preliminary total for the year at 571,750 tons, an increase of approximately 40 percent over the 409,630 tons produced in 1946, and established 1947 as the record year for peacetime aluminum production. The December increase was made possible by improvement in the power situation, as the increased water flow permitted the operation of additional facilities at some plants. Continued heavy demand was evidenced by the fact that stocks of pig aluminum at primary reduction plants declined again, this time to the year's point of 15,549 tons, as shipments and use exceeded production.

Cadmium—No improvement in supply conditions could be noted during the past month. Consuming demand has continued active enough to keep stocks definitely short. The market is firm at $1.75 per pound.

Copper—Market position firm but without change in prices. Heavy buying from the wire and brass mills has taken most of the metal made available and the supply situation is exceedingly tight. A sizable accumulation of export inquiries suggests some important sales in the near future.

Lead—About half of the lead stocks made available for March shipment is said to be under contract. Prices have continued firm at previous selling levels.

Quicksilver—Prices were lower by $1 per flask last week. Sales were made on the basis of $76 per flask as the basis for quantity lots and not higher than $78 for orders of limited size. The influential metal at this time is that coming from Europe, more particularly through the port of Trieste and the unsettled political situation in that part of the world does nothing to forecast the probable future developments in international trading in quicksilver. Yet, as of this writing, the market does favor buyers and goods for later arrival could have been had at less than the $76 limit mentioned abroad, it was said.

San Francisco, February 26.—Price of quicksilver dropped $1 per flask. Supplies are adequate, demand fair. Producers were quoting metal between $76 and $77 per flask, f.o.b. this city.

Selenium — Production is maintained at about prewar levels while demand has increased appreciably. Demand, mostly from the glass industry, is being satisfied but stocks are at a relatively low level. The market is quoted firm at $2. to $2.10 per pound depending upon quantity.

Silver—Market steady with supply and demand evenly balanced. The official closing price for silver bullion in New York was 74⅝c. per ounce.

Silver Bullion Price Range

	Per ounce— New York	London
High	Mar. 6, 1947—80⅛c.	Jan. 2, 1947—75/3d.
Low	June 20, 1947—50⅝c.	June 20, 1947—32d.

Tin—Senate has approved the extension of tin controls until May 31, 1948. The action was taken on an amendment to the House bill H.R. 5391 and was passed without objection. It will now go before conference of both houses.

Zinc—Ending of the premium price plan on June 30, 1947 states the Bureau of Mines, caused a drop in zinc output in some producing areas, particularly the tri-state (Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri) region where, according to a Bureau of Mines survey, thirty-eight zinc-producing mines closed directly or indirectly because of the expiration of government subsidies. Zinc output

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from these mines averaged 3,720 tons monthly in 1946 and 3,750 tons monthly in 1947. In the combined western states fifteen mines were reported to have closed for lack of subsidies. Two producers in the eastern states also closed as did three mines in the central states, exclusive of the tri-state district. The ultimate effects of the termination of the premium price plan are difficult to gauge accurately at this time for some operators who lost revenue through expiration of subsidy payments continued producing during the last half of 1947 with the hope that Congress would enact legislation reestablishing government subsidies, and others, where mining conditions permitted, diverted operations to higher grade sections of their mines. Additional closures probably will occur as operations depending on developed ore but without operating margin for exploration find their profitable ore exhausted.

Powdered Metal Products Names New Sales Manager

Powdered Metal Products Corporation, Franklin Park, Ill., has named E. Richard Walter sales manager. Formerly he was chief metallurgist.

TAPPI Studies

—Continued from page 5

Experiment Station, reported that repeated experiments there have shown that combined wheat straw, if not removed, causes a reduction in the stand and yield of clover and alfalfa sown in the wheat. He said that as a three-year average, the yield of clean mixed alfalfa and clover hay the following year on areas where the straw was left untouched after combining was almost exactly half of the yield where the stubble was mowed immediately after combining and the straw and stubble taken off.

S. I. Aronovsky, of the Northern Regional Research Laboratory at Peoria, Ill., reading a report compiled by him and by G. H. Nelson, A. J. Ernst, H. M. Sutliffe and E. C. Lathrop, said the pulp and paper industry is becoming increasingly interested in the possibilities of using agricultural residue pulps for fine paper.

The lower cellulose contents of the materials and the consequently lower yields of paper making fiber generally produced from these residues have often put them at an economic disadvantage when compared with wood, according to Mr. Aronovsky. He added, however, that a process giving high yields of relatively strong easy bleaching pulps should partly overcome this drawback.

Microbiological Control

The use of sodium pentachlorophenate as a microbicide in water systems sometimes results in the production of foam which seriously handicaps the efficiency of the system, according to C. R. Haefele, of the Eastman Kodak Company, who read a paper on "The Foaming Properties of Various Chlorinated Phenols."

He described experiments in which sodium pentachlorophenate was held at various pH values to evaluate the foam product. It was found that in a pH range of from 7 to 10 a heavy foam resulted when a stream of air was introduced into the solution. From pH 6 to 7 there was no foam, and from pH 6 to 1.5 the acid phenolic form precipitated which resulted in a heavy stable foam.

Therefore, Mr. Haefele declared, if a water system can be maintained at pH 6 to 7 using sodium pentachlorophenate, no foam should result. He said it was found, however, that the system is not stable at that pH range and tends to drift over a period of time into a foam forming pH value of from 7 to 8.

B. F. Sherma, of the Institute of Paper Chemistry, discussed a method for the determination of the resistance of paper and paperboard to penetration by fungi.

He reported that a method was developed during the war whereby an inoculum of a fungi, *Chaetomium globosum*, is placed in a cut-out from the center of a specimen board which is then sealed both sides with the sample board in a sandwich arrangement. The time and extent of penetration was then noted during an incubation period.

Acid Pulping

Results obtained by the digestion of various size chip screenings with sulphite acid were presented in a paper prepared by L. C. Jennes, University of Maine, and George L. Nystrom, Eastern Corporation, Bangor, Me. Although the cooking medium was acid in all cases, a comparison between the presence of ammonium and calcium bisulphite was obtained.

The authors presented data on the nature and yield of pulp resulting from acid of various strengths and varying times of cooking. Yields of approximately 70 percent were reported with little difference in yield resulting from calcium and ammonium base acids. The required cooking time is an inverse function of the acid strength it was said. According to the paper the resultant fiber is satisfactory for wrapper, liner or board.

Frank J. Hoar, of G. D. Jenssen Company, Watertown, N. Y., presented an outline of the process arrangement for sulphite acid preparation. He said that current acid producing methods emphasize control of the composition of raw and cooking acids, and that countercurrent absorption towers, at atmospheric and higher pressures, offer this control in the preparation of raw acid and cooking acid. He also presented economics of acid making.

John F. Inderdohnen, of Chemipulp Process, Inc., Watertown, N. Y., speaking on recent developments in sulphite pulping, said a controlling factor in the increased digester yields is a close control of the cooking acid strength. The trend, he said, is toward using acids of 7½ or 8 percent or higher where digester pressures permit. Mr. Inderdohnen then presented a series of factors involved in attaining the high acid strengths.

Research Development

In a discussion of the nitration of wood pulp, a paper presented by Milton O. Schur, Ecusta Paper Corporation, Pisgah Forest, N. C., and Douglas H. McMutrie, of the Brown Company, Berlin, N. H., reported that data obtained in the examination of a variety of coniferous wood pulps indicate that the behavior of a pulp in the acid wringer and of the beaten nitrocellulose in the poacher can be predicted from a determination of the number of fibers of pulp per unit volume of test sheet: the lower the number, the more suitable the pulp.

The beaten nitrocelluloses lend themselves more readily to dehydration in the press the lower the number of fibers per gram of unnitrated pulp, the paper added. It also was pointed out that acid retention and rate of settling of beaten nitrocellulose are favorably affected if, in the purification of the wood pulp, sufficiently strong solutions of caustic soda are used to reduce the packing tendency of the fibers.

Aaron E. Markham, Quintin P. Peniston and Joseph L. McCarthy, of the chemical engineering department of the University of Washington, reported on investigations of a proposed method for the recovery of ammonia from ammonia base sulphite waste liquor. They said that conditions have been found under which about 90 percent of the ammonia can be recovered.

Oil Emulsion Use

Tests conducted in paper mills by the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company during the past year and a half show that application of an aromatic oil emulsion by increasing the quantity and improving the quality of the pulp, should prove an important factor in alleviating the present pulp shortage, it was stated in a paper delivered by Warren Beman, process products engineer of the company's Albany division, who prepared the report in conjunction with Harold Corbin of the Socony-Vacuum technical service laboratories, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Socony-Vacuum's product, he said, contains approximately 70 percent of an effective petroleum solvent oil and is capable of standing high dilution with water or acids normally used in the sulphite pulping processes. He added that production is stepped up by shortening the cooking time required, by reducing the percentage of uncooked wood, and by cutting down on the time needed to clean equipment. The Socony-Vacuum product, in addition to increasing tonnage production, also produces an improved pulp of greater brightness which is subject to less pitch troubles, according to the paper.

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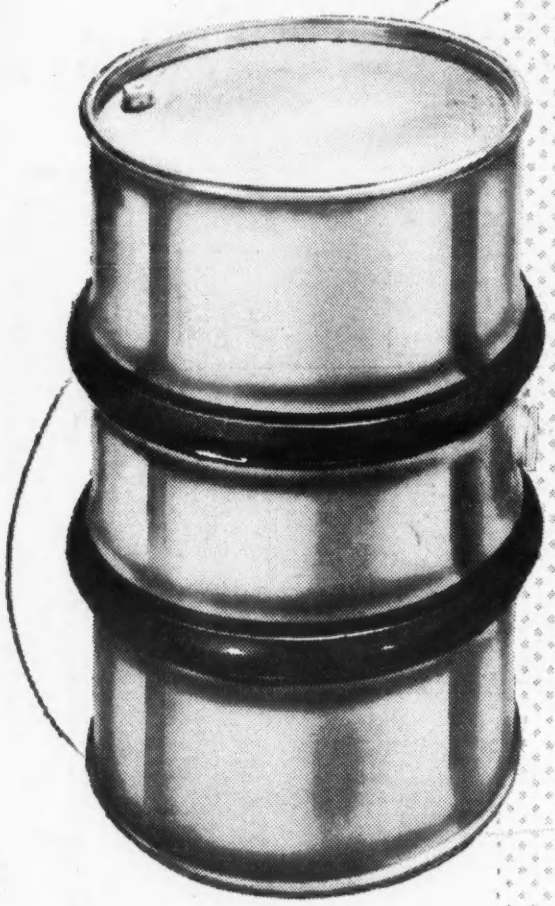

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Alkali Industry Expansion Planned in Colombia

The Instituto de Fomento Industrial, governmental agency in charge of the industrialization program of Colombia, has announced plans for expanding that country's recently established alkali industry. The agency has signed contracts with the H. K. Ferguson Company, industrial engineer and builder, New York, for a building program that will continue until 1952 and is designed to provide various basic alkali products to industrial interests in the Colombian interior.

The original design and construction program began in 1942, and the various buildings which are either completed or under construction will be incorporated into the overall alkali program. An office building with laboratories and a machine shop have been completed, and the first unit for the manufacture of soda ash has been started.

The increased scope of the project embraces the construction of additional soda ash capacity, facilities for processing caustic soda, chlorine and refined salt, a coke plant, a power plant, water purification and pumping facilities, and a brine line for the transportation of salt from the Zipaquira salt mines, eight kilometers from the plant site. Cost of the development has been estimated at 15,000,000 pesos, Colombian, or $8,700,000.

Potassium Chemicals Export Quotas for Jan.-Mar. Listed

OPD Washington Bureau

Country export quotas of potassium chemicals for the first quarter of 1948 have been announced by the Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce. The country quotas and types of potassium chemicals, in pounds, with their census schedule B numbers, follow:—

	Potassium carbonate 855900	Potassium chlorate and perchlorate 855900	Potassium hydroxide 855800
Iceland	.....	.....	60,000
Brazil	20,000	.....	.....
Sweden	200,000	.....	432,000
Norway	.....	.....	340,000
Netherlands	330,000	.....	304,000
Belgium & Luxembourg	500,000	.....	297,000
Austria	.....	22,000	.....
Switzerland	225,000	40,000	556,000
Portugal	75,000	.....	56,100
Italy	.....	.....	20,000
Greece	200,000	.....	.....
Turkey	225,000	.....	288,000
Palestine and Transjordan	.....	.....	500
India and dependencies	200,000	204,400	851,250
Thailand (Siam)	.....	15,000	.....
British Malaya	.....	15,000	40,000
China	50,000	1,650,000	85,000
Hongkong	.....	579,000	250,000
Australia	375,000	734,100	.....
New Zealand	75,000	86,700	.....
French Oceania	.....	25,000	.....
Egypt	.....	44,800	.....
Union of South Africa	20,000	44,000	315,200
Southern British Africa	.....	120,000	.....
Total	2,561,000	3,591,000	3,881,250
Undistributed reserve	439,000	409,000	1,118,750
Total authorized allocation	3,000,000	4,000,000	5,000,000

Ill. Technology Institute Opens Chemistry Building

Illinois Institute of Technology recently opened for use its new $845,000 chemistry building, the first structure to be brought into full operation during 1948 under the institute's $15,000,000 development and modernization campaign. The new building, which contains only two classrooms and is almost entirely devoted to laboratories, accommodates nearly 1,900 students daily, and is being utilized for such research projects as a fundamental study of phosphoric acids, a study of the operations of batteries at low temperatures and a study of the fundamental kinetics of fast reactions.

Trade Briefs

American Chemical Society's division of chemical education will sponsor a combined book exhibit in conjunction with the society's spring meeting in Chicago the week of April 19.

West Disinfecting Company, Long Island City, N. Y., has published a twelve-page brochure entitled "An Ideal Washroom Maintenance Service," which describes the washroom maintenance service operated by the company for users of its products. Copies may be obtained by writing the company at 42-16 West street, Long Island City 1, N. Y.

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Nitrogen Chemicals Export Quotas for Jan.-Mar. Listed

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of International Trade has issued a detailed list of country export quotas of nitrogen chemicals for industrial use only for the first quarter of 1948. The country quotas and types of nitrogen chemicals, in pounds of materials, with their census schedule B numbers, follow:—

	Ammonium nitrate 838400	Ammonium sulphate 838500	Sodium nitrate 837900	Urea 838500
Denmark	.....	.....	.....	125,000
Mexico	2,000,000	.....	.....	20,000
El Salvador	.....	3,000	.....	.....
Costa Rica	.....	.....	750	.....
Cuba	.....	189,425	.....	.....
Chile	2,000,000	.....	.....	.....
Brazil	4,000	.....	.....	75,000
Uruguay	.....	6,100	825	.....
Argentina	.....	.....	.....	90,000
Belgium and Luxembourg	.....	.....	.....	600,000
Switzerland	.....	.....	.....	100,000
Finland	.....	225,000	.....	.....
Turkey	51,000	16,250	645,900	4,500
Syria	.....	.....	195,250	3,000
Lebanon	7,000	.....	27,550	1,500
China	6,000	3,225	317,150	20,425
Australia	.....	.....	.....	74,125
New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	8,575
Total	4,068,000	442,000	1,187,425	1,180,125
Undistributed reserve	100,000	40,121	273,315	197,370
Total authorized allocation*	4,168,000	482,121	1,460,740	1,377,495

* Totals represent 2,425,000 pounds of nitrogen content. Do not include 75,000 pounds of nitrogen for special projects. Total authorized allocation amounts to 2,500,000 pounds of nitrogen.

Mrs. A.R. Patino Heads Bolivian Tin Empire

Patino Mines & Enterprises Consolidated, Inc., Bolivia, producer of nearly one-third of the world's tin, has elected Mrs. Albina R. Patino president and member of the board of directors. Mrs. Patino is the widow of the late Simon I. Patino, who founded the company and was its president until his death last April.

Mrs. Patino's election was the result of her close association with her husband in the executive direction of the company, its predecessor companies and other business interests. It was explained that she has extensive knowledge of the operations and personnel of the Patino interests and had long been a close adviser of her husband.

International Minerals Plans New Fertilizer Plant

International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago, is planning the erection of a fertilizer mixing plant near Winston-Salem, N. C. An eight-acre plant site has been purchased by the corporation and construction operations are expected to begin in the near future.

The plant will be designed to produce approximately 20,000 tons of complete fertilizers annually and will utilize potash from the corporations' mine in Carlsbad, N. Mex., and produce superphosphate from phosphate rock from its mines in Bartow, Fla. Output of the plant will be used primarily to supply the needs of customers in the Central and Northern portions of North Carolina.

Machen Joins Lion Oil Chemicals Sales Staff

Bernard M. Machen has joined the sales staff of the chemical division of the Lion Oil Company and will represent Lion in Alabama and parts of Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia and Florida. Formerly, he was a sales representative for the Barrett Division of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, specializing in nitrate fertilizer sales.

Thompson-Hayward Offers 2,4-D Technical Bulletin

The Thompson-Hayward Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo., has issued a revised edition of its technical bulletin on 2,4-D, entitled "Ded-Weed for Agriculture." The bulletin provides comprehensive information on the use of 2,4-D and gives detailed recommendations for the use of the company's line of herbicides. Copies may be obtained upon request from the company.

Hammond Bag Publishes Brochure

Hammond Bag & Paper Company, Wellsburg, W. Va., has published an eight-page brochure, entitled "To Serve You Better With Multi-Wall Bags," which explains the expanded service facilities made possible by the opening of a new plant at Pine Bluff, Ark. Copies of the booklet may be obtained by writing the company at Wellsburg, W. Va.

Trade Briefs

Welsh, Harris & Co., general chemicals firm, has leased offices at 111 Broadway, New York.

Julius Hyman & Co., Denver, Colo., has published a new technical supplement, number 203A, entitled "Eradication of Livestock Parasites—Ticks, Lice, Fleas, Flies and Hog Mange."

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Agricultural Chemicals

There was no indication of an increase in available stocks of the fertilizer chemicals at the close of February. Ammonium nitrate remained definitely short of demand with Canadian output considerably below capacity. Demand for ammonium sulphate continued exceedingly active with reports of resales at substantial premiums over contract figures. Insufficient power has kept cyanamide production below normal. Potash shipments are running flush with contract schedules while demand for additional quantities is far in excess of supplies. Shipments of superphosphate have improved as a result of a freer flow of material from mixing plants. Stocks of sodium nitrate are insufficient to meet requirements.

Prices for dried blood and tankage were established at lower levels last week with the feed trade operating cautiously and not inclined to support these markets. Hoof meal was also lower with the fertilizer trade showing little interest. Shortage of stocks of menhaden fish meal has placed that market in a rather nominal position. Early buying of insecticide materials has averaged below seasonal expectations, chiefly on account of unfavorable weather conditions. DDT appeared to be more stabilized with competitive pressure not as keen as previously noted.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Nitrate—Demand has been sustained at an exceedingly high level and is considerably ahead of current production. Canadian output was off in February as a result of plant repair work. Domestic production of original solution in December was placed by the Bureau of the Census at 93,340 tons and included 78,646 tons of fertilizer grade and 14,694 tons of other grades. November output registered 86,214 tons and in December, 1946, production amounted to 83,766 tons.

Ammonium Sulphate—November exports amounted to 11,895 tons, compared with 2,060 tons for the same month in 1946. Exports from January through November amounted to 73,439 tons, compared with 21,220 tons and 19,868 tons for the same periods in 1946 and 1945, respectively, according to figures compiled by NFA. The Bureau of the Census gives synthetic production of technical at 37,546,000 pounds, compared with 28,748,000 pounds in the preceding month and 30,599,000 pounds for December, 1946. The market situation has continued exceedingly tight with production heavily under contract. It is stated resale material in the South has sold for double the contract figure.

Dried Blood—Sales were made at lower prices last week with feeding interests showing no disposition to operate on a large scale. The market was quoted at $8 in Chicago and $8.50 per unit of ammonia in New York.

Hoof Meal—Market situation quiet and easier with the fertilizer trade said to be reluctant to buy at the lower prices named. The market here and in the West was quoted at $8 per unit of ammonia.

Sodium Nitrate—Supply short with demand active. Domestic production and imports have continued insufficient to meet requirements and the market's position has remained exceedingly tight. Imports in November, 1947, amounted to 28,321 tons and for eleven months ending November, total imports were 531,531 tons, compared with 528,191 tons for the same time in 1946.

Tankage—Prices did not depart from their downward course during the past week. Relaxation of demand from the feed trade has temporarily eliminated the market's chief support. Sales were reported at $8 in Chicago and at $8 to $8.25 per unit of ammonia in New York. Importations of 1,052 greave's cakes from Buenos Aires were reported.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Dried blood, 50c. per unit of ammonia.
Hoof meal, 50c. per unit of ammonia.
Tankage, $1 per unit of ammonia.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
74.5	74.5	74.5	72.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Fertilizer Tag Sales: January

	Equivalent tons—January		July-Jan.
	1948	1947	1947-48
Virginia	95,406	93,614	320,588
North Carolina	312,234	322,218	832,272
South Carolina	194,745	194,895	534,347
Georgia	226,211	200,590	438,729
Florida	85,008	97,233	528,889
Alabama	123,107	167,260	269,559
Tennessee	29,747	39,345	147,828
Arkansas	13,441	25,600	58,805
Louisiana	20,877	22,650	132,947
Texas	67,823	43,074	258,497
Oklahoma	22,059	13,350	61,516
Total South	1,196,478	1,219,989	3,583,967
Indiana	110,438	80,587	583,568
Kentucky	86,004	67,253	302,001
Missouri	46,028	26,800	163,041
Kansas	14,365	8,788	89,045
Total Midwest	257,435	183,518	1,137,655
Grand total	1,453,913	1,403,507	4,721,622

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Current demand is keeping far enough ahead of production to maintain a tight market situation. Total exports for November, 1947, amounted to 71,247 tons and included 16,834 tons of Florida high-grade rock, 25,823 tons of landpebble, 173 tons of other rock, and 28,417 tons of Tennessee, Idaho and Montana rock, according to NFA. Exports for November, 1946, were 50,714 tons. Total exports from January 1 through November were 775,900 tons, compared with 640,960 tons and 512,993 tons for corresponding periods in 1946 and 1945, respectively.

Superphosphate—Improvement in shipments of mixed fertilizer has been reflected in some reduction of superphosphate held at producing sources. There has been no easement of supplies in the local area and the market has continued tight. Production of superphosphate during December amounted to 962,000 equivalent short tons basis 18 percent a.p.a., according to reports submitted to the NFA. Production during December, which was the highest for any month in 1947, increased 23 percent over the 783,000 tons reported for a year ago. Shipments of all types of superphosphate were equivalent to 516,000 tons, an increase of 18 percent over last December. Superphosphate used in mixed goods amounted to 365,000 tons.

Potashes

Production has been maintained at a level to meet contract schedules promptly. There has been no easement in the general demand which has continued far in excess of available stocks. Exports in November were reported by NFA at 9,513 tons of muriate. In the same month in 1946, exports amounted to 6,419 tons. Total exports for eleven months ending November 30 were 77,122 tons of muriate, against 70,114 tons and 75,894 tons for the corresponding periods in 1946 and 1945, respectively.

Insecticides

Hand-to-mouth buying has featured most of the insecticide materials during the month of February. Producers say that the violent drop in commodity prices, combined with the recent declines in DDT, pyrethrum and other products and unfavorable weather has occasioned hesitation in booking future shipments. Last week, the DDT market appeared to show more signs of stabilization. Persistent purchases of spot material, while individually small, have reduced available stocks and competitive selling did seem as keen as previously noted. In general it was stated that the insecticide season is still early and the slow start may lead to difficulty later in the year if buying interest should increase suddenly. Producers state that such developments have happened before and usually result in a jammed up distribution. It is asserted that regardless of these early unfavorable influences, prospects favor a satisfactory volume of business when the bugs make their appearance.

Calcium Arsenate—Production of commercial amounted to 2,190,000 pounds in December, according to the Bureau of Mines. November production registered 2,709,000 pounds and in December, 1946, output was 754,000 pounds.

Tetraethyl Pyrophosphate — Producers quote the 40 percent grade of this material in 55 gallon drums inclusive at 80c. per pound in carlots. For 10,000 pounds or over the price is 90c. per pound, 2,000-pound lots 95c. and 500-pound lots at $1 per pound. Smaller quantities in five-gallon cans inclusive $1.25 per pound. All prices are f.o.b. the works.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Mine shipments of native sulphur in December were placed at 427,281 long tons, compared with 373,394 long tons in the preceding month, according to the Bureau of Mines. Shipments for the year 1947 were 4,823,103 long tons, against 4,128,211 long tons in 1946. Apparent sales in December were 453,278 long tons, compared with 427,806 long tons in November. Total sales for 1947 calculated from production and change in stocks were 4,839,548 long tons, against 4,094,191 long tons in 1946. No new developments were reported in pyrites.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

The very man you want to see will be right there, March 11, at the big annual dinner of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade. Make your reservation now.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Dealers and tanners were astounded by the spectacular price advance of some 50 percent suddenly made on offerings of quebracho from Buenos Aires, as reported in the previous issue of OPD. Occurring at a time when the basic materials in the tanning industry were on the decline, this price rise raised the level of quebracho to the highest offerings quoted since the first world war. The reaction in the tanning industry was one of displeasure and disturbance leaving the industry disrupted and uncertain as to future operations. As a result, wattle price offerings were withdrawn because this material was likely to come under increased demand as a partial replacement for quebracho. Myrobalans and mangrove quotations were unchanged although these materials may to some extent now find a wider market as a result of the quebracho situation. Tanners were studying the problem of the extent to which other lower cost materials could be used in their operations, and some tanners who already claimed to be operating at a loss were particularly concerned.

Preliminary estimates indicated cattlehide production at 2,406,000 hides in December, according to the Tanners Council, compared with 2,369,000 hides during the previous month. All calf and whole kip skins were placed at 941,000 skins, in December against 899,000 skins in November; all goat and kid skins at 3,353,000 compared with 2,893,000 and sheep and lamb skins at 2,975,000 against 3,065,000.

Overall picture in sizing materials was one of restricted consuming demand chiefly for actual requirements. Consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner and showed no inclination to build inventories. Corn starch and dextrin was steady, though demand was confined to the absorption of deliveries against former orders. Potato starch was reduced more than 1 cent per pound by Maine grinders to meet the competition of the Dutch material. This resulted in light trading in domestic, while imported starch was inactive. Sago flour continued to sag and quotations were reduced fractionally. Buying interest was more active at the lower level, chiefly for material on the spot. Business in tapioca flour was slow, but the market was unchanged and steady and reflected the firmness in the Brazilian market. Offers for shipment were light, mainly of the lower grades. While egg yolk was reduced 4 cents per pound, the situation in edible albumen remained firm. Consuming inquiry for the new production was moderate, with trading limited to an occasional carlot for March-April delivery. Offerings were closely held and were not liberal.

Chemicals

Aluminum, Acetate—Trading was light and confined to immediate requirements. Prices were without change and steady.

Bichromates—Tight supply conditions continued to feature this market. While consuming and export inquiry has slackened to some extent, demand was reported still in excess of production. Deliveries against contracts were active. Prices were unchanged and strong. Production of soda bichromate and chromate was reported at 7,983 short tons, in December, compared with 7,527 tons in November and 6,665 tons, December, 1946, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Soda, Acetate—Demand was reported as fair, chiefly for actual needs. Supply condition has eased and stocks were adequate to meet the current demand. Quotations were unchanged and well held.

Soda, Hydrosulphite—Withdrawals against contracts were in good request. Market was quiet and steady.

Sulphonated Oils—There was no change in sulphonated tallow, despite the irregularity of the tallow market. Other sulphonated oils also were unchanged and in good demand.

Dyestuffs

Annatto—Business was limited to small lots. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Cochineal—Limited supplies were firmly held at unchanged quotations. Demand was inactive.

Madder—Small lots were in fair request for immediate needs. Supplies were light and closely held.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Egg yolk, 4c. per lb.
Potato starch, 1 15/100c. per lb.
Sago flour, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
396.1	396.3	396.3	293.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Egg—Consuming inquiry was more active for future delivery but trading was light and spasmodic. Sales were reported on the basis of $2.75 to $2.80 per pound, carlots, for March-April New York delivery. Offerings were limited and the market was strong, reflecting the high cost of eggs and the prospect of a small production. Supplies on the spot were low and quotations were merely nominal at $2.95 to $3 per pound. The technical grade also was in limited supply and prices were firm and nominal at $1.35 to $1.50 per pound.

Albumin Blood—Consumers confined demand to moderate lots for immediate delivery. Supplies were adequate and were quotably unchanged.

Corn Sugar—This market was quiet, with consumers taking small quantities for prompt delivery. Prices were unchanged.

Dextrin, Corn—Activity in this material was restricted to actual requirements. New business was reported dull. Deliveries against contracts were still behind schedules. Prices were without change.

Dextrin, Potato—Demand was confined to limited quantities for prompt delivery. Market was unchanged and fairly steady. Imported material was quoted at 11.65c. per pound, for white and at 11.85c. for yellow on the spot.

Egg, Yolk—This market was easier and prices were off about 4c. per pound. Offerings were freer and available at $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, on the spot as to quantity. Buying interest was light and the market was quiet.

Sago Flour—Prices for spot delivery were weaker and declined ¼c. per pound. Consuming interest was improved at the lower level. Trading was reported as fair at 7.40c. per pound, in bags, carlots for prompt delivery. Lesser quantities were quoted up to 8¼c. per pound.

Starch, Corn—Consumers continued to limit demand to deliveries against contracts, and showed little interest in building up inventories. Market was steady at former levels. Visible corn supply was further increased 1,681,000 bushels last week to 18,696,000 bushels, compared with 31,195,000 bushels a year ago, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Starch, Potato—Further weakness developed in this market last week and Maine producers reduced quotations more than 1c. per pound which brought prices the imported material. As a result business was restricted to the domestic product and light trading took place at 9.10c. per pound, bags, carlots for New York delivery. Dutch starch was unchanged at 9½c., bags, carlots ex-dock, Atlantic ports with no buying interest. Domestic starch was quoted at 9.85c. per pound, less carlots on the spot. Idaho producers were still out of the market, but were expected to resume offerings some time next month.

Starch, Wheat—Demand was slow and chiefly for small lots for immediate delivery. Prices were unchanged and fairly steady.

Tapioca Flour—There was little doing in this market last week. Market was steady and unchanged. Offerings from Brazil continued light. Prices were maintained for supplies on the spot. Medium grades were quoted at 9¼c. to 9¾c. per pound, as to quantity, and high grades were unchanged at 11c. to 11¼c., same basis.

Tanning Materials

Logwood Extract—Firm prices at levels established at the year end were maintained on this item. Supplies were reported to be ample to meet all calls, and a fair volume of material was moving at a steady pace.

Mangrove Bark—The immediate market

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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status of this tanning material was uncertain last week following the spectacular advance in prices of quebracho extract. Some quarters expressed the feeling that the competitive position of Mangrove would be improved by virtue of tanners switching some of their quebracho end-uses to this material. As yet, however, there was no indication of increased inquiry and activity in this market.

Myrobalans—This material was likely to be affected by the currently high quotations on quebracho and thus have its competitive position improved. No increased demand had as yet become apparent, and the price level remained firm. Supplies for the time being were adequate. Imported last week were some 2,443 bags of myrobalans arriving at New York and another 2,800 bags arriving at Philadelphia. Both shipments were made from Bombay.

Quebracho Extract—The activity pricewise that was published in the previous issue, was this week having its after-effect upon the tanning industry. Dealers and consumers alike were very much disturbed and displeased by the sudden 50 percent price advance effected by the sources at Buenos Aires. Current offerings of 12¾ cents per pound for solid and 14 cents for clarified ex dock plus duty, had a disruptive influence on the tanning industry causing many tanners to look around for possible replacements. One of the most likely items to be used as replacement was wattle extract. However, this material was withdrawn with respect to price offers leaving tanners uncertain as to what the price structure was likely to be on this possible quebracho replacement. Increased inquiry for wattle was accordingly not yet apparent. Some tanners who claimed to be losing money on operations as now conducted were particularly concerned with the quebracho situation. This new level of quoted prices, the highest since the first world war when the price soared to 20 cents, occurred at a time when basic materials in the tanning industry were on the decline, and came as an astonishing factor to the industry. Imported last week were 66,145 bags arriving at New York from Buenos Aires.

Valonia—The market on beards and cups held firm last week with supplies ample and prices unchanged.

Wattle Extract—Price offerings on wattle extract were withdrawn last week as a result of the sudden advance in prices of quebracho, and while supplies were ample, this was done primarily because there was a marked increased use of wattle anticipated as a replacement for quebracho at many levels. This increased demand had not as yet had time to develop because tanners had to go through the process of determining the extent to which such replacement could be made in their operations. Imported last week from Durban were 5,477 bales of bark and 2,890 bags of extract.

N.Y. Textile Chemists To Meet March 12

The New York section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will meet at the New Yorker hotel on March 12 at 8:30 p.m. Principal speakers at the meeting, and their topics, will be:—J. A. Woodruff, American Viscose Corporation, "Selection of Dyes and Dye Procedures for Viscose Rayon Cake Dyeing"; John Boulton, Cortauld's, Ltd., Droylsden, England, "Vat Dyeing of Viscose Cakes," and Dr. Harold H. Tucker, research consultant, "Some Factors in the Dyeing of Fur Felt Hats."

Mr. Woodruff will present a new procedure for testing direct dyes to determine the dyeing characteristics of the individual dyes. Test results that provide information enabling the dyer to select the proper method of application for the individual dyes and the failure of these tests to predict behavior of dyes combinations will be illustrated and discussed. The speaker will give some successful formulas and will present examples of cake dyeing, both good and bad.

Mr. Boulton will follow Mr. Woodruff and will supplement the first speaker's remarks with further information of the subject of cake dyeing gained from his experience as research director of Cortauld's, Ltd., in England.

Dr. Tucker, who was formerly research director of the John S. Stetson Company, will introduce his talk with a motion picture on hat manufacturing, and will follow by describing the problems and techniques of this phase of dyeing.

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Coaltar Chemicals

Steel operations last week were set at 93.6 percent of ingot capacity, an increase of 1.1 percent over the level of the previous week. Current production of benzol was reported to be in fair balance with demand, and it was estimated that some 57,143,000 gallons were used last year in the production of anilin, maleic anhydride, dichlorobenzenes, and monochlorobenzene (other than that used in the production of anilin and phenol), as well as in a wide range of intermediates and solvents. Some 114,286,000 gallons were said to have been used in the manufacture of phenol, styrene, nylon, and detergents, the remainder going out as exports or retained as stocks. Contemplated expansion of phenol and maleic anhydride production with the possible increased output of styrene was likely to create a somewhat tight market condition later in the year. Diversion of nylon production by some large producers to a furfural or cyclohexane basis, however, held the potential of relieving the pressure of the benzol market by some 7,000,000 gallons although this was not apt to be fully realized.

Coaltar, and most of the basic chemicals derived from coaltar remained critical. Creosote, however, was in fair balance with demand. Cresols and cresylic acid remained quite critical and naphthalene was painfully short. The necessity of steel companies to burn coaltar due to the fuel oil shortage was a handicap to the coaltar chemical industry, but this effect was kept to a minimum by the increasingly widespread practice of tar producers of topping the material before using it as fuel and thus saving that portion which is richest in naphthalene and tar acids.

Total authorized allocations for export set up for the first quarter of 1948 under schedule D amounted to 1,500,000 gallons of benzol, 600,000 gallons of creosote, 450,000 pounds of naphthalene of all types, and 7,000,000 pounds of phenol. Synthetic phenol remained in short supply as did also the natural product under heavy demand from the synthetic resin, plasticizer, dyestuffs, and pharmaceutical industries.

According to the American Iron and Steel Institute, steel operations last week were set at 93.6 percent of ingot capacity equivalent to 1,687,100 net tons of ingots and castings. The previous week the rate was 1,667,300 net tons compared with 1,716,000 tons one month ago and 1,651,900 tons one year ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—Benzene production was currently in virtual balance with demand. Substantially all available benzol was being recovered from coke oven by-products. Some estimated 95 percent of benzol production was reported to be derived from coke oven light oil which yields on the average some 60 percent of pure benzol. Pricewise, benzol has advanced from 15c. per gallon in tankcars in January of 1945 to 21c. per gallon on the same basis in 1948 by virtue of increasing costs and the rapidly advancing demand growing out of a much more widespread use of the material. Percentagewise, this advance is appreciably less than the rise in naphthalene, over the same three-year period.

It has been estimated that some 57,143,000 gallons of benzol last year went into the production of anilin, maleic anhydride, the dichlorobenzenes, monochlorobenzene (other than phenol and anilin), diphenyl and a wide range of miscellaneous chemicals and solvents. It was further estimated that some 114,286,000 gallons of benzol went into the production of phenol, styrene, nylon, detergents, exports and stocks.

Coke By-Products

Estimate of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended February 21 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid NH_3	lbs.	1,155,556
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	29,922,825
Benzol	gals.	3,770,762
Coaltar	gals.	15,988,312
Creosote oil	gals.	778,580
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,848,840
Phenol	lbs.	218,947
Toluol	gals.	754,152
Xylol	gals.	170,292

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
147.3	147.3	146.1	131.9

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Of the above, an estimated 33,571,428 gallons were consumed in the manufacture of phenol; some 40,000,000 gallons in the manufacture of styrene; 18,000,000 gallons in the manufacture of nylon, 7,142,857 gallons in the manufacture of detergents. The remainder constituted exports and stocks.

With the contemplated expansion of production of synthetic phenol, styrene, maleic anhydride, and a host of new uses as well as expansion of production of the many other benzene derivatives widely used in the dyestuffs and organic chemical process industries the supply situation in 1948 and early 1949 may well become tight. Some quarters expressed the feeling that increased production facilities on styrene, synthetic phenol, and maleic anhydride alone would by the end of the year if operated at capacity account for consumption of some 80 to 90 percent of coke oven benzol production. Against this, some major producers of nylon have taken steps to protect themselves against a benzol shortage by shifting production to a furfural and cyclohexane basis, and one consumer was reported to have contracted heavily for furfural. This, of course, will bring some relief to the anticipated heavy pressure of demand this year on benzol. Meanwhile, the export quota set by the Department of Commerce for the first quarter of 1948 under schedule B totaled some 1,343,450 gallons for export to foreign countries on the list, 1,500 gallons for special projects, 155,050 gallons as undistributed reserve, making up a total authorized allocation of 1,500,000 gallons. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Coaltar—The supply of coaltar continued critically short in the face of heavy widespread demand. Prices were being maintained at various points competitive with fuel oil at those points on a heat-unit basis.

Creosote—The Department of Commerce allocated for shipment to countries under schedule B a total of 554,600 gallons, with 14,500 gallons listed for special projects, and an undistributed reserve of 30,900 gallons, making up a total authorized allocation for the first quarter of 1948 of some 600,000 gallons. Supplies were in general said to be in fair balance with demand, while prices were holding firm at current levels established early in the first quarter. There was reported a continuation of substantial imports to augment domestic production.

Cresol—Cresols remained in their usual critical supply position by virtue of demand for synthetic resins and plasticizers, as well as disinfectants and other materials running far ahead of the available supply of this basic raw material. No relief from the currently tight market situation could be seen. Prices, meanwhile, were maintained at levels established at the new year.

Cresylic Acid—Imported last week were some 807 drums of cresylic acid from Liverpool and Glasgow. Some 558 drums arrived at New York and 249 drums at Philadelphia. Supplies of cresylic acid were everywhere critically short. The heavy demand for cresylics from the coaltar industry were virtually unrelieved by supplies imported from abroad or produced domestically from petroleum because these quantities are but a quite small fraction of the overall demand. Prices were holding firm.

Naphthalene — The crude naphthalene market was firm pricewise and expected to remain so through the first quarter. The supply picture, however, was critical having grown progressively worse over the past two years. This item during the past three years has taken a price advance totaling some 83 percent based on the price of 3 cents per pound in January of 1945. Percentagewise, this situation was markedly greater than for other coaltar chemicals. In an effort to satisfy the heavy demand for naphthalene and give the consuming industries all available material, steel companies which because of the fuel oil shortage have to burn considerable quantities of coaltar as fuel usually top it first and thus save the portion carrying most of the naphthalene and tar acids. This practice of topping has grown exten-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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sively in recent months and is a thoroughly good thing for the coaltar chemical industry. Perhaps this practice of topping is more responsible than any other operation for explaining the fact that while in 1947 sales of coaltar remained under the 1946 level, yet the production of naphthalene in 1947 was increased very considerably over the 1946 level. About 0.4 pounds of napthalene can be economically made from a gallon of coaltar.

The Department of Commerce for the first quarter of 1948 set a total authorized allocation of 450,000 pounds, which was broken down into 420,000 pounds for export to foreign countries on schedule B, 2,500 pounds for special projects, and 27,500 pounds for undistributed reserve. This allocation included crude naphthalenes, as well as balls and flakes.

Phenol—Expanded facilities for the production of synthetic phenol was expected to come into production during 1948 and early 1949 which would raise the domestic production of this material to a level of roughly 350,000,000 pounds, it has been estimated. This would tend to take some of the pressure off the tight phenol market. Supplies were currently held to be short and no immediate relief was expected on either the natural or the synthetic product. Phenol prices which were set at the end of the year were expected to hold through the first quarter, especially on the natural phenols. One producer of synthetic material advanced prices at the first of February, and since producers of synthetic phenol for the most part operate on 30-day notice contracts, there is less assurance of stability in the synthetic market than exists in the natural market where contracts are generally written on a quarterly basis.

The feeling was expressed in some quarters that the price of phenol might be advanced slightly for the second quarter, but there was no definite indications that this would be the case.

The Department of Commerce set up for export to foreign countries on schedule B some 6,575,000 pounds during the first quarter of 1948 with 70,000 pounds alloted for special projects and 355,000 pounds for undistributed reserve. This brought the total authorized allocation for the first quarter to 7,000,000 pounds.

Solvent Naptha—Prices prevailing on this material, both high flash and regular were essentially stable last week and no immediate changes were anticipated. Demand continued strong and supplies were short by virtue of the shortages existing in other aromatic solvents such as toluol and xylol. Stocks were in view of the demand being held to a minimum.

Toluol—Coaltar producers of toluol reported supplies as tight and moving in heavy volume against a backlog of orders. Prices were unchanged. The supply position on this item was quite drastically different from one year ago when the material was by comparison relatively free.

Xylol—Insufficient supplies to go around and no expected relief in the near future from the current shortages was the picture of coaltar producers on xylol. Diminished production from other sources shunted additional pressure of demand on tar distillers. Prices were firm on both the East and West coasts at levels of 28 cents per gallon delivered.

Intermediates

Anthranilic Acid—This material remained critically short under heavy demand for organic syntheses. Prices were unchanged from levels maintained over the past six months.

Anilin—This material was being produced in heavy volume and supplied in a market in which demand was slightly in excess of supply, with producing units operating at full capacity. The price level was being maintained under a 1c. per gallon spread with most producers quoting at the higher level.

Anilin Salt—Prices on this item were unchanged and continued to range from 22c. to 24c. per pound. Supplies were short but less critical than many other items.

Diphenyl—Prices of this tightly available material were held firm at the level of 15c. per pound, which has remained constant over recent months. Demand was strong.

Orthochloroparanitroanilin—This item was described as tight and in strong demand. Prices were advanced from 57½c. per pound to 60½c. per pound effective the first of February.

Orthocresol—This material remained in short supply at firm prices. Imported last week were some 22 drums arriving at New York from Liverpool.

Parachloro-orthonitroanilin — This material was being quoted at a steady price range of 58c. per pound. Demand was reported as strong against limited supplies.

Paraphenylphenol — Prices were steady and unchanged from previous levels of 27c. to 28c. per pound on this item. Strong demand was faced with short supplies in what appeared to be a continuing tight mar-

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ket position as a result of the general phenol shortage.

Phenyl Acetate—This material continued to move in low volume at prices which were firm at long prevailing levels of 50c. per pound in 100 pound lots.

Phthalic Anhydride — Production of phthalic anhydride was hampered during last year by the shortage of naphthalene. Some producers unable to obtain sufficient quantities of naphthalene operated their plants at reduced capacity, and it was estimated in some quarters that the overall producing operations of last year were on the order of 85 percent of production capacity. This year production facilities were being expanded and the plant capacity was expected to be stepped up from some 155,000,000 to 160,000,000 pounds a year to around 200,000,000 a year. It was difficult to see, however, in view of the naphthalene shortage how this increased plants capacity could greatly relieve the critical shortage of phthalic anhydride although there will naturally be some diversion of naphthalene from other channels into this phthalic stream. Production of basic naphthalene from coke oven operations and coking operations was not expected to be significantly greater in 1948 than in 1947. This leaves the phthalic producers who obtain a yield of some 0.8 pounds of phthalic anhydride per pound of naphthalene in a somewhat difficult position. The yield may possibly be increased somewhat by improved catalytic developments, but any greatly significant increased overall output of phthalic anhydride would have to come from resort to production from orthoxylene or the cracking of petroleum. Some naphthalene is currently being produced by both these methods with orthoxylene by far the largest of the two alternatives. It has been estimated that some 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 pounds of phthalic may be made this year from orthoxylene. Some plants operate entirely on this basis while others alternate between the use of naphthalene and orthoxylene. Orthoxylene as a source is a complicated economic operation. Not only is a lower yield obtained at increased costs for the basic material, but orthoxylene supplies are tied up economically with the value of high octane gasolines and with xylol as a solvent. Furthermore the number of companies who are equipped to produce orthoxylene by hydroforming operations and subsequent careful fractionation of the mixed xylenes is extremely limited with limited operating capacity of those refineries which can do it. Under the current terrific high volume pressure and demand under which the petroleum industry is currently operating, expansion of orthoxylene production is a remote possibility.

Carbide & Carbon Develops Synthetic Textile Fiber

Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation has started production of a new synthetic textile fiber at a large experimental plant at Charleston, W. Va. The fiber, tradenamed "Vinyon N," is a combination of vinyl chloride and acrylonitrile, and is considered by the company to be the outstanding yarn for chemical filter fabrics of all types.

The new fiber is said to be resistant to most chemicals and solvents; fire resistant and incapable of supporting combustion; water resistant and quick drying; resistant to insects, fungus and mildew; thermoplastic, and possessing good electrical properties. In addition, officials said that it may be readily dyed and may be fabricated on standard textile equipment.

Pitts. Coke & Chemical

—Continued from page 4

cides, disinfectants, plant hormones, and others. The parent concern is a large producer of 2,4-D and Antu, and also supplies such materials as dinitro ortho cresol, phenyl mercurial compounds, ammonium sulphate and tar acid oils.

Pittsburgh Coke currently is undertaking an expansion program of over $2,000,000 to continue its chemical development, a large part of which will be devoted to agricultural chemicals.

Among the chemicals which the new company will market are benzene hexachloride, organic phosphate insecticides, cotton defoliant, quaternary ammonium compounds, general purpose weed killers, estrogen compounds for poultry, methylated naphthalene solvents and sodium thiocyanate derivatives.

The board of directors of the new firm is composed of R. M. Marshall, president of the parent organization, Henry L. Hillman, H. R. Mustard, Dr. W. B. Brown, Mr. Haude and Dr. Skaptason.

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John Wesley Hyatt Award Nominations Close Today

Nominations for the John Wesley Hyatt Award, for outstanding work in plastics during 1947, will close today at 5 p.m. The award, a gold medal and $1,000, has been presented annually since 1941 under the sponsorship of the Hercules Powder Company, and is administered by a committee, of which William T. Cruse, 295 Madison avenue, New York 17, is secretary.

Committee members who will select the 1947 winner are:—Richard F. Bach, dean of education and extension, Metropolitan Museum of Art; George H. Clark, president, Society of the Plastics Industry; Dr. John J. Grebe, Dow Chemical Company; Charles F. Kettering, General Motors Corporation; Dr. Charles A. Thomas, president, American Chemical Society; Dr. Edward R. Weidlin, director, Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, and Dr. Gerald Wendt, editorial director, "Science Illustrated."

Here Is a Book

COATING AND INK RESINS—a Technological Study. By Dr. William Krumbhaar. 318 pages. New York: Reinhold Publishing Company. $7.

Resins have expanded extensively in all three dimensions since Krumbhaar published The Chemistry of Synthetic Surface Coatings in 1937. In his new book, he sets out to analyze their more important and more specific contributions to the economy by way of their chemical reactivities. He presents a wealth of data that must be informative to the technologist concerned with the practical use of resins in coatings and inks. Because of limitations which are familiar to all thus concerned, the treatise is restricted to pure and modified phenolics, rosin-modified maleics, and copal-type synthetics.

Chemical fundamentals of the application of resins are presented with due regard for the peculiar physico-chemical nature of such compositions. They give the utilizer a good acquaintance with the materials whose reactions and results he needs to know. Each of the groups is presented with essential detail, following the general outlining. Their behavior is simply and clearly set out in connection with practical problems. The subsequent chapter on the chemical characteristics of resins carries this information to the areas of everyday use.

Behavior, which is what the compounding consumer of resins wants most to know, is given very practical treatment in the chapters on the influence of resins on surface coatings and printing inks. The information therein has usefulness in large measure. From different angles, the same is true of the discussion of the application of resins, the mechanics involved, and the patent situations that must be considered.

Alberto Ubbelohde Elects Gueydan Vice-President

Alberto Ubbelohde, Inc., New York purchasing, representation and export house for Argentina and Uruguay, has elected Robert Gueydan vice-president, to replace Robert G. Glover, who has resigned. Walter I. Bastiansen was named to succeed Mr. Gueydan as secretary-treasurer.

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Orthophenylenediamine, purified

Props: Tan to light brown monoclinic crystals; M.R. 100-104°C.; soluble in water, alcohol, ether, and chloroform.

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Demand for drugs and fine chemicals seasonal during the Winter solstice has begun to show moderate reduction. As Spring draws closer, sales of Winter-time chemicals have begun to contract and at the present time wholesalers of medicinal items seem to hold goods sufficient in quantity to meet the demands normal to the fag-end of the season. The prices on all of such merchandise go into the slower months in better than fairly firm position.

A more complete price schedule on the derivatives of cinchona bark became available. Not all prices quoted were for goods actually on spot, and when not in store here deliveries were subject to a delay up to 60 days when the goods were of foreign manufacture. Some quinine prices turned out to have been quietly advanced, the higher schedules being for goods actually on spot.

Solvents came in for a broad and well sustained request. Production costs were said to be well sustained at levels approximating those prevailing for some time past and they failed to disclose anything likely to shift such costs in favor of buyers at any early date. It has been thought that competition by Cuban manufactured alcohol might unsettle the price position of pure and denatured alcohol on this market but that development has not happened yet. The Cuban material comes here for the account of a major chemical manufacturer.

Citrates reflected the stability governing citric acid prices for a long time past and they were all subject to normal movements. Codeine and morphine had less seasonal request but the large supplier of the articles said their use was showing a decrease as new products possessing narcotic effects were being developed.

Tartrates appeared to be reasonably steady. Iodides were in sustained and virtually normal request and in ample supply. Mercurials were quiet, reflecting the limited demand for mercury as of this writing despite its slight price decline. Bismuth salts were well stabilized, in that respect being in line with the situation in bismuth metal consumption which takes goods promptly as available.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Quinidine sulphate, 8c. per oz.
Quinine alkaloid, 2½c. per oz.
dihydrochloride, ½c. per oz.
hydrobromide, 1½c. per oz.
hydrochloride, 1½c. per oz.
valerate, 12½c. per oz.
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, 2½c. per oz.

Prices Reduced

Quicksilver, $1 per flask.
Quinine bisulphate, ½c. per oz.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
256.6	256.6	257.6	250.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Acetanilide—Since the last advance in price, this article has shown ample strength and a not abundant supply. Demand has been very steady and signs of a backdown in takings have been lacking. Undertones were exceptionally firm. Added production does not seem to be in sight, even if desirable.

Acetone—The call was reasonably broad and entirely steady. Consumer needs showed no contraction during the past week and signs pointed toward the continued movement of this article in quantities accounting well for the current volume of production in most directions.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic—Movement was very good. Inquiries reaching distributors in some instances showed a moderate increase. The calls reaching producers were well up to recent volume and the whole of consumer interest contributed strength to the present position.

Acid, Arsenous—Mainly jobbing requirements reached the makers of USP powder but the whole of demand was satisfactory and it was supplied on the basis of very steady spot quotations and in the absence of much in the way of competition.

Acid, Gallic—USP material proved to be a very firm article. It was an item in steady and entirely normal consuming demand and it was also one in which production costs showed no tendency toward easing in the nearby future. Supply was said to meet needs.

Acid, Mandelic—Most demands for the relatively small lots of this article and the whole of business was hardly of substantial size. Prices were maintained in steady position, being a reflection of the situation as prevailing in the matter of production costs.

Acid, Nicotinic—Stability in price and demand seemed to feature the market in this material. Sellers maintained a firm price position and buyers' requirements were well up to those in recent weeks. Undertones were exceptionally steady in all directions.

Acid, Pyrogallic—Sellers reported demand as well maintained at levels comparing satisfactorily with the calls in recent periods. Undertones of a very firm sort reflected the well maintained cost of production and the sustained needs of buyers.

Acid, Tannic—No more favorable production position developed in the supply of this article. Output of the producers moved firmly and steadily into consumption at full, unchanged prices.

Agar—The market appeared to be more competitive and while open quotations were not reduced further, the indication was that they might be shaded occasionally. Japan seemed also to have fairly substantial quantities of powdered material for export, this in addition to fair stocks of whole agar.

Alcohol—A check revealed that prices were holding well all along the line. The influence of Cuban manufactured alcohol on the open market has yet to be developed but substantial quantities have been reaching this country for the account of a large chemical manufacturer. The latest arrival totaled 108, of 3 pounds from Havana. In general, demand reaching the leading distillers was in excellent volume and signs seemed to point to a well maintained consumption at high level figures. However, it had been suggested that the pressure of Cuban alcohol might eventually expand competition in this market, this to the possible unsettlement of prices in general. Such a development had yet to eventuate last week and the market closed the week in an apparently steady position.

Aloin—The market was steady in price but not exceptionally active in the matter of demand. The movement was retained at moderate volume but was sufficient to give a very steady undertone to the market.

Aminopyrine—The market was steady. Offerings came in conservative quantities and were not much superior to the consuming needs of buyers. Prices held very firm.

Amyl Acetate—Demand was fully active. Consuming requirements showed no reduction. On the contrary, in some quarters it seemed as though needs were rising. At least it was declared that availability of the merchandise was not increasing and that a tight supply situation was to be expected for an indefinite period of time.

Argols—Foreign market prices were well maintained and conditions suggested the probability that they would be well held until new crop season at least. It was suggested that the relative scarcity of proper fertilizers for the vineyards would remain a stumbling block to wine production and, hence, to the production of the byproduct argols.

Bismuth Metal and Salts—No weakness was in sight. Manufacturing consumption of metal was at relatively high levels and absorbed the offerings of sellers in full and substantial quantities. Salts were steady to firm, the major items having normal request but those of minor importance showing a slight falling away in some instances.

Butyl Alcohol—Price stability continued unabated and it seemed likely that the current levels of quotations would remain unchanged at least until the first of the month. No contraction in the ability of buyers to absorb current production was reported last week and the prospects for the future in that respect seemed favorable.

Calcium Gluconate — Movement was slightly less active but it still was in fair volume and more than sufficient to hold prices to well stabilized position, especially in view of the absence of much competition in the local market.

Castor Oil—From figures indicating the arrivals of castor beans thus far this year, it would appear that a slump in production, or at least in the need for beans, has developed in the market for oil. The importations to this writing have run 18,691,700 pounds of beans less than the arrivals during the corresponding period in 1947.

Arrivals of castor beans last week totaled 11,200 bags or 1,680,000 pounds, which compares with 13,854 bags, or 2,078,100 pounds in the previous week, and 40,583 bags, or

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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6,087,450 pounds in the corresponding week of 1947.

Total arrivals since January 1 this year became 287,821 bags or 43,173,150 pounds, contrasting with 412,427 bags, or 61,864,850 pounds in the corresponding period, 1947.

Chloroform—The item was without special feature except that it enjoyed a well sustained consumer demand, especially for technical material. The movement of USP was entirely conventional in size.

Cocoa Butter—Signs of an increase in stocks and a general easing of a very strong market were lacking last week. Even the appearance of substantial imports has failed to relieve the situation very much. So far as prices were concerned, the market continued to be nominal throughout the past week.

Corn Syrup—No further weakening of the price structure developed but the future was uncertain because of the upset situation in grain and until the position of that article levels out, uncertainty will continue the feature of the syrup market.

Epsom Salt—USP goods were in normal request and in not exceptionally large supply. Leading suppliers reported a ready market for their offerings on the basis of the late advance in prices.

Eserine—Sellers were rather reserved, the moderate size of supplies serving to temper their approach to firm orders. Demand was rather routine in character but up to the recent volume reported.

Ethyl Butyrate—Demand was routine but it was also steady for relatively small amounts. Production costs showed strength and selling prices showed no signs toward unsettlement.

Ethyl Lactate—Supplies were in firm hands and quotations were correspondingly well maintained despite the not exceptional call for prompt deliveries during the past week.

Formaldehyde — Inhibited material in tanks continued available on the basis of 3.70c. per pound while inhibited goods were 3.50c. in tankcar quantities. The undertone of the market was very firm and some reports suggested that the flow of raw material to some producing plants was not up to requirements.

Glycerin—Export quotas by countries have been announced by the Department of Commerce. Total allocations, including undistributed reserves and special projects, totaled 3,000,000 pounds. The actual allocation by countries totaled 2,834,000 pounds.

Of this total, the largest amount was allocated to Turkey, being 489,200 pounds. Next came Belgium and Luxembourg with a combined total of 470,900 pounds, followed by Mexico with 400,000 pounds. The complete allocation by countries should appear elsewhere in this issue.

The glycerin market as a whole lacked new developments last week. Prices were steady to firm, demand lacked no unfavorable development, production costs changed very little, and the outlook for consumption continued favorable.

Guaiacol—Movement into consumption was slightly reduced. It was probably a seasonal development, according to the trade, and buyers were expected to show a conservative approach to the market during the weeks immediately ahead. Prices continued firm.

Hexamethylenetetramine — The market was one of very firm undertones, a situation in keeping with the production situation and also with the prevailing cost of production. Demand was normally active.

Iodine and Iodides—Stability was the key to the market for this article. Prices were stable. Demand, likewise. Supply was well stabilized. Reserves were well maintained, in both crude and manufactured goods.

Isopropyl Acetate—Movement in some quarters showed a moderate gain, contributing added firmness to a market notable for its well maintained volume of consumer requirements over the past several months. Prices were very steady.

Menthol—Trade was light and irregular throughout the past week. Jobbing requests showed a limited increase in some quarters but the movement of major quantities out of spot stocks was inconsiderable and tended to keep the price situation uncertain and unsettled. The reserve available in this market was substantial when compared with the current consuming request.

Mercurials—Fairly stable price conditions in the raw material market found reflection in the general position of all mercury derivatives. Demand for the major derivatives was about normal within the meaning of that term during the past six months. Prices were apparently well maintained in all quarters.

Methanol—Some market reports have sug-

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gested that the production of this article had encountered difficulties that had hampered the ability of producers to make full scale deliveries against some contracts. It should prove to be a temporary situation, however. Prices were apparently well stabilized.

Methyl Acetone—The movement continued to be on the side of moderation and the result was a market showing considerable competition, though it lacked open change in the general structure of prices. It seemed to be strictly a buyers' market.

Methylisobutyl Ketone—Stability was the word in the market for this material. Demand was well maintained and prices showed all of their recent firmness, not to say strength. Supply was conservative.

Milk Powder—The market was reported as very steady. Buyers were said to be exercising caution in the matter of making further commitments. Prices lacked new developments. The roller process article seemed to be rather difficult to obtain. The Production and Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture reported purchases made in the period July-December, 1947, for the general supply or export programs or acquired under price support operations. The following figures were based on commitments of PMA commodity branches and not on accounting records:—Skimmed milk powder, spray process, 38,852,790 pounds; roller process, 15,862,068 pounds; whole milk powder, 7,938,450 pounds.

Paraformaldehyde — Very steady. The article was in fair availability and it had a call that kept reserves generally conservative in most quarters. Prices were well maintained and fully supported.

Phenolphthalein—Both varieties of this article were steady. USP goods were in well developed and maintained manufacturing request and the call for yellow goods was also satisfactory. Prices were on the firm side.

Procaine Hydrochloride—More than the usual amount of jobbing request was noted in some quarters and the gain in sales was an added element to an already firm and well stabilized market position.

Quinine—It has become possible to supply a more nearly complete pricing of cinchona bark derivatives. Not all the salts are actually on spot; some of the quoted prices prevail on goods not in the country at present and deliveries of those not in hand products are subject to a delay in delivery for a period up to 90 days.

Stocks known to be in hand are alkaloid at $1 per ounce; bisulphate, 73c.; dihydrochloride, $1; hydrobromide, 91c.; hydrochloride, 91c.; phosphate, $1.10; salicylate, 95c.; sulphate, 80½c.; valerate, $1.25. Quinine and urea hydrochloride, 97c.

Articles quoted but not known definitely to be actually on spot, and in some instances quoted subject to the delay mentioned above were as follows:—Arsenate, $1.30 per ounce; dihydrobromide, $1; ethylcarbonate, $1.05; formate, $1.20; hypophosphite, $1.35; tannate, 60c.

Rochelle Salt—The market has not developed further softness but it was still competitive under a request not much better than average so far as spot deliveries were concerned.

Saccharin—Demand was excellent. The call was well up to that prevailing in the recent past and supply was no larger than it had been. Prices were very firm. Production was said to run to substantial figures and an outlet existed for all that was being manufactured.

Seidlitz Mixture—Movement was steady and in volume about normal for the article. Production costs have gone no lower and hence the producers' schedule of quotations was well maintained. Not much competition prevailed locally.

Silver Salts—The remarkable stability of silver bullion quotations has been well reflected in quotations on nitrate, cyanide, and proteinate both mild and strong. Nor was it thought that bullion prices would shift at an early date—though that expectation can easily be upset by any sudden change in the demand for ingots.

Sodium Cacodylate—Competition in terms of price was apparently rather keen since the market ranged $9 to $12 per pound, according to supplier. Demand was routine.

Sodium Citrate—Reserves were in excellent shape, being sufficient to cover any important expansion in consuming request in the nearby future. Prices were reported to be well stabilized.

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Glycerin, Ethyleneglycol Jan.-Mar. Quotas Announced

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of International Trade has announced country export quotas of glycerin and ethyleneglycol for the first quarter of 1948. The country quotas, in pounds, with census schedule B numbers, follow:—CHEM

	Glycerin 831100, 831500	Ethylene glycol 831100
Iceland	6,700	65,000
Newfoundland and Labrador	13,250	.....
Mexico	400,750	10,000
Guatemala	7,950	.....
El Salvador	4,700	.....
Honduras	2,750	.....
Nicaragua	2,750	.....
Costa Rica	12,100	.....
Panama	2,950	.....
Cuba	8,000	.....
Dominican Republic	2,250	.....
Curacao (N.W.I.)	500	.....
Colombia	8,750	.....
Venezuela	2,700	.....
Surinam	500	.....
Ecuador	8,500	.....
Peru	11,700	.....
Bolivia	1,700	.....
Chile	88,500	100,000
Brazil	25,000	2,000
Paraguay	2,500	.....
Argentina	.....	2,000
Sweden	122,100	75,000
Norway	22,250	.....
Eire	49,500	.....
Netherlands	.....	112,500
Belgium and Luxembourg	470,900	50,000
France	107,700	212,500
Switzerland	203,700	50,000
Czechoslovakia	133,500	10,000
Portugal	.....	6,000
Finland	39,100	82,650
Italy	195,100	20,000
Greece	8,500	.....
Turkey	485,200	6,500
French Indo-China	4,300	.....
Palestine and Transjordan	13,300	.....
Lebanon	10,600	.....
Thailand (Siam)	4,400	.....
Netherlands Indies	5,600	.....
Philippines	161,450	.....
China	33,300	10,000
Hongkong	17,800	.....
Australia	4,200	11,200
Egypt	8,900	.....
Belgian Congo	1,600	.....
Union of South Africa	13,300	.....
Total	2,831,000	824,650
Special projects	15,500	8,300
Undistributed reserve	150,500	167,050
Total authorized allocation	3,000,000	1,000,000

American Home Products Redesignates Subsidiary

Products of the American Home Products Corporation formerly marketed under the name of the International Vitamin Corporation will henceforth be sold under the designation "International Vitamin Division, Ives-Cameron Company." No change in ownership, policy or personnel is implied and Ives-Cameron remains a wholly owned subsidiary of American Home Products.

Midwest Research Inst. Organizes New Section

Midwest Research Institute, Kansas City, Mo., has formed a new pharmaceutical chemistry section and has appointed ten new members to its technical staff. The new appointments include three specialists in pharmaceuticals, and appointments in the chemical engineering mechanics, electronics, ceramics, and mechanics departments.

The pharmaceutical section will be within the division of agricultural and organic chemistry, headed by Dr. Charles L. Shrewsbury. It has already commenced research work on drugs for human beings and livestock. The ten new members of the technical staff are:

Pharmaceutical section: Dr. Willard M. Hoehn, formerly with the George A. Breon Company; Dr. Louis H. Goodson, also formerly with Breon, and Miss Hope Christopher. Inorganic chemistry departments:—Melvin A. Hagan and Albert V. Malone. Engineering mechanics section:—Kermit W. Anderson, formerly with the Aircon Manufacturing Corporation; David Bendersky, formerly with Remington-Rand, Inc.; Paul C. Constant, jr., formerly with Railway Radio-Telephone, Inc., and Herbert L. Keller, formerly with the J. F. Prichard Company.

Trade Briefs

Western Chemical Company is constructing a new two-story warehouse and office building at 625 South Fifth street, Phoenix, Ariz., at a cost of $70,000.

Miller Chemical Company has been incorporated in Alameda County, Calif., with 2,500 shares of no-par-value capital stock. The new corporation is represented by H. Raymond Hall, Bank of America Building, Oakland, Calif.

Broadbent-Johnston, Inc., has been formed in Los Angeles County, Calif., to manufacture chemical devices. The new corporation is represented by James E. Pawson, 615 Security Building, Long Beach, Calif.

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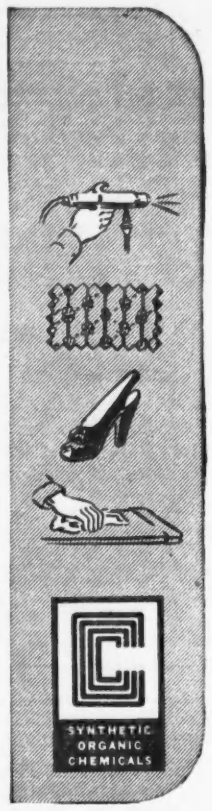

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APMA Gets Newest Data on Production, Research and Sales at New York Meeting

Papers on production methods, research and development, studies and sales and advertising were presented at the annual three-day meeting of the eastern section of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, held at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, on February 23 to 25.

The opening day's sessions were devoted to production, with the first speaker, John D. Wait, production control manager for E. R. Squibb & Sons at New Brunswick, N. J., discussing planning.

He said planning has become a "must" to any industrial organization that wishes to survive, and he prophesied that "industrial management will be forced either through profit pressure, government pressure, public pressure,or a combination of all to look sharply at costs in general and cost of distribution in particular in order to bring them under rigid control."

Production planning, according to Mr. Wait, is divided into first, long-range planning, which involves the study and evaluation of long-range economic trends, long-range sales forecasting, new products planning, and plant expansion; and second short-range planning, which is planning for actual day-to-day production.

Quota Planning Type

Production planning in the pharmaceutical industry, he said, is usually of the so-called "quota planning type, wherein the items to be produced are usually of standard specifications and follow a standard production procedure. The planning required, according to Mr. Wait, is in the gauging of the inventory of finished goods on hand against consumer demand, so that production orders will be issued in sufficient time to replenish this inventory.

In closing, Mr. Wait reemphasized the importance of production planning and control in solving the high costs of manufacture by avoidance of such factors as excessive inventories and uneconomical production runs.

Harold B. Fox, manufacturing planning engineer of the cotton surgical division of Johson & Johnson, New Brunswick, listed eight principles as fundamental to good planning. They are:—

1. Good planning accomplishes a definite objective in the shortest and easiest manner consistent with accuracy and satisfactory results.
2. A good plan is as inexpensive as is consistent with the nature of the objective.
3. A good plan is easily coordinated.
4. A good plan is complete.
5. A good plan is definite and understandable in order to eliminate friction, duplication, and confusion.
6. A good plan fixes the responsibility for each step.
7. A good plan is flexible.
8. A good plan is timely.

Decentralization Initiated

Mr. Fox described the planning methods now in operation at Johnson & Johnson, and stated that this organization is now engaged in an active program of decentralization initiated by the philosophies of efficient organization and operation of big business.

At present all Johnson & Johnson divisions are in the process of being set up as separate entities with the minimum of direction by top management—each entity to consist of its own planning, inventory control, material control, waste control, cost control, and management staff. At present several divisions even have their own sales department. The only functions that will remain centralized are purchasing, legal and cost accounting.

The afternoon meetings were devoted to five round-table discussions on various aspects of pharmaceutical production. The topics and group leaders were as follows:—"Raw and Packaging Materials Procurement Control," Carroll D. Smith jr., secretary and general manager, Carroll Durham Smith Pharmacal Company, New Brunswick, N. J.; "Finished Stock Inventory Control; Including Branch, semi-finished and Export Stocks," A. J. Gerathy, production manager, Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J.; "Planning," Harold E. Fortiner, production manager, Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., Summit, N. J.; "Scheduling," Dr. R. Carroll, vice-president, Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., Rensselaer, N. Y., and "Material Routing," J. T. Dickson, director of planning, Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.

Histamine Therapy Progress

At the meeting of the scientific section on the second day Dr. William T. Strauss, medical consultant to the promotion department of Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., discussed the progress of histamine therapy,

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stressing recently developed anti-histamines, such as benadryl, pyribenzamine, thephorin, clorothen, bromothen, thenyl D.P.E., bromobenzyl D.P.E., and thenylene.

He stated that it is thought that these synthetics probably act by competing with the histamine which is freed during the allergic reaction in their alliance with the receptor organ.

Dr. Maurice Tainter, director of research for Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute, reported on recent development in the field analgetics.

The use of radioactive substances in medicine and pharmaceutical production was discussed by Drs. Edith Quimby, Columbia University, and F. J. Henriques, jr., Tracelab, Inc.

Dr. Quimby said radioactive iodine is available at the present time and can be used, but that it is not always effective since iodine is not always taken up by the malfunctioning thyroid. She pointed out that the substance capable of being deposited at specific sites must be developed before this type of therapy can become effective.

Tracers Used in Manufacturing

In discussing the use of radioactive tracers in pharmacological studies, Dr. Henriques called attention to the fact that by introducing a radioactive element into the chemical structure of a synthetically prepared drug the quantity of the drug in any body fluid or tissue can be readily measured. In addition, tracers can be used, he said, in determining what actually happens during the various steps in the production of synthetic pharmaceuticals, which will lead the way to more efficient production.

Dr. A. R. Menotti, director of research for Bristol Laboratories, Inc., outlined four basic ways of developing repository forms of penicillin: use of delaying vehicle such as aluminum stearatigels; use of an insoluble salt of penicillin; combination of these two methods, and use of substances which block excretion.

G. D. Dickey of the General American Transportation Company, surveyed the history and development of filtration processes and Dr. Norris Embree of Distillation Products, Inc., discussed the use of molecular distillation which makes use of high vacuums to markedly extend the range of ordinary distillation processes. With this method substances of high molecular weight such as cholesterol, vitamin A and vitamin D may be separated.

Dr. Embree suggested that probably the most important use of molecular distillation in the pharmaceutical industry is in separation and purification involved in the actual synthetic preparation of organic chemicals of high molecular weight, such as the hormones.

Field Representatives' Role

Frank East, Boston retail druggist, was the first speaker at the sales and advertising session on the last day. He discussed field representatives of pharmaceutical houses from the druggists' viewpoint and emphasized that the representative should visit the pharmacy before the physician, to make sure products are available at the former before they are ordered by the latter.

Fred Lascoff, New York retail druggist, advised that the representatives should not be expected to do all the contact work with druggists, but that sales managers and other executives of pharmaceutical manufacturers should make and maintain these contacts in the fields themselves on certain occasions.

Don E. Francke, chief hospital pharmacist at the University of Michigan hospital, declared that the representative must have a clear picture of hospital organization and policy if he is to function satisfactorily and efficiently.

John Murphy, who holds a similar position with the Massachusetts General hospital, emphasized the necessity of keeping prices under control and the avoidance of exorbitant charges.

Most Samples Are Waste

Dr. Norman Jolliffee, New York physician, stated he believed about 95 percent of the samples which consist of a few capsules or tablets are waste, that samples should be restricted to those who request them, and that the supply should be generous enough to enable the physician to give them a fair trial.

Charles C. Caruso, vice-president and general manager of Schieffelin & Co., New York, described the function of the wholesaler in the pharmaceutical field, and declared that the wholesaler provides economical, adequate national coverage and actually reduced distribution cost.

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FWDA sets Program

—Continued from page 7

Brenner, M. Brenner & Sons, and "Wholesale Drug Job Classification and Evaluation," by Ray Heckler, Philadelphia Wholesale Drug Company.

Tuesday, March 9

The morning session of the joint meeting will be devoted to a forum on profession-industry trends. The address of welcome will be delivered by Glen T. Helgren, Ellicott Drug Company, president of the association, and the report on the manufacturers committee activities will be delivered by M. P. Norris, E. R. Squibb & Sons.

Speakers and their topics at the forum will be:—Edwin B. George, Dun & Bradstreet's Review, "The Business Outlook for 1948"; Arny H. Johnson, J. Walter Thompson Company, "The Merchandiser Looks at 1948," and Dr. Robert P. Fischelis, American Pharmaceutical Association, "New Horizons for Pharmacy."

The afternoon will be devoted to a wholesaler-retailer promotional activities program, with the following topics and speakers:—"Get on the Brand Wagon," by S. Weil, American Safety Razor Corporation; "Intelligent Use of Window and Counter Space," by J. Ward Maurer, the Wildroot Company; "Departmentalization Assistance," by L. E. Douglass, Drug Trading Company; "The Prescription Department," by R. A. Hardt, Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., and "Sundry Promotion," by Joseph Rosenwald, Affiliated Drug Stores.

Wednesday, March 10

The entire day will be devoted to closed session discussions for buyers and wholesalers and a luncheon for wholesalers only.

SCI Told of Search

—Continued from page 7

mycin, and detailed some of the newer techniques and refinements that have been developed for the use of these compounds. He spoke of the combination of penicillin with procaine or novocaine, and gave reports on the improved effective periods which this combination gives. He concluded by stating:

"The fact that the tubercule bacillus and other organisms will develop resistance to streptomycin has suggested that streptomycin alone may not be the answer to the control of these infections. Newer antibiotics alone or in combination with streptomycin may have greater or more prolonged activity.

"From the clinical standpoint, every effort is being made to evaluate these agents, to establish the best methods of administration, and to determine the significance of combined therapy and the role of the immune response of the body in association with drug therapy."

Nicotine Sulphate Process Developed in Japan

Mitsubishi Chemical Industries, Japan, has developed a new process for large scale production of nicotine sulphate, according to a recent report. Current production of the material in that country is reported to be sufficient to meet approximately 5 percent of its minimum requirements. The material is included in the Japanese import program, but it is considered unlikely that imports will be received there because of the short supply in the United States.

Pennock Reelected President Of Richard Hudnut Sales Co.

William R. Warner & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturer, New York, has reelected Charles A. Pennock president of its subsidiary, Richard Hudnut Sales Company. Officers of the parent organization reelected were:—Vice-president and treasurer, L. A. Klein; vice-presidents, E. Walton Bobst, D. A. Walker, J. M. Leach, H. M. Wuest and B. Salkover, and secretary, T. P. Hastings.

McK.&R. Elects Wynne to Board

McKesson & Robbins, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturer, New York, has elected Jesse W. Wynne to its board of directors. Mr. Wynne is the company's vice-president in charge of operations in the Southwest region.

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Representing:
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BENZOIC ACID U.S.P.
SODIUM BENZOATE U.S.P.
HYDROQUINONE
MANGANESE SULFATE
POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE
RARER PERMANGANATES
BENZOL PRODUCTS CO.
AMINOACETIC ACID (Glycocoll)
AMINOPHYLLINE U.S.P.
BENZOCAINE U.S.P.
CHINIOFON (Yatren) U.S.P.
CHLORBUTANOL U.S.P.
CINCHOPHEN & SALTS N.F.
IODOXYQUINOLIN SULPHONIC ACID
NEO CINCHOPHEN U.S.P.
OXYQUINOLIN BENZOATE
OXYQUINOLIN SULPHATE
POTASSIUM OXYQUINOLIN SULPHATE
PHENOBARBITAL U.S.P. & SALTS
PENTOBARBITAL SODIUM U.S.P.
THEOPHYLLINE U.S.P.
DIACETYL
PHENYL ACETIC ACID
BENZALDEHYDE
BENZYL ALCOHOL
BENZYL CHLORIDE
BENZYL CYANIDE
DIETHYL MALONATE
DIMETHYL UREA
CYANOACETAMIDE
CYANO ACETIC ACID
ETHYL CYANO ACETATE
8 HYDROXYQUINOLIN
8 HYDROXYQUINOLIN 5-SULPHONIC ACID
EDW. S. BURKE
Established 1917
65 PINE STREET • NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

Imports at United States Ports

New York Imports

ALUMINUM TITANIUM—22 dms, Bell of the Sea, London
AMIDOPYRENE—53 cks, Sterone Corp, Jefferson City Victory, Antwerp
ANTIMONY ORE—3,591 bgs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Paula Dan, Antofagasta
ARABIC GUM—150 bgs, Orbis Products Corp, Manipur, Port Sudan
ARROWROOT—1,000 bgs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Anita, Itajai
ARSENIC—25 bbls, Overseas Metal & Ore Corp, Falstria, Gdynia
ASBESTOS FIBER—3,200 bgs, Johns Manville Co, Joliet Victory, Lourenco Marques
BARIUM NITRATE—60 cks, Hummel Chemical Co, American Traveler, Liverpool
BAUXITE RESIDUE—1,000 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Inc, American Traveler, Glasgow
BEES WAX—66 pkgs, D C Andrews & Co, Willis Vickery, Alexandria
7 bdls, Hollinghurst & Co, Santa Sofia, Barranquilla
42 bgs, Carlos, Arnoldsen & Co, Cape Race, Havana
20 bgs, General Distributor, Inc, Cape Race, Havana
100 bgs, E A Bromund Co, Mormacpenn, Rio de Janeiro
103 bls, Samuel Zeitlin's Sons, Sygna, Paranagua
BENZOIC ACID—1 cs, American Traveler, Liverpool
BENZOIN GUM—23 bdls, Peek & Velsor, Steel Fabricator, Singapore
23 bdls, S B Penick & Co, Steel Fabricator, Singapore
BETANAPHTHOL—300 dms, Sterone Corp, Jefferson City Victory, Antwerp
BONES—73,754 lbs, Geck Trading Co, Seatrain New Jersey, Havana
1,048 bgs, Tupman, Thurlow Co, Fort Columbin, Buenos Aires
1,998 bgs, International Packers Commercial Co, Sygna, La Plata
BUCHU LEAVES—18 bls, S B Penick & Co, Greeley Victory, Capetown
CAFFEINE, ANHYDROUS—66 bbls, Coca Cola Co, Anita, Santos
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Becker-Mayer Seed Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R J Spitz Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R L Friedler, Inc, Noordam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Louis Furth, Inc, Noordam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Catz American Co, Jefferson City Victory, Rotterdam
100 bgs, J Schoenfeld & Sons, Jefferson City Victory, Rotterdam
CARNAUBA WAX—14 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Mormacpenn, Bahia
134 bgs, Mormacpenn, Bahia
CASEIN—1,500 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Mormacpenn, Buenos Aires
2,000 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Fort Columbia, Buenos Aires
5,000 bgs, Hercules Powder Co, Fort Columbia, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Rio Atuel, Buenos Aires
1,300 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, Rio Atuel, Buenos Aires
2,052 bgs, H S Cramer & Co, Rio Atuel, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—300 bls, McCormick & Co, Willis Vickery, Hongkong
OIL—29 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Willis Vickery, Hongkong
CASTOR BEANS—2,513 bgs, Bunge Corp, Mormacpenn, Buenos Aires
2,547 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormacpenn, Buenos Aires
1,700 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Mormacpenn, Buenos Aires
3,334 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Sygna, Santos
1,706 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Anita, Santos
CELERY SEED—88 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Willis Vickery, Bombay
433 bgs, Becker-Mayer Seed Co, Willis Vickery, Bombay
150 bgs, Wm E Martin Co, Willis Vickery, Bombay
170 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Willis Vickery, Bombay
239 bgs, R F Downing & Co, Willis Vickery, Bombay
100 bgs, Walter L Willner, Willis Vickery, Bombay
90 bgs, Willis Vickery, Bombay
CERAMIC COLORS—10 cs, Croxall Chemical Supply Co, American Traveler, Liverpool
CETYL ALCOHOL—20 cs, Orbis Products Corp, American Traveler, Liverpool
CHEMICALS—10 dms, Nepera International Co, Rio Chico, Buenos Aires
50 dms, Sergeant Pulp & Chemical Co, Jefferson City Victory, Rotterdam
CHINA CLAY—100 cks, E Fougera & Co, Bell of the Sea, London
CHROME ORE—1,001 tons, 11 cwt, Frank Samuels & Co, Inc, 'African Dawn, Lourenco Marques
CINNAMON—10 bls, Volkart Bros, Manipur, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—48 dms, Polaks & Schwarz, Willis Vickery, Singapore
COCA LEAVES—288 cs, Bankers Trust Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
COCOABUTTER—417 bls, General Cocoa Co, Mormacpenn, Bahia
267 cs, Van Houten & Zoon, Wisconsin, Havre
COD OIL—75 dms, Bowring & Co, Fort Townsend, St Johns
52 cks, Fred W Damon, Fort Townsend, St Johns
8 dms, Fred W Damon, Fort Townsend, St Johns
CODLIVER OIL—200 bbls, C L Huisking & Co, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
COPAIBA BALSAM—8 dms, Ramco Trading Corp, Cape Avinof, Cristobal
COLUMBITE ORE—194 bgs, African Metal Co, Vinkt, Antwerp
CORIANDER SEED—600 bgs, Louis Furth, Inc, Exceller, Leghorn
COTTON LINTERS—92 bls, William Northrup Co, Eidanger, Santos
CREAM TARTAR—100 bbls, Exceller, Barcelona
CRESYLIC ACID—372 dms, American Traveler, Liverpool
186 dms, American Traveler, Glasgow
50 dms, Hogen Corp, American Scout, Liverpool
168 dms, American Scout, Liverpool
70 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Fort Miami, London
80 dms, Fort Miami, London
CROTON OIL—2 dms Fritzsche Bros, Bell of the Sea, London
CRYSAROBIN—4 cs, S B Penick & Co, Mormacpenn, Bahia
CYMBARIUM OIL—24 dms, Geismar & Co, Anita, Itajai
50 dms, Stein, Hall & Co, Anita, Itajai
11 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Anita, Itajai
5 dms, Geo Lueders & Co, Anita, Itajai
23 dms, French American Banking Corp, Anita, Itajai
DAMMAR GUM—160 cs, S Winterbourne & Co, Willis Vickery, Singapore
768 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Willis Vickery, Singapore
140 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Steel Fabricator, Singapore
70 bgs, A J Wittenberg, Steel Fabricator, Singapore
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL—25 dms, Robert & Co, Willis Vickery, Manila
DYES, ANILIN—2 dms, Ciba Co, American Traveler, Manchester
2 dms, Centra Hanover Bank, American Traveler, Manchester
4 dms, Geigy & Co, American Traveler, Glasgow
9 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Wisconsin, Havre
85 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, De Grasse, Havre
ESSENTIAL OIL—15 dms, L A Champon, Exceller, Barcelona
2 cs, Tombarm Product Corp, Willis Vickery, Marseilles
1 dm, Tombarm Product Corp, Willis Vickery, Marseilles
2 dms, Superintendence Co, Willis Vickery, Marseilles
11 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Willis Vickery, Marseilles
8 dms, American Express Co, Willis Vickery, Marseilles
2 cs, American Express Co, Willis Vickery, Marseilles
1 cs, Indomat & Co, Willis Vickery, Genoa
ETHYL ALCOHOL—108,083 lbs, Carbide & Carbon Chemical Corp, Seatrain New Jersey, Havana
FLEASEED—195 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Willis Vickery, Bombay
357 bgs, J E Bernard & Co, Willis Vickery, Bombay
20 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Saint Tropes, Marseilles
HUSK—135 bgs, J E Bernard & Co, Willis Vickery, Bombay
117 bgs, Parke, Davis & Co, Jericho Victory, Bombay
116 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Jericho Victory, Bombay
234 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co, Jericho Victory, Bombay
735 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Jericho Victory, Bombay
384 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Jericho Victory, Bombay
FUEL OIL—93,781 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Inc, Fort Manitrie, Tampico
92,278 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfcrest, Curacao
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Santa Rosa, Curacao
90,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Esso Aruba, Aruba
10,255 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Cayuse, Willenstad
101,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Dartmouth, Aruba
64,611 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Oscar S Straus, Tampico
105,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Mowinckel, Aruba
100,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Esso Bethlehem, Aruba
104,062 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Fort Hoskins, Aruba
GALL—4 cks, International Packers Commercial Co, Sygna, La Plata
7 cks, Armour & Co, Rio Atuel, Buenos Aires
GARNETLAC—600 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Manipur, Calcutta
GELATIN, POWDERED—400 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Wisconsin, Havre
GHATTI GUM—57 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Willis Vickery, Bombay
GLUE, BONE—600 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Eidanger, Santos
200 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Jefferson City Victory, Antwerp
600 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Rio Atuel, Rio Grande
GLUESTOCK—75 bls, National City Bank, Cape Race, Havana
10 bls, J H Rossbach & Bros, Aconcnaga, Talcahuano
GRAPHITE—500 bgs, Charles Pettinos, Inc, Willis Vickery, Colombo
GREAVES—1,052 bgs, Van Iderstine Co, Fort Columbia, Buenos Aires
GUAIACWOOD OIL—19 cs, Schimmel & Co, Mormacpenn, Buenos Aires
HERBS—31 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Rio Atuel, Buenos Aires
HOOFMEAL—501 bgs, International Packers Commercial Co, Sygna, La Plata
ILMENITE SAND—9,550 tons, National Lead Co, C H Marshall, Koitthattam
IRON OXIDE—20 cks, J H Rhodes & Co, American Traveler, Liverpool
1 cs, Hoyet Glass Co, Saginaw Victory, Antwerp
ISINGLASS—10 cs, Bell of the Sea, London
JABORANDI LEAVES—51 bls, S B Penick & Co, Mormacpenn, Rio de Janeiro
KARAYA GUM—343 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Willis Vickery, Bombay
328 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Willis Vickery, Bombay
123 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Willis Vickery, Bombay
518 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Willis Vickery, Bombay
313 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Willis Vickery, Bombay
24 bgs, Dodweil & Co, Willis Vickery, Bombay
260 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, Willis Vickery, Bombay
430 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, Willis Vickery, Bombay
LAVENDER OIL—2 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna, Monte Moncayo, Barcelona
1 dm, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Monte Moncayo, Barcelona
LEATHER WASTE—1,043 bgs, American Traveler, Manchester
LIME OIL—3 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Helicon, Trinidad
169 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Bell of the Sea, London
LIVERMEAL—1,106 bgs, Anewalt Schmitt, Inc, Sygna, Buenos Aires
LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Willis Vickery, Genoa
30 bgs, American Key Product, Inc, Willis Vickery, Genoa
MACE—19 cs, Bell of the Sea, London
MANGANESE ORE—4,000 tons, E J Lavino & Co, African Glen, Takoradi
OXIDE—6 cks, American Traveler, Liverpool
MARJORAM LEAVES—17 bgs, P H Petry & Co, Willis Vickery, Marseilles
34 bgs, Wm E Martin & Co, Willis Vickery, Marseilles
MEDICAL SOLUTIONS—14 cs, E R Squibb & Sons, Rio Atuel, Buenos Aires
MICA—61 cs, Cosmopolitan Trading Co, Eidanger, Rio de Janeiro
40 cs, Asheville, Schoonmaker Mica Co, Eidanger, Rio de Janeiro
49 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Corp, Eidanger, Rio de Janeiro
11 cs, Eugene Munsell & Co, Eidanger, Rio de Janeiro
13 cs, H G Brake & Co, Eidanger, Rio de Janeiro
47 cs, Asheville, Schoonmaker Mica Co, Mormacpenn, Buenos Aires
36 cs, United Mineral & Chemical Corp, Mormacpenn, Rio de Janeiro
20 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Co, Mormacpenn, Rio de Janeiro
60 cs, H G Brake & Co, Mormacpenn, Rio de Janeiro
99 cs, Otto Gerdau Co, Mormacpenn, Rio de Janeiro
52 cs, Sussex Trading Co, Mormacpenn, Rio de Janeiro
59 cs, Western Hemisphere Raw Materials, Mormacpenn, Rio de Janeiro
16 cs, Asheville, Schoonmaker Mica Co, Mormacpenn, Rio de Janeiro
61 cs, Cosmopolitan Trading Co, Mormacpenn, Rio de Janeiro
MONTAN WAX—200 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Jefferson City Victory, Rotterdam
MUSTARD SEED—360 bgs, Charles Gulden, Inc, Bell of the Sea, London
MYROBALANS—2,443 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Jericho Victory, Bombay
MYRTLE OIL—1 dm, Lautier Fils, Inc, Monte Moncayo, Barcelona
NUTMEGS—60 bgs, Dalton Cooper, Inc, Steel Fabricator, Singapore
140 bgs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Steel Fabricator, Singapore
105 bgs, Steel Fabricator, Singapore
70 bgs, Geo Lueders & Co, Steel Fabricator, Singapore
70 bgs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Steel Fabricator, Singapore
OLIBANUM GUM—100 bgs, Tragacanth Import Co, Jericho Victory, Bombay
OLIVE OIL—100 cs, California Import Co, Willis Vickery, Genoa
100 cs, F & M Import Co, Willis Vickery, Genoa
2,105 cs, Berollo Import Co, Helicon, Leghorn
125 cs, Lato-roca Bros, Helicon, Leghorn
20 dms, Bank of Athens, Jericho Victory, Piraeus
680 cs, Berolia Import Co, Excello, Leghorn
22 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Excello, Barcelona
50 dms, Irving Trust Co, Excello, Barcelona
50 dms, National City Bank, Excello, Barcelona
25 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Excello, Barcelona
ORTHOCRESOL—22 dms, Riches Nelson, Inc, American Traveler, Liverpool
51 dms, Reinhart Chemical Corp, American Scout, Liverpool
OURICURY WAX—293 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Mormacpenn, Bahia
60 bgs, E A Bromund Co, Mormacpenn, Bahia
116 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Mormacpenn, Bahia
112 bgs, Simoniz Co, Mormacpenn, Bahia
112 bgs, Paul & Stein Bros, Mormacpenn, Bahia
PALM OIL—132 dms, Brimo & Co, African Glen, Monrovia
PAPAIN—16 cs, Biddle-Sawyer Corp, Willis Vickery, Colombo
PARANITROTOLUENE—7 cks, New York Trust Co, American Scout, Liverpool
PATCHOULI LEAVES—40 bls, Lo Curto & Funk, Steel Fabricator, Singapore
PATCHOULI OIL—5 dms, Brown Bros-Harrimann Co, Willis Vickery, Perang
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, H S Dorf & Co, American Scout, Dublin
6 bls, Murhas Trading Co, American Scout, Dublin
PEPPER, BLACK—720 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Willis Vickery, Cochin
480 bgs, A G Dunn, Willis Vickery, Cochin
160 bgs, Bansider, Gapaldas, Willis Vickery, Cochin
100 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Willis Vickery, Cochin
640 bgs, Wm M Allisen & Co, Willis Vickery, Cochin
240 bgs, A G Dunn, Willis Vickery, Bombay
130 bgs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Willis Vickery, Bombay
220 bgs, Willis Vickery, Bombay
320 bgs, C Czarnikow, Willis Vickery, Cochin
80 bgs, M Golodetz & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
455 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Noordam, Rotterdam
800 bgs, M Golodetz & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
500 bgs, A G Dunn, Noordam, Rotterdam
240 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Jefferson City Victory, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Wallace Bros & Co, Jericho Victory, Cochin
400 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Jericho Victory, Cochin
240 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Jericho Victory, Cochin
240 bgs, M Golodetz & Co, Jericho Victory, Cochin
480 bgs, C Czarnikow, Jericho Victory, Cochin
240 bgs, Internato Rotterdam, Jericho Victory, Cochin
381 bgs, Virchand Papachand, Jericho Victory, Cochin
675 bgs, Steel Fabricator, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—122,304 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Esso Servicio, Puerto La Cruz
104,925 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Linden, Las Piedras
109,371 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Broad River, Aruba
118,282 bbls, Imperial Oil, Ltd, Owyhee, Puerto La Cruz
121,640 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Esso New Haven, Puerto La Cruz
113,814 bbls, Imperial Oil, Ltd, Hammerfest, Puerto La Cruz
POPPYSEED—100 bgs, Louis Furth, Inc, South Star, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, South Star, Rotterdam
100 bgs, South Star, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Catz American Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Louis Furth, Inc, Jefferson City Victory, Rotterdam
QUARTZ CRYSTAL—80 cs, P A Dana, Inc, Eidanger, Rio de Janeiro
30 cs, Westrex Corp, Eidanger, Rio de Janeiro
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—19,227 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Co, Rio Chico, Buenos Aires
34,428 bgs, C M Loeb-Rhoades Co, Rio Chico, Buenos Aires
12,490 bgs, C M Loeb-Rhoades Co, Fort Columbia, Buenos Aires
5,079 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Co, Rio Atuel, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—100 flas's, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Exceller, Genoa
POTATO STARCH 500 bgs, Geismar & Co, Saginaw Victory, Rotterdam
SAFFRON—1 cs, Peek & Velsor, Saint Tropes, Lisbon
1 cs, H Schoenfeld & Sons, Estrella, Leixoes
1 cs, J Victori & Co, Estrella, Leixoes
1 cs, Unanue & Sons, Estrella, Leixoes
SAGO FLOUR—672 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Steel Fabricator, Singapore
559 bgs, Starch Products, Inc, Steel Fabricator, Siegapore
SEEDLAC—100 bgs, Ding & Schuster, Manipur, Calcutta
100 bgs, Suhr, Rudelman, Ing, Manipur, Calcutta
150 bgs, Carleton & Moffat Co, Manipur, Calcutta
200 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Manipur, Calcutta
100 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Manipur, Calcutta
2,800 bgs, Ralli Bros, Manipur, Calcutta
SESAME SEED—436 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Cape Avinof, Cristobal
250 bgs, Cape Avinof, Cristobal
SHARK LIVER OIL—10 dms, Eric R R, Mormacpenn, Buenos Aires
SHARK OIL—90 dms, E F Drew & Co, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
SHELLAC—200 bgs, Ralli Bros, Manipur, Calcutta
770 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Manipur, Calcutta
SIENNA EARTH—67 cks, Reichard Coulston, Inc, Exceller, Leghorn
125 bgs, J Lee Smith & Co, Exceller, Genoa
SOAPBARK—269 bls, S B Penick & Co, Aconenaga, Talcahuano
363 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Aconenaga, Talcahuano
STRAMONIUM LEAVES—25 bls, S B Penick & Co, Sygna, Buenos Aires
TALC—2,271 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Exceller, Genoa
TANKAGE, RENDERED—1,991 bgs, Armour & Co, Sygna, La Plata
TAPIOCA FLOUR—19,756 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Anita, Itajai
593 bgs, Geismar & Co, Anita, Itajai
1,167 bgs, J H Schroeder Banking Corp, Anita, Itajai
1,000 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Anita, Itajai
PEARL—300 bgs, Catz American Co, Anita, Itajai
500 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Anita, Itajai
1,656 bgs, Bank of New York, Anita, Itajai
500 bgs, H W St John & Co, Anita, Itajai
60 bgs, Anita, Itajai
TARTARIC ACID—200 dms, Monte Moncayo, Barcelona
TEAWASTE—709 bgs, Maywood Chemical Works, Willis Vickery, Colombo
THYMOL CRYSTAL—2 cs, Bank of the Manhattan, Bell of the Sea, London
TRAGACANTH GUM—1 bbl, Colony Import & Export Corp, Cape Race, Havana
TUNGSTEN ORE—54 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Anita, Santos
UREA, CRYSTAL—3,944 bgs, Casein Co of America, Saginaw Victory, Antwerp
VANILLA BEANS—20 cs, Willis Victory, Marseilles
VEGETABLE WAX—8 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, American Traveler, Glasgow
VERMICULITE—565 tons, Munn & Steele, Greeley Victory, Lourenco Marques
VETIVER OIL—4 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Greeley Victory, Durban
WATTLE BARK—2,758 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Greeley Victory, Durban
2,719 bls, Vermilye Corp, Greeley Victory, Durban
EXTRACT—900 bgs, M S Kattenhorn & Co, Greeley Victory, Durban
973 bgs, L Littlejohn & Co, Greeley Victory, Durban
557 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Greeley Victory, Durban
WHITING—3,500 bgs, N H Weitzner, South Star, Antwerp
1,200 bgs, N H Weitzner, Davidson Victory, Antwerp
WOOL WAX—37 dms, Innis, Speiden & Co, American Traveler, Liverpool
5 dms, Globe Shipping Co, Bell of the Sea, London
YLANG-YLANG OIL—1 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Greeley Victory, Durban

Baltimore

MANGANESE ORE—809 tons, Philipp Bros, Inc, Manipur, Calcutta
2,400 tons, Philipp Bros, Inc, Jericho Victory, Calcutta
4,000 tons, Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp, African Dawn, Durban
OLIVE OIL—500 dms, First National Bank, Exceller, Barcelona
PEPPER, BLACK—245 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Jefferson City Victory, Rotterdam

Boston

COTTON LINTERS—361 bls, New England Waste Co, Anita, Santos
GLUESTOCK—358 bls, H Remis & Co, Mormacpenn, Rio de Janeiro
ISSEIN—816 bgs, Atlantic Gelatine Corp, Davidson Victory, Antwerp
804 bgs, Atlantic Gelatine Corp, Saginaw Victory, Antwerp
TALC—643 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Inc, Exceller, Genoa
TANKAGE—2,670 bgs, J F Morse & Co, Sygna, Buenos Aires
TEXTILE GUM—126 cks, J P Marston Co, American Scout, Liverpool

Norfolk

COCOA RESIDUE—1,000 bgs, American Scout, Liverpool
MANGANESE ORE—2,156 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Greeley Victory, Durban
Import & Export Co, Greeley Victory, Durban
WATTLE BARK EXTRACT—2,948 bgs, River Plate

Philadelphia

ARABIC GUM—1,250 bgs, Pine Bros, Manipur, Port Sudan
ASBESTOS FIBER—80 bgs, Charles Kurz & Co, Greeley Victory, Lourenco Marques
CRESYLIC ACID—199 dms, G A Street Co, American Traveler, Liverpool
50 dms, J H Faunce, Inc, American Traveler, Glasgow
250 dms, J H Faunce, Inc, American Scout, Liverpool
50 dms, American Scout, Liverpool
LEPIDOLITE ORE—505 tons, Foote Mineral Co, Greeley Victory, Walrus Bay
MANGANESE ORE—1,566 tons, 19 cwt, E J Lavino & Co, African Dawn, Durban
MYROBALANS—2,800 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Co, Jericho Victory, Bombay
STEARIN WAX—16 bgs, Bell of the Sea, London

San Francisco

CASSIA—50 bls, H M Newhall & Co, Pacific Bear, Hongkong
30 bls, Internatia Rotterdam, Pacific Bear, Hongkong
CELERY SEED—368 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Manx Marine, Bombay
CHINESE MEDICINES—31 cs, President Jefferson, Hongkong
22 cs, Tin Bow Tong, Pacific Bear, Hongkong
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Holland-Colombo Trading Society, Marine Leopard, Colombo
COCONUT OIL—1,745 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, President Jefferson, Hongkong
289 dms, S L Jones & Co, Pacific Bear, Hongkong
CONDIMENTS—20 cs, Juillard Fancy Foods, Marine Leopard, Marseilles
14 cs, Seacoast Export Corp, Pacific Bear, Shanghai
COPPER CONCENTRATE—240 tons, E S & A Bank, Ltd, Mongabarra, Burnie
COPRA—7,112 bgs, Atkins, Kroll & Co, Bernard L Rodman, Pago Pago
475 tons, Western Vegetable Oil Co, President McKinley, Cebu
150 long tons, Eldorado Oil Works, Norah Moller, Cebu
200 long tons, Eldorado Oil Works, Norah Moller, Cebu
700 long tons, Eldorado Oil Works, Norah Moller, Zamboanga
475 long tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Ciovis Victory, Cebu
FURNACE SLAG—40 dms, English, Scottish & Australian Bank, Mongabarra, Fremantle
GYPSUM—9,470 tons, Permanente Cement Co, Fermanentebow, Marcos Island
3,835 tons, Standard Gypsum Co, Permanentebow, Marcos Island
LEAD CONCENTRATES—195 tons, 17 cwt, National Bank Australasia, Ltd, Mongabarra, Burnie
1,057 tons, American Smelting & Refining Co, Mongabarra, Burnie
LEAD ORE—627 bgs, Mongabarra, Fremantle
MEESOON FOOD SEASONING—3 cartons, East-West Trading Co, Mongabarra, Fremantle
ORANGE FLOWER WATER—10 cs, Juillard Fancy Foods, Marine Leopard, Marseilles

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ORE CONCENTRATE—1,378 tons, 5 cwt, American Smelting & Refining Co, Bernard L Rodman, Port Pirie
PEPPER, BLACK—720 bgs, B C Ireland, Marine Leopard, Cochin
174 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Manx Marine, Bombay
SAGO PEARL—50 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Manx Marine, Singapore
SESAME SEED—500 bgs, Arthur Fritz & Co, Surcia, Corinto
SHOE POLISH—600 cartons, E S & A Bank, Ltd, Mongabarra, Fremantle
TUNG OIL—497 tons, 5 cwt, L N Jackson & Co, President Jefferson, Hongkong
300 long tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, President McKinley, Shanghai
150 short tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, President McKinley, Shanghai
100 long tons, Arnhold & Co, President McKinley, Shanghai
300 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Pacific Bear, Hongkong
VANILLA BEANS—21 cs, Bank of America, Marine Leopard, Marseilles

Export Controls

—Continued from page 3

said that the new procedure has three objectives:—

1. The lesser use of historical criteria and greater establishment of competitive private trade conditions permitting greater activity by new and small firms. He said that opinion was overwhelmingly in favor of abandoning the "historical pattern" as the prime factor.

2. Withdrawal of some of the inflationary support which high export prices provide to the gray market in the United States.

3. Increasing the physical volume of our foreign trade in all commodities by cutting down the prices at which our foreign customers buy such scarce United States commodities as are allocated to them.

Mr. Bruce's assertion that the trade knew of the new policies in the making was challenged by the exporters. Gaylord C. Whipple, chairman of the International Trade Committee of the Illinois Manufacturers Association, said that industry had not been given a reasonable opportunity to review the program with officials from the standpoint of its probable impact upon the nation's economy.

"After all," he said, "the Department of Commerce is presumed to represent the viewpoint of industry in the councils of our Federal government, just as the Department of Labor is presumed to represent the viewpoint of organized labor in the councils of our Federal government. I think we can all assume with entire safety that the Department of Labor would not have undertaken to adopt policies which vitally affect the welfare of labor without having given the spokesmen for labor a day in court."

Joseph A. Sinclair, manager of the Foreign Trade Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Association of New York, challenged the ability of the OIT to handle the volume of work that will be involved in the licensing of shipments to Europe. Under regulations and procedure much less complicated and cumbersome than those now in effect, he said, OIT officials in charge of licensing operations have evidence their inability to administer such functions efficiently.

"Spokesmen of OIT have stated to the trade that there will be no delays in approving licenses for shipments to European destinations and, in fact, there was one press quotation two or three weeks ago to the effect that European licenses would be processed within forty-eight hours. But how many licenses are being received by OIT and how many are actually being processed at the present time—how many have actually been issued this week for European destinations? I have received numerous reports from exporters within the last two or three days that they have not received their license for Europe after a lapse of two weeks or more from the time of submission. On the contrary, about a week after filing the application they receive the usual postcard giving the case number with no indication as to when the license will be approved. And licenses for European shipments are required by March 1."

As to the price criteria regulation, Mr. Sinclair said that it should be amended by specifying the acceptable maximum markups for non-producing exporters and, wherever possible, a percentage of total allocations, which would vary with the commodity involved, should be set aside for non-producing exporters. Otherwise, he said, merchant exporters will have no assurance of receiving comparable consideration. He summed up his recommendations as follows:—

1. With respect to export regulation 431 (price criteria) and the general administration of export licensing, definite standards and detailed regulations as to the application of the various factors involved in regulation 431 should be published immediately in an Export Bulletin; any reference to recommendations by foreign government embassies or missions should be deleted from the regulation; the administrative Procedures Act of 1946 should be made applicable to OIT, if that is not now true.

With respect to European licensing under regulation 434, individual licensing of shipments to Europe should be postponed until Congress has decided upon the European Recovery Program and its administration; shipments to countries having satisfactory import and exchange controls which enter into agreements as to their imports of United States goods should be placed under general license; goods in free supply in the United States should be exempt from all export license control.

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West Coast Sales Head

Robert J. Sandke has been placed in charge of West Coast sales for the white oil and petrolatum division of L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., petroleum refiner and manufacturing chemist, New York. Mr. Sandke has been associated with the firm for eighteen years and has had charge of district sales for the white oil and petrolatum division in several states.

FDA Annual Report Notes 2,197 Seizures

OPD Washington Bureau

Public protection is the keynote of the annual report of the Food and Drug Administration, transmitted to the President and Congress February 27 by Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing. In the report, Dr. Paul B. Dunbar, Commissioner of Food and Drugs, stresses:—

Regulatory actions against foods containing dangerous ingredients; seizures of worthless therapeutic devices and criminal actions against their promoters who victimize credulous purchasers; increased attention given to laboratory and manufacturing controls in drug plants; post-war problems in the control of imported foods, drugs, cosmetics, and conflicting judicial decisions interpreting the degree of public protection provided by the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic act.

"The record of violations presented in this report," states Dr. Dunbar, "is not an indictment of the majority of American producers and handlers of foods, drugs, and cosmetics. Most of the members of these industries willingly conform to requirements imposed for the benefit of consumers and themselves."

The report records 2,197 seizure actions to remove violative foods, drugs, and cosmetics from interstate channels. The Federal courts received 555 criminal prosecution cases and twenty-five injunction requests. In the work on imports 29,627 shipments of foods, drugs, and cosmetics were inspected and 6,561 were refused entry because the articles did not comply with United States requirements.

Quinidine and Tin

—Continued from page 3

ers and speculators would acquire an undue proportion of the inadequate supply at higher prices, he declared, and the small manufacturer will have difficulty in covering his essential needs.

With respect to quinidine, Mr. McCoy said that the supply for 1948 is estimated at 540,590 ounces, against a demand of 695,000 ounces, including 564,000 ounces for cardiac use. The supply figure includes 498,300 ounces of new imports, which is about 87 percent of the cardiac requirement.

"If quinidine supplies continue to increase more rapidly than consumption, as they have in the past two years," he said, "there would be no difficulties and controls could be dropped in the near future. Unfortunately, however, this does not seem to be the outlook.

"Demand for quinidine continues to rise as a result of increasing knowledge of its medical efficiency. The problem facing the United States is still a long range one of keeping its supply in balance with an increasing demand. Possibilities of solution lie in obtaining additional quantities of Dutch or Java bark for American processing, in developing so-called synthetic quinidine from the re-processing of quinine (at present a high cost operation), and, to a minor extent, in obtaining South American bark from government-owned plantations, and ultimately, from private plantations. These and other possibilities are under study by the government. However, until real progress toward a solution is made the existing authority is considered essential."

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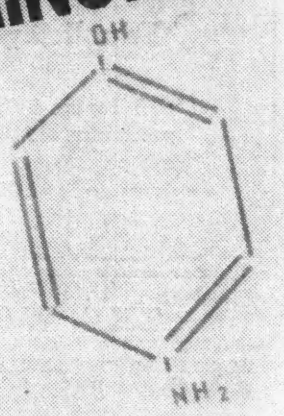

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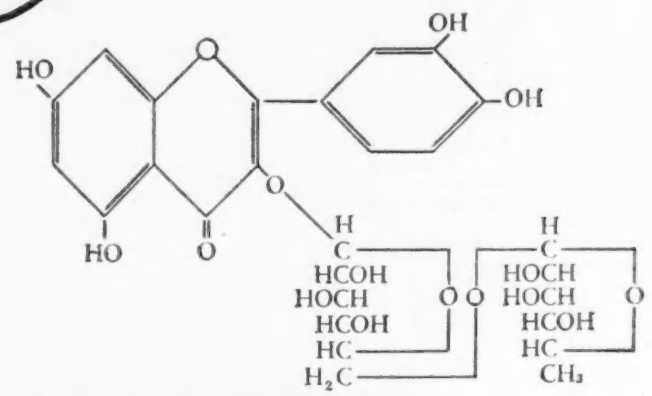

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Demand in the market for botanicals in general was in slow motion last week. The quiet that pervaded the market as a whole was occasionally relieved slightly by a diminutive creaking of prices which, on examination, were found to be seeking still lower levels in the instance of flavoring materials. In the drug section of the market, demand was as quiet as the southern mountains whence come most of the domestic items. However, it was reasonably sound flooring upon which drug prices rested and the lone price development of major effect was a lowering of the quotations on arnica flowers. Prices for domestic goods were mainly immobile.

Reports emanating from local trade sources were to the effect that import duties on celery, mustard, and poppy seeds had been officially reduced. The cut in celery seed duty was said to be 50 percent; in mustard seeds, ¼c. per pound; and in poppy seed, 50 percent. The reports further had it that duty on dill had been lowered 50 percent, and that a change of some sort had been made in sesame seed dutiability. Later, a report to the effect that the status of dill and sesame remained unchanged was circulated. An official check revealed at press time that, duties promulgated by the President on December 16 remain unchanged.

Prices for domestic botanicals show a firmness in sharp contrast with the weakness in demand. Based on the current volume of consumption, a declining market would not be an unreasonable prospect and but for two things, declining prices would undoubtedly feature the slow market. The two factors are the conservative size of dealers stocks and the prices at which they were obtained from collectors during the gathering season of 1947. Low stocks and high cost provide the supports upon which a fairly level and unsagging price floor rests at this time. And since collection prospects shape up little better this year than they did last, the tendency of dealers is to maintain prices while awaiting necessity to force buyers toward a more active approach to the current market.

Balsams

Copaiba—Jobbing demand held to very satisfactory levels. The importation of fair quantities of this item failed last week to bring a break in prices. Quotations remained at 70c. to 80c. per pound according to seller. A further quantity of 8 drums was landed during the period under review.

Fir—Market undertones were very firm, even strong, so far as Canadian balsam was concerened and the supply in hand remained small and insufficient for more than very small requirements. Oregon balsam remained steady for the most part but demand was sluggish.

Barks

Black—If demand does not broaden too much during the months between now and new crop, it seems likely that the relative small stock of root bark will see consumers through. However, the reserve on spot was highly conservative last week and not a great deal remains unsold in the country.

Cascara Sagrada—News concerning the prospects for a substantial peel this Spring and Summer in the primary market should be reaching this market in the not too distant future. To maintain an adequate reserve of well aged bark, a good sized collection would be of benefit this year but peeling conditions have not been improving for a number of years and, hence, the results to be attained this year remain somewhat in doubt. News from Seattle merchants would be welcome.

Cocillana—Though rather more plentiful at the end of the main season of consumption than had been the case in recent years, this article seemed last week to have assumed a slightly firmer position and the downward trend of quotations apparently had been stopped at 19c. to 20c. per pound.

Soap—A further quantity of this article was added to the very substantial importations in the past several weeks. The quantity totaled 572 bales from the primary market and the goods came in at a fairly strong first cost that was likely fully to support the recent advance in spot quotations. Demand was fully normal.

Beans

St. Ignatius—Price lists of botanical dealers still show this article a blank. Apparently there has been no compulsion to replace exhausted stocks.

Vanilla—Fair demand prevailed during the past week during which 20 cases of beans arrived from Marseille, France. Low cost beans are gradually going into consumption and, eventually, it seems probable that beans arriving at a higher first cost to the importer will be put forward on the market at a higher price to the consumers. The supply available and unsold on spot was not substantial and it was held in very firm hands. Mexican beans were also on the firm side and some have intimated that the market might experience a moderate rise in the event of a broadening of consumer buying.

Berries

Hawthorn—The market was steadier at the recent but slight reduction in local quotations, the result of an increase in the spot availability of the produce. Demand was light through the past week.

Mountain Ash—This article has a considerable consumption in a single quarter but for the most part general interest in the item has been lacking for a long time past. Furthermore, no arrivals have shown up in the import columns for a long time past. Most quarters had nothing to offer since then experienced no demand.

Flowers

Arnica—The market has softened further, possibly being the influence of the inactive character of consumers' approach to the local trade. Quotations turned up on the basis of $1 to $1.25 per pound, range covering differences in minimum price views according to seller.

Chamomile—Trade in Hungarian flowers, genuine or style, during the past week and the movement kept competition under control and resulted in a very steady price position prevailing at all times. Stocks were sufficient to care for any reasonable expansion in consumer requirements.

Linden—Demand was mainly hand-to-mouth. Buyers took goods about as needed, not being disposed to cover their more remote requirements at this time. Pricewise, the spot market appeared to be very steady.

Saffron—Demand was light and it was not especially steady. It flows irregularly

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Cumin seed, Persian, ¼c. per lb.
Mace, West Indian, spot, 5c. per lb.
broken, 5c. per lb.
Nutmegs, West Indian, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Arnica flowers, 10c. per lb.
Fleaseed, black, 10c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, Cyprus, ½c. per lb.
Cardamoms, decorticated, Indian, 5c. per lb.
green, Alleppy, 5c. per lb.
Celery seed, French, 1c. per lb.
Indian, spot, 1c. per lb.
futures, 2½c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, ½c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Italian, ½c. per lb.
Mustard seed, California, brown, 1c. per lb.
Montana, oriental, ¼c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 1c. per lb.
nearby futures, 1c. per lb.
distant futures, ½c. per lb.
red, Nigerian birdseye, ½c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Argentine, 1½c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
237.1	237.9	239.4	286.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

New York

Week Ended February 20

Cassia oil, 10 drums: rosin and heavy metals.
Cod oil, 133 pkgs: decomposed.
Cumin seed, 710 bags: contaminated with fuel oil.
Nutmegs, 219 bags: wormy and moldy.
Papain, 37 cases: filthy.
Pepper, black, 162 bags: siftings and pickings.
Sesame seed, 667 bags: filthy.

Philadelphia

Teaseed oil, 50 drums: inedible, unrefined oil.

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Hankow became the trade center. The Yangtze river took the root to Shanghai and ships carried it to Europe. Some exports were also made from Tientsin, Canton, Amoy, and Foochow. The Russian shackles had been shattered from a trade dating from 2700 B. C.

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March 1, 1867 - - - - Nebraska
March 3, 1845 - - - - Florida
March 4, 1791 - - - - Vermont

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GUM GHATTI
GUM KARAYA (Indian)
GUM TRAGACANTH
GUM EGYPTIAN
GUM LOCUST (Carob Flour)
QUINCE SEED
★
CASEIN

SPECIALTIES:

MENTHOL (Crystals)
★
TARTARIC ACID
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CREAM OF TARTAR
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to the spot and single pound lots were the quantities usually sought by buyers. Prices held firm.

Gums

Arabic—Business showed some improvement during the past week. Inquiry came from a wider territory and involved some gain in quantities required. However, the market did not rise entirely from its recently rather lethargic condition. Prices held firm. Arrivals in this port were 150 bags and 1,250 bags reached a nearby port during the past week.

Benzoin—Demand along jobbing lines that covered rather small and always immediate requirements of a conservative number of users featured the market last week. Pricewise, the market held very steady.

Camphor—The demand was in very fair volume but it was also on the routine side. Prices continued to be well stabilized and signs of an early change in that aspect of the market were not pointed out, if indeed they were present at all. Chinese-Japanese competition in natural trade remained only a potentiality.

Karaya—Steady demand for commitments that covered needs into a fairly distant future was sufficient in volume to hold prices very steady despite the addition of 2,289 bags to the stocks available in this country.

Mastic—The market was not better than steady. It contained little in the way of demand in excess of strictly jobbing size. And steady spot prices reflected a similar position in the primary market.

Olibanum—The call was in normal volume. Business found prices exceptionally steady in most directions and, indeed, first costs allowed little opportunity for even occasional shading of open quotations. An arrival of 100 bags from Bombay, India, was noted.

Herbs and Leaves

Buchu—The prices at the origin were reported showing added strength and the situation appeared, in the opinion of importers, to forecast at least a very steady spot position for the material. During the past week, 18 bales reached here from Capetown, South Africa.

Catnep—The carryover at the source was said to be negligible and consumer requirements will have to be filled from relatively light stocks until such time as new crop shall once more be produced.

Deer Tongue—Jobbing business was said to have gained slightly Such demand was more numerous, within reasonable limits, and buyers found sellers rather on the firm side when it came to their ideas on prices. Stocks were not very plentiful in any quarter.

Jaborandi—Stocks of this article arrive quite steadily from the source, preventing the development of a short position on spot, however temporary. During the past week, an importation of 51 bales took place. Prices seemed to have turned somewhat steadier late in the week under review.

Laurel—Steady prices and little demand summed up the market on this article. Replacement costs showed considerable resistance to buyers with a desire to buy only through bids; no tendency to shade at the source was noted.

Marjoram—The group as a while was rather steady in price last week but trading swelled little from its recently conservative total. An arrival of 57 bags from Marseille, France, was reported.

Peppermint—Prices steadier at the moderate decline noted in the pervious trading period. Little pressure in the form of demand was present during a very quiet trading period.

Sage—The spot market was as quiet as the inside of a pea pod during the past week. Either consumer stocks prove to be more than ample or there has been a drop in manufacturing necessities. Good quality Dalmatian material was down to 23c. to 24c. per pound.

Miscellaneous

Areca Nuts—Trade was for quantities covering prompt needs. Anticipation of requirements was a rare activity among buyers during the past week. Prices seemed to be fully steady.

Balm of Gilead Buds—A belated demand appeared in some quarters last week, lifting the market out of dullness into something that at least approached action within moderate limits. The situation contributed firmness to the general position.

Ergot—Holding generally firm in price but not especially active last week, this material on spot reflected the well maintained position reported of late in the foreign sources of supply. The spot stock was said to be sufficient and consumer stocks were not on the short side, according to report.

Roots

Belladonna—The market was only moderately active and the supply seemed adequate to the volume of demand. Prices

were steadier than they had been a short time back.

Blueflag—Attempts to buy fair quantities did not find the spot market overly well supplied with prompt shipment goods. A fairly tight situation kept prices under upward pressure.

Dandelion—Spring demand was expected to show signs of forming in the not distant future and consumers would find stocks to be of superior size when they at last decide to enter the market. A market of very firm undertones prevailed.

Gentian—Firm undertones held prices up in firm fashion and with a better than moderate demand reaching suppliers, the market was expected to remain under excellent support for the nearby future at least.

Helonias—Major efforts to stimulate collection next Summer will have to be made if the market is to have even a fair degree of consumer requirements under protection. The carryover won't amount to much, in the general opinion of operators.

Seeds

Anise—The sole change in price came in Cyprus material, the quotations for which declined to the basis of 22½c. to 23c. per pound. Demand did little more than simmer.

Cardamom—Decorticated seed from India was cheaper at $1.20 to $1.25 per pound and green Alleppey material was down to $1.10 to $1.15. Bleached seed held very steady.

Celery—Reports to the effect that the duty had been reduced to 1c. per pound were current last week. News of the reduction came late in the previous period but it was said last week that the actual change became effective January 1. A further check into this situation is underway. Prices for French seed in future arrival position were reduced to 29c. to 30c. per pound; India seed, spot, down to 24c. to 25c. and futures were off to 23c. to 24c.

Coriander—The only price change in this group developed on the produce of Italy, which article was reduced to the basis of 8c. to 8½c. per pound.

Cumin—Persian seed was cheaper, being offered at 25c. to 25½c. per pound. Other grades held steadily throughout the period.

Dill—Attempts to get a reduction in duty on this article have not been successful, although late in the previous week one firsthand operator in the article said the duty had been reduced to 12½ percent ad valorem. A further check on the report is underway. Dewhiskered seed on spot was lower at 11½c. to 12c. per pound.

Fennel—Indian seed was easier and under considerable competition without prices being actually reduced on the spot.

Fenugreek—The to arrive price of Indian seed was lowered to the basis of 9c. to 9¼c. per pound. Spot quotations held unchanged.

Flea—French seed was down rather sharply, the market becoming 35c. to 36c. per pound. During the period, 20 bags arrived here from Marseille, France. There were also 552 bags landed from Bombay, India, together with 1,721 bags of fleaseed husks from the same port.

Mustard—The duty on this article was said to have been reduced ¼c. per pound, making it 1¼c. Confirmation of the alleged reduction is being sought but it seems likely that it has been made. California brown seed was down to 19c. to 19½c. per pound. Washington yellow was quoted nominally at 16c. The oriental grade from Montana was priced at 7¼c. to 7½c.

Poppy—According to local reports, the duty has been cut in half, being placed now at 8c. per 100 pounds. Also, the spot price on Dutch seed was noted at 25c. to 25½c. per pound, following the arrival of 800 bags from Rotterdam.

Spices

Allspice—Holding generally steady as to price, this material failed of a demand exceeding that of jobbing size.

Cassia—All varieties of this article that are currently available on the spot were on the firm side in the absence of much competition between suppliers. An arrival of 300 bags from Hong Kong, China, was noted.

Cinnamon—Small lot demand was fair enough in size to keep prices to a very steady and unfluctuating basis.

Clove—The spot quotation on Zanzibar spice was down to 15½c. to 16c. per pound. Madagascars lacked new price development.

Ginger—The lone change came in African root for shipment, the market going to the basis of 11½c. to 12c. per pound under lack of active trading.

Mace—West Indian material for future arrival was quoted at $1.40 to $1.45 per pound and broken goods in the same position were noted at $1.30 to $1.35.

Pepper—The market was slow, sluggish, and almost sick because of a lack of nutriment in the form of firm orders. Black pepper was shaded to 39c. to 40c. per pound for spot goods. Nearby futures became 38c. to 39c. and more distance futures, 37½c. to 38c.

Obituaries

Dr. Arthur E. Barnard

Dr. Arthur E. Barnard, bio-chemical adviser to the United States Rubber Company, died February 23 at his home in Manhasset, Long Island, N. Y. He was fifty-four years old.

Dr. Barnard had been adviser to the rubber company for twenty-five years, and was in charge of patents and licenses for the Naugatuck Company, United States Rubber's chemical division.

Harry L. Davis

Harry L. Davis, retired purchasing agent and general manager of the Sterling Products Company, formerly the Centaur Company, New York, died February 26 at his home in Plainfield, N. J. Mr. Davis had been with the company for fifty years when he retired in 1945.

Miss L.P.Gove

Miss Lydia Pinkham Gove, treasurer of the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company, Lynn, Mass., and granddaughter of the founder of the firm, died in Brookline, Mass., on February 24. She was sixty-two years old. Miss Pinkham, who had been general manager, became treasurer on the death of her mother, the late Mrs. Aroline P. Gove.

James H. McGraw sr.

James H. McGraw sr., founder of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, industrial, technical and business book and magazine publisher, New York, died February 21 in San Francisco. He was eighty-eight years old. Mr. McGraw had retired from active work with the McGraw Hill interests in 1935.

Edward G. Reuther

Edward G. Reuther, New York manager of the Bisbee Linseed Company, Philadelphia, with which he has been associated for twenty-five years, died February 22 at his home in Maywood, N. J. He was fifty-one years old.

Mr. Reuther was associated with the Midland Linseed Oil Company, now Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, before joining Bisbee. He was a member of the Linseed Association and the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

Robert G. Stewart

Robert G. Stewart, retired vice-president and director of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, died February 22 at the home of his brother in Miami Beach, Fla. He was fifty-six years old.

Mr. Stewart resigned from the Standard Oil Company in 1935 and for a short time conducted a marketing and sales counseling business. From 1927 to 1932 he had been president of the Pan-American Petroleum & Transport Company, and from 1932 to 1933 president of the Pan-American Foreign Corporation, both affiliates of Standard Oil.

Herbert P. Whitlock

Herbert P. Whitlock, curator emeritus of mineralogy at the American Museum of Natural History, New York, died February 22 at his home in that city. He was seventy years old. Mr. Whitlock had been curator at the museum since 1918 and had published several books and numerous technical articles on mineralogy and gems.

George J. Hylkema, department manager in the finance and accounting division of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, died February 25 in Cleveland. He was fifty-six years old. Mr. Hylkema had been with the company since 1905.

Thomas Moses, former president of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, and director of the Illinois State Department of Mines and Minerals, died February 20. He was seventy-eight years old. Mr. Moses retired from the coke company in 1938.

U. C. Murcell, secretary of the National Oil Company, Los Angeles, died recently in that city. He was fifty-three years old.

Robert F. Phelan, mining consultant and former manager of a magnesium plant near Las Vegas, Nev., died February 20 at his home in Carson City, Nev. He was sixty-one years old.

James H. Stevenson, senior partner in Stevenson Brothers & Co., oil distributor, Philadelphia, died February 22 at his home in that city. He was sixty-five years old.

Dr. Lloyd R. Watson, professor emeritus of chemistry at Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y., died February 26 at his home in that city. He was seventy-one years old. Dr. Watson had done considerable work on the technique of detecting carnauba wax in beeswax, and was a prominent apiarist.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

The general tone of the essential oils and aromatic chemicals markets was quiet last week, and although there were some price fluctuations they were minor ones and had no effect on the weekly price index. The figure for the week remained the same, although it was 4.6 points under that of a month ago and 62.6 points below the figure for the corresponding period in 1947.

The aromatic products were entirely firm, although essential oils showed one advance and three declines. Oil of palmarosa was up because of the poor supply from Turkey. Cananga and Bourbon vetiver showed declines and, surprisingly enough, so did coriander. This was regarded as unusual in view of the extreme tightness of the oil.

Mint and citrous oils were firm and so were the dills. The latter were very tight, however, and there were no predictions as to how long prices would hold.

There was still a bit of Easter buying noted, but most of it was over. All in all, the holiday trade this year had not been very heavy, and some dealers said they were disappointed in it.

With the Winter waning, supply houses were already looking forward to the Spring trade and some sources said they expected a brisk sale of goods to the confectionery and bottling trades.

The import situation was generally good and there were not many serious difficulties felt in obtaining foreign goods. During the week, 10 different products arrived in varying quantities from various parts of the world.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Palmarosa oil, 50c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Cananga oil, native, 75c. per lb.
rectified, 50c. per lb.
Coriander oil, $1 per lb.
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, $2 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
147.3	147.3	151.9	209.9

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Cananga—Both the native and rectified products showed decreases on the price list of one of the major supply houses in New York during the past week, although other dealers were still holding the line. The new price announcement brought the native oil down from $6.75 to $6 on the inside of the range, and the rectified down from $8 to $7.50. The outside figures remained unchanged for both oils. They were:—$9.10 for the native and $12.60 for the rectified.

Cassia—This oil continued to be in a good position as far as imports were concerned, and during the past week another 20 drums arrived in New York from Hong Kong. Suppliers were pleased that there were sufficient stocks of it available, for it had been in good demand of late and showed indications that it would continue that way for some time. With the goods they have on hand and the steady arrival of new supplies, handlers of the oil said they felt there would be no pinch in getting enough of it to their customers. The oil had apparently stopped fluctuating, at least for the present, and as of last week was still in a stable position on price. Quotations ranged from $2.60 to $3.75.

Citronella—Although there had recently been some uncertainty in trade circles as to whether this item had reached stabilized levels or might be expected to increase in the near future, an executive in one of the New York houses last week predicted that the product had about found its level and would probably stay in or close to the present price range for some time to come. Demand for both the Ceylon and Java products continued to be strong, and suppliers were encouraged that stocks were readily available and new supplies coming in at a satisfactory rate. The Ceylon oil was being quoted at 90c. to $2.75, but many houses felt that the inside figure was too low and for their own part were inclined to put prices up somewhere in the neighborhood of $1.25. The Java was going for between $1.45 and $1.75. Forty-eight drums of the oil reached this country last week from Singapore.

Information concerning the present condition of the culture of this oil in Java is still very incomplete, according to a recent report from the office of the Consulate General at Batavia, Java. Cultivation and additional planting have been neglected, and productive capacity is one-third to one-quarter of pre-war levels. General rehabilitation is expected to require six years, production during the first few years increasing only gradually. Pre-war exports of citronella oil from Java fluctuated between 2,000 and 2,500 metric tons. The principal producing district was the Priangen Residency of Java.

Coriander—This oil was in a peculiar position on the New York market last week. There was practically none of it to be found, and yet the price dropped off another dollar a pound on the inside of the range. The same thing had happened during the previous week, and was viewed with surprise by both the trade and buyers. However, both price decreases were not made by the same house. The explanation was that the oil is at a very high price right now, and those houses that had some stocks of it on hand, however scanty, were willing to be reasonable about it and sell them at as fair a figure as they could under the circumstances, even though it meant taking a little less for the goods than they might have obtained. However, there was not much trade going on in this market for the simple reason that stocks were woefully low and what oil was available was being sold in small lots by supply houses who knew their customers had an urgent need for it and were willing to sell it to them, but only on a ration basis which would assure all of them of getting a fair share. There were still no indications when the Russians might offer further stocks to this country, and most houses had just about forgotten the item. The price range, as reestablished, was $34 to $37. There was an excellent demand for the oil, but not nearly enough of it available to satisfy the market.

Dillseed—Prices still held on this oil during the week, but that was not what buyers were most interested in. What they really cared about was where they could find some of the oil. There was and could be no improvement in the supply situation, and about all that users of the item could do was continue their search in the hope of picking up a job lot here and there to take up as much of the pinch as they could. Fortunately for most of them, they had seen the shortage coming and had bought up goodly quantities of the oil some time back. But as far as replenishing supplies or finding any stocks of the item in quantity was conerned, the users of the oil were in an extremely difficult position. Some supply houses still had small quantities of the oil available and were doing all they could to spread them around evenly on a ration plan, but others sadly announced that they simply had no goods on hand and could not expect any until the next producing season late in the year. Quotations ranged from $8 to $8.50. These were considered by buyers to be fairly steep prices, but those who needed the oil were not at all inclined to quarrel about price.

Dillweed—This item was in just the same position as its relative, the seed oil, on the market in New York last week and the users of the product, notably the pickling and related trades, were more than having their hands full in an attempt to find enough of the item to satisfy their needs. As with the users of the seed oil, if they had not long in advance placed their orders for good quantities of the item, they were not in a good position to pick up anything more than job lots. There had been some warnings that the shortage was to take place, and those who heeded them were safe, but others were in an unpleasant position and were doing a good bit of searching in an attempt to find anything like quantities sufficient to keep them going. Prices were of secondary importance to nearly all buyers, as they naturally would be after many houses had told them they had none to sell and others had only rationed quantites available. Quotations during the week still stood at $8.25 to $8.50, but none in the trade would guess how long these would hold, especially in view of the fact that several weeks back some of the leading houses said they felt the oil would go up to $9 or more a pound before the present situation was played out.

Grapefruit — Both the California and Florida oils remained steady as to price during the period under review. The former was being quoted at $1.30 to $2.60 and the Florida at $1.35 to $2.50. Both products were in a good position as to supply and were finding a ready market, although sellers were still of the opinion that they could probably sell more of both oils if they were able to convince the candy

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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and soft drink trades that there was a waiting market for grapefruit products. The California oil was being sold at $1.30 to $2.60 and the Florida was going for $1.35 to $2.50.

Guaiacwood—This item was in a stable position on the New York market during the period under review and was still being quoted at $2.05 to $4.15 per pound. The only item of interest was the arrival in New York during the week of 19 cases of the oil from Buenos Aires.

Declared exports of this oil from Paraguay to the United States during the 11 months ended November 1947 amounted to 3,260 kilograms, valued at $12,693, against 3,120 kilograms, with a value of $14,306, in the corresponding period of 1946.

Lavender—Some oils in this group had recently shown a tendency to fluctuate as to price, but as of last week they were firm. The principal item of interest was the arrival in this country of three drums from Barcelona.

Lemon—All the lemon oils during the period under review remained stable as to price and were reported to be in good demand. Supplies were adequate to meet current needs and there was a notable improvement in quality seen in some of the oil that had recently arrived in this country from Italy. The Italian lemon, as well as most of the other Italian oils, had been of poor quality after the war but in recent months had picked up considerably—so much in fact that it was rapidly regaining its old market among American users. Quotations for the various oils were:—USP, California, $3.10 to $3.60; Messina, $3.25 to $4.05, and terpeneless, $40 to $50.

Lemongrass—Demand for this oil was reported to be very heavy during the past week, but there was difficulty with the supply situation, and some dealers reported that they were receiving very little of the oil. Despite that fact, prices held firm during the week at the old listing of $1.60 to $2.30. The inside figure was considered by some houses to be a shade too low and they were inclined to place their quotations at about $1.65. The more surprising element, however, was that the oil remained firm in spite of the fact that supplies were a bit uncertain and that lemongrass is normally a speculative oil, and likely to fluctuate sharply with any new conditions in the market.

Lime—The various oils in this group were reported to be in plentiful supply during the period under review and were enjoying a good demand on the market in New York. Although there had been some tendency in recent weeks towards fluctuation among a few of the oils, all remained stable during the period under review and were quoted at the following figures:—distilled Mexican, $3.75 to $5.15; West Indian, $4.25 to $6.50; expressed West Indian, $9.50 to $11.75, and terpeneless, $35 to $43. During the week three drums arrived in New York from Trinidad and 109 cases came in from London.

Palmrosa—This oil was in very fight supply on the New York market last week, since little or none had been arriving of recent weeks from the source in Turkey. Consequently, the price increased from $6 to $6.50 on the inside of the range. Even the new figure was considered to be fairly low and many houses, if they had goods available, were selling at about $6.75 or better. The outside of the range was $9. Demand, coming mostly from soap, cosmetics and perfume makers, was what would be called fair under normal conditions, but heavy last week when examined against the small amounts of stock available.

Patchouli—Five drums of this oil arrived in New York during the period under review from the island of Penang, but otherwise the market lacked particular interest. The oil was in an unchanged position both as to supply and demand and prices held firm at the former level of $11.50 to $45. The wide spread in price was accounted for by the various qualities of the oil being offered the American buyers.

Peppermint—There was a good demand for both the natural and redistilled USP oils on the market in New York last week, and some of the supply houses reported that they saw no reason why there should be any change in this picture. Supplies were holding up well and while there was still some question as to how much of the oil was being held back in the country for higher prices, supply houses were able to buy what they needed. Quotations remained unchanged at the former listings of $7.75 to $8.75 for the natural and $8.50 to $9.25 for the redistilled.

Petitgrain—Paraguay's declared exports of this oil to the United States during the first 11 months of 1947 amounted to 48,107 kilograms, valued at $264,666, compared with 72,341 kilograms, valued at $457,623 in the like period of 1946, according to figures recently made available by the American Embassy at Anuncion, Paraguay. On the New York market last week the oil was in

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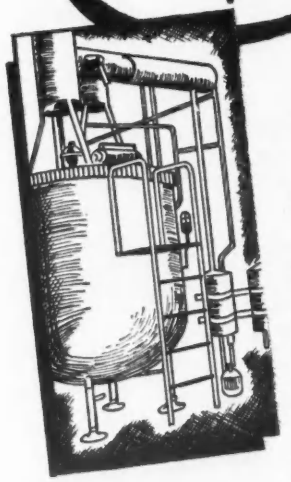
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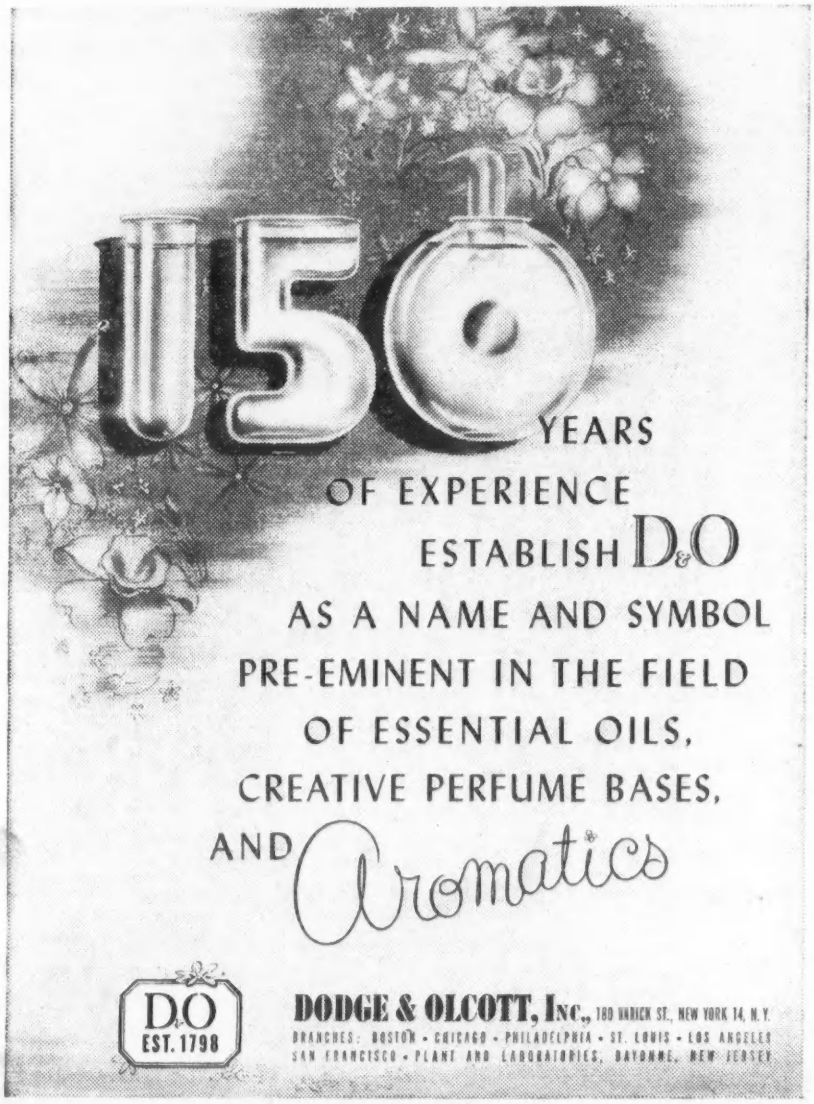
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a quiet position and was still being quoted at $3.10 to $4.30 a pound. Supply and demand also were largely what they had been for some weeks past.

Spearmint—This oil was in a somewhat tight position as to supply on the market in New York last week, and while there was no extreme pinch, there was still not as much of it available as suppliers would have liked to see. In mitigation of this condition, however, was the demand situation, which was reported to be only about fair. Quotations ranged from $8.50 to $10, but some of the major supply houses were of the opinion that the inside price was fairly low and said they felt the average figure would be somewhere nearer $9.

Vetiver—The Bourbon oil came down in price by $2 a pound on the market in New York last week to re-establish quotations at $25 to $38. The lower figure was established by one house, although other establishments felt it was quite a bit under the average and were inclined to hold theirs at about the old figure of $27. There was no great plentitude of stocks on hand, but demand was somewhat on the light side and therefore buyers were having no great trouble in finding enough of the oil to satisfy their needs. The Haitian oil was unchanged during the week at $27 to $33.

Ylang Ylang—One case of this oil reached New York last week from Durban, South Africa, but otherwise the market was quiet. Prices remained unchanged and the supply and demand pictures were largely what they had been in the past several weeks. Quotations for the various oils were:—Bourbon, $14 to $25; first, $12.50 to $14.50; second, $7.50 to $9.50, and third, $5.25 to $7.50.

Aromatic Chemicals

Amyl Salicylate—This item enjoyed a good demand on the New York market last week, and supplies, although not up to top level, were in most cases adequate to accomodate the market. There were no changes in the previously listed price range of 77c. to 90c.

Benzophenone—This product was going for $1.40 to $1.70 in New York last week, and while the price range was unchanged from the week before there was an extremely heavy demand and some dealers reported that they had all they could do to keep manufacturing up with the incoming orders.

Coumarin—The market was filled with rumors and reports last week that there would be material changes made in the price structure for this product, but after an exhaustive check with the principal suppliers it was determined that the item could still be bought for $2.75 a pound, which was the same figure at which it had been listed previously. The outside of the range also remained firm at $3. One of the larger supply houses announced advancing its price to $3, which was still no higher than some others, and there were at least two other major producers who were offering the item for $2.75. The trade did not discount the reports of increasing costs, however, and no one would be surprised to see prices advance shortly, according to the information available from some of the larger manufacturers.

Eugenol—The pure, USP XIII, was unchanged as to price last week on the market in New York. Quotations ranged from $2.25 to $4 a pound. Demand was reported to be light and while supply was sufficient to take care of the current needs of the market, it was revealed that not many dealers had anything on hand resembling large stockpiles.

Heliotropine—Demand for the crystals last week was reported to be fair to good. Soap and perfume manufacturers were taking the bulk of the orders and most suppliers were producing enough of the material to take care of the wants of their customers without any real trouble, although, it was said, stocks were not quite so high as they had been a short time back.

Linalool—The ex bois de rose was in a good position as to supply during the period under review, and the market was active enough to take fairly sizeable orders from producers. There was no change in the previously listed price range of $4.50 to $6.85.

Linalyl Acetate—Supplies of the ex bois de rose were good on the New York market last week, and there was some demand for the item, although it was not quite so strong as most dealers would have liked it. The price range was unaffected at the old listing of $4.35 to $7.20. The ex petitgrain was also firm at the old listing of $5.10 to $6, although some dealers reported that they were no longer making the item now that sufficient quantities of bois de rose had become available.

Musk—The situation in ambrette, which had been tight for some time, was reported easing somewhat last week what with the easier availability of metacresol. Producers reported that they were able to make more of the product, although it was still somewhat difficult because they could make only comparatively small quantities. Demand was reported to be good, but the manufacture of the material was still not up to the market's demands for it. The item was still firm at $8 to $14. Other musk products were also unchanged at the following figures:—ketone, $4.60 to $5.20; xylol, $1.80 to $2; xylol, technical, $1.10 to $1.20.

Terpineol—There was a good demand for this item last week on the market in New York, especially for the prime, which some sources reported was in exceptionally good demand, mostly for the manufacture of cheaper soaps. Some dealers reported that they were making the product as fast as they could and were still behind on the orders to the extent that they were now taking only orders for future delivery. Quotations were:—extra, 59c. to 97c.; and prime, 44c. to 82c.

Mexican Tariff Act

—Continued from page 5

tial oils and compounds are occasionally packed in drums of 200 kilos. For technical reasons several important essential oils cannot be packed in metal at all because of deteriorations. Several buyers prefer to import essential oils in original packing from their source of production, which seldom consist of drums of 200 kilos. Further, few essential oils, natural or synthetic or compounded, are ever required or bought in quantities of 200 kilos, for it would be unwise and unwieldy for economic, commercial and financial reasons, even if the oil concerned could stand metal packing. The largest manufacturer is reluctant to order such packaging for most of his requirements because it would mean too large a capital investment and too great a risk of price fluctuation and spoilage.

Quality of Oils Imperiled

"Essential oils and compounds are costly and delicate products, highly subject to oxidation and deterioration upon storing for minor periods, especially in warm climates, and therefore the quality and the success of the products manufactured by the pharmaceutical, soap, and cosmetic industries would be greatly imperiled by the use of over-aged raw materials, resulting from the desire on the part of the importer to save duty by ordering in drums of 200 kilos. It is difficult to understand what purpose can be served by the enormous difference in duty on one and the same product when packed in drums of 200 kilos or in less than 200-kilo containers. The advantage may go to a few foreign interests who have established a distributing branch in Mexico to manufacture a standard product in large quantities, or to an independent Mexican dealer-distributor who imports large quantities for resale at a handsome profit. Furthermore, the importer would be heavily penalized if he expected to avail himself of air express or parcel post deliveries, in case he wished to buy expediently.

"In general, however, the new duties as set forth in Section 2411-3 and Section 2411-4 in particular are prohibitive and are impeding normal trade. They are an undue penalty on United States exporters as well as the Mexican importers who are handicapped in transacting their business in the more costly but nevertheless essential raw materials required in smaller than 200-kilo lots.

"It is therefore the unanimous opinion of the export committee of the Essential Oil Association that paragraph 2411 of the Mexican Customs Tariff should be placed in Schedule I of the Trade Agreement with Mexico, and the products concerned should be accorded a more equitable treatment.

Mexican Court Ruling Ignored

The treatment being accorded imported paints by Mexico was protested by J. Bradley Colburn, counsel for the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, on two grounds:—first, because of the higher duty being imposed, and secondly, because of a decree prohibiting the importation of paint except under license permit. While an import permit has never been denied, he said, the fact that it might be refused tends to delay shipments anywhere from three to ten days while a decision is being made.

And what is even more confusing to the American exporters, he added, is the fact that while the Mexican courts have held that the permit requirement is unconstitutional, the decision is being ignored by the administrative authorities. Importers still face the routine of getting government approval to bring in the paint without a permit before it can be entered.

Mr. Colburn said that there does not appear to be any justification for the 15 per cent increase in the duty on paints. From such studies as have been made, he said, it appears that the paint and paint products made in Mexico are inferior in quality to the American product and is sold to a different type of consumer than the imported American product. Furthermore, he added, the American paints sell at higher prices.

Antoine Chiris Names Pissarro Sales Head

Antoine Chiris Company, essential oils and aromatic chemicals, New York, has appointed Andre Pissarro sales manager. Mr. Pissarro has been affiliated with the essential oil and aromatic chemical industries for many years in this country and in his native France, and recently returned from a survey of these industries in South America.

M.M.&R. Annual Dinner Scheduled for March 6

The annual dinner meeting of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., essential oils, New York, and the Druggists Supply Corporation will be held at the Pennsylvania hotel, New York, on March 6. Refreshments will be served at 6:30 p.m. and will be followed by dinner an hour later.

Miss Borman Heads N.Y. Credit Men's Group

Miss Rose Borman, Al Rosenfeld, Inc., has been elected chairman of the drug and perfume manufacturers group of the New York Credit Men's Association, to fill the vacancy left when M. E. Weidner resigned to join the administrative staff of Rutgers University. H. Sokoloff, E. R. Squibb & Sons, was named first vice-chairman of the group and E. J. Hiller, Mauvel, Ltd., was chosen second vice-chairman.

Firmenich Moves Office

Firmenich & Co., aromatic chemicals manufacturer, New York, has established new headquarters in a five-story building at 250 West Eighteenth street in that city. The top floor of the new building houses the company's administrative offices, and its laboratories have been established in the fourth floor and basement.

Bids Wanted

Adhesive, 7,150 gallons, Army Signal Corps (Philadelphia 45, Pa.) invitation 1944, March 9.

Albumen, egg, 1,850 lbs., Corps of Engineers (Chicago 5, Ill.) invitation 356, March 4.

Asphalt, petroleum, 570,000 gallons, Atomic Energy Commission (Oak Ridge, Tenn.) invitation 401-48-21A, March 25.

Cadmium oxide, 1,250 lbs., Aviation Supply Office, Navy Department (Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 333, March 2.

Cleansing compounds, various, Chicago Quartermaster's Purchasing Office (Oakland 14, Calif.) invitation 114, March 9.

Conductive wax, 825 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 2186, March 8.

DDT, technical, 22,400 lbs., Department of Agriculture (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 630-48, March 11.

DDT preparations, as required, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 3B-9930-R, March 3.

Dishwashing compound, 19,800 lbs., Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 2917, March 8.

Fuel oil, City of Cleveland, ordinance No. 155-48, March 4.

Ink, offset, as required through June 30, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce (Washington, D. C.) invitation 235, March 8.

Lard, 3,600 lbs., Federal Bureau of Prisons, Medical Center (Springfield, Mo.) invitation 17-1888, March 12; 6,000 lbs., U.S. Penitentiary (Lewisburg, Pa.) invitation 14-2274, March 10.

Lime, hydrated, 250 tons, Corps of Engineers (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 61, March 4.

Lubricating oil, 1,605 gallons, Army Transport Corps (Marietta, Pa.) invitation 184, March 15.

Margarine, 2,400 lbs., Federal Bureau of Prisons, Medical Center (Springfield, Mo.) invitation 17-1888; 3,000 lbs., U. S. Penitentiary (Lewisburg, Pa.) invitation 14-2274, March 10.

Milk powder, 988,000 lbs., Quartermaster Purchasing Office (Chicago 9, Ill.) invitation 425, March 11; 1,021,000 lbs., invitation 426, March 12.

Nitroglycerin, 4,000 lbs., Army Ordnance Department (Dover, N. J.) invitation 120, March 2.

Paint, enamel, 2,094 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Air Force Base (Dayton, Ohio) invitation 807, March 3; 14,836 gallons, invitation 842, March 9; 1,200 gallons, Post Office Department (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 2005, March 8; **various,** 750 gallons, Corps of Engineers (Nashville 1, Tenn.) invitation 78, March 9; 300 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (Seattle 4, Wash.) invitation BFS-SE-525, March 5.

Photographic developer, photostat, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 304, March 8.

Protective compound, strippable, 30,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 168, March 5.

Rubber solvent, 7,500 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 163, March 17; 22,500 gallons, invitation 162, March 17.

Rust preventive, 2,727 gallons, Army Transport Corps (Marietta, Pa.) invitation 184, March 15.

Silica gel, 109,056 ounces, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 2159, March 3.

Sizing, laundry, 3,500 lbs., Purchasing Officer, District of Columbia (Washington 1, D. C.) schedule 11417, March 4.

Soap, type II, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Air Force Base (Dayton, Ohio) invitation 864, March 9; hand, 39,650 gallons, and powder, 217,300 lbs., Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 570, March 9; laundry, 95,350 lbs., powder, 4,320 lbs., and toilet, 17,631 lbs., Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 3-W-69516-R, March 4.

Soda ash, 100,000 lbs., Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 3-W-605-23-R, March 2.

Sodium bichromate, 10,000 lbs., Federal Works Agency (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 1896-3 5-1, March 5.

Sodium sulphite, anhydrous, 40,000 lbs., Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 2772, March 2; photographic, 500 lbs., Bureau of Federal Supply (East Point, Va.) invitation 06-6169, March 4.

Turpentine, gum, 8,044 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 167, March 19.

Washing soda, 50,000 lbs., Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 3-W-60522-R, March 2.

White lead, in oil, 6,250 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (Seattle 4, Wash.) invitation BFS-SE-525, March 5.

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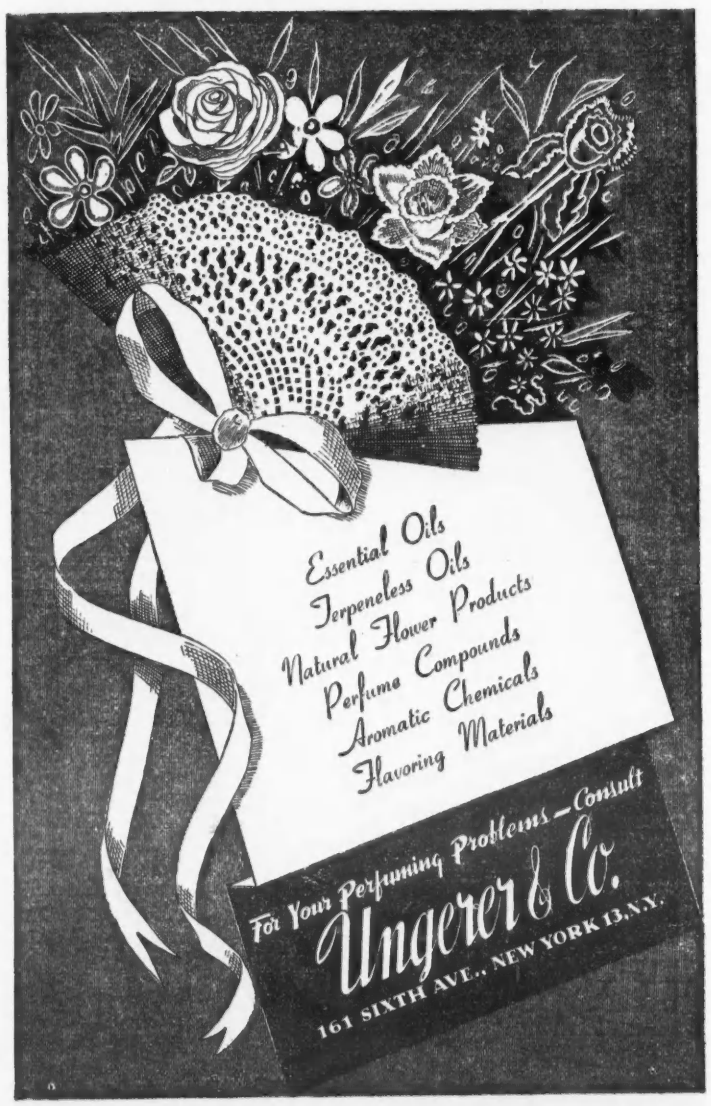

Synthetic Resins

—Continued from page 39

Vinyl chloride-acetate, VYLF, VYHH, VYNW, VYNU, VYDR, VYNV, VYNY, powdered, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bgs., f.o.b. cars, South Charleston, W. Va.. lb.	.33	-	—
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis lb.	.34	-	—
200 to 9,999 lbs., same basis.....lb.	.35	-	—
1 to 199 lbs., same basis.....lb.	.51	-	—
VYNS, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bgs., same basis..lb.	.44	-	—
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis.lb.	.45	-	—
200 to 9,999 lbs., same basis.....lb.	.46	-	—
1 to 199 lbs., same basis.....lb.	.62	-	—
VYCM, powd., c.l., (30,000 lbs.), paper bgs., f.o.b. cars South Charleston, W. Va.,lb.	.38	-	—
10,000-29,999 lbs., same basis....lb.	.39	-	—
200-9,999 lbs., same basis.....lb.	.40	-	—
1-199 lbs., same basis.....lb.	.56	-	—
VMCH, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), same basis. lb.	.39	-	—
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis..lb.	.40	-	—
200 to 9,999 lbs., same basis....lb.	.41	-	—
1 to 199 lbs., same basis.....lb.	.57	-	—
VAGH, 200 to 9,999 lbs., same basis. lb.	.49	-	—
1 to 999 lbs., same basis.....lb.	.65	-	—
VYCC Solution 40, supplied as 40% solution in butyl acetate, non-ret. dms., 1 50-gal. dm. (430 lbs.), same basis..lb.	.28	-	—
1 to 49 gals. (approx. 8.6 to 421.4 lbs.), same basis..lb.	.34	-	—

Price of VYCC Solution 40 per lb. of solution per shipment against single order. Extra charge of 50c. for 1-gal. containers.

VINYLITE resin, AYAF, 35% by weight, solution in acetone, same basis.			
A-35, drum lots, same basis....gal.	2.10	-	—
less than drum lots, same basis.gal.	2.50	-	—
Modified vinyl acetate resin, 24.5% by weight, solution in toluene, same basis.			
T-24-9, 20-dm. lots, same basis..gal.	2.00	-	—
drum lots, same basis.....gal.	2.25	-	—
less than drum lots, same basis.gal.	2.50	-	—
Modified vinyl acetate resin, 28% by weight, solution in 82% methyl acetate, same basis.			
MA-28-14, 20-dm. lots, same basis. gal.	2.15	-	—
drum lots, same basis.....gal.	2.40	-	—
less than drum lots, same basis. gal.	2.65	-	—
MA-28-18, 20-dm. lots, same basis.. gal.	2.15	-	—
drum lots, same basis.....gal.	2.40	-	—
less than drum lots, same basis. gal.	2.65	-	—
VINYLSEAL, vinylite resin AYAB, 69-72% by weight, solution in acetone, non-ret. dms., ex 5-gal. carboys, f.o.b. South Charleston, W. Va.			
A-70, drum lots, same basis....gal.	2.75	-	—
less than drum lots, same basis.. gal.	3.00	-	—
HYDROSOL W-125, 52-55% polyvinyl acetate resin dispersed in water, non-ret. dms. except 5-gal. clys., 2,860 gals. and up, dlvd. E. of Miss. R...dry lb.	.373	-	—
250 to 2,750 gals., same basis.... dry lb.	.40	-	—
50 to 200 gals., same basis.... dry lb.	.41	-	—
1 to 20 gals., same basis..dry lb.	.42	-	.50

Billing is based on actual number of lbs. of contained resin shipped. Extra charge of 50c. for 1-gal. containers. Prices for 50-gal. quantities and up apply only to shipments made in 50-gal. dms.

Creole Petroleum Revises New Refinery Estimate

Creole Petroleum Company has revised the estimated cost of its new refinery at Amuay, on Paraguana Island, off the Venezuelan coast, to $120,000,000, instead of the $70,000,000 to $80,000,00 originally estimated when the plans were approved last year. The company explained that increased equipment, labor, transportation and other costs had necessitated the upgrading of the estimate. The company has also revised the plans for the plant to provide for production of a maximum amount of fuel oil instead of high-octane gasoline.

Magnolia Petroleum Co. Awards Research Grant

Magnolia Petroleum Company has made a grant to the Texas State Research Foundation, Renner, Tex., for the study of the application of natural plant products in petroleum exploration. The work will be under the direction of Dr. J. R. Clopton. A previous grant, for the study of hydrocarbon polymers, has recently been completed by the foundation.

Sunset Oil Plans Stock Reorganization

Sunset Oil Company, Los Angeles, has mailed to its stockholders a reorganization plan which would clear the way for payment of dividends on its common stock. The plan calls for the exchange of six shares of $10 par 5 percent cumulative convertible preferred stock and twenty-five shares of new common for each share of present $3.60 cumulative preferred outstanding.

The common stock would be changed from a no-par stock to $1 par and the authorized number of common shares would be increased to 3,500,000. The voting trustees pointed out that on the basis of earnings for the year ended December 31, 1946, dividends on the new preferred stock would amount to $62,910, leaving a balance available for dividends on the common stock.

Cities Service Buys Prunty Company

Cities Service Oil Company, New York, has purchased the capital stock of the Prunty Production Company, Ponca City, Okla. The transaction involving the transfer of thirty-two wells with approximate daily production of 700 barrels of crude oil.

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Petroleum Derivatives

The petroleum derivatives market was without feature during the week, as supplies continued low, demand remained active and prices held firm.

Aromatics maintained their previously tight supply position. Leading producers continued to apply allocation plans of one form or another. Of note last week was the report of one major supplier of petroleum-source toluol and xylol that shipments of that company were beginning to fall behind orders from regular customers. Demand from both commercial and government sources remained heavy. Higher boiling range materials and aliphatic-aromatic blends, at the same time, continued to be confined to severely narrow stocks.

In the aliphatics section, mineral spirits were still reported by at least one major to be the most critical shortage. In better supply than aromatics or blends, aliphatic materials were generally snug, although regular customers still were receiving enough material to meet their needs. Price-wise, all solvents and diluents held at former levels.

Market conditions in lighter fractions were without change. Paraffin wax continued short, although regular customers were reported to be receiving volume shipments during the week.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Solvents and Diluents

Cleaners' Naphtha — Although regular customers continued to receive prompt shipments in volume during the week, the general supply situation remained tight. The squeeze on stocks was particularly evident in the spot market where occasional buyers were still reporting considerable difficulty in locating material. Calls for this solvent, meanwhile, remained heavy. The price structure in all areas continued on a par with levels of previous weeks.

Protective Coatings Solvents—With the shortage of aromatic solvents showing no let-up, one major producer last week reported inability of that company to keep pace with all regular business. Allocation plans of one sort or another continued to be applied by leaders of the petroleum-source material. Demand for toluol and xylol, at the same time, was still said to be intense, both directly from commercial customers and indirectly from the government through its calls of aviation gasoline. No change in quotations was reported during the period under review.

Higher boiling range aromatics and aliphatic-aromatic blends were still as short as ever during the week. Leading makers were unable to see any evidence of easing, and none was expected until the pure aromatic supply situation loosened. Calls for both higher boiling range materials and blends continued strong. Prices were unchanged.

The situation in aliphatic materials showed no appreciable change during the week. More readily available than either pure aromatics or blends, aliphatic stocks were still squeezed beyond comfort. Regular customers of lacquer-diluent producers continued to receive quantity shipments, although spot material was scarce. Limitations on orders were still being effected by one leader, although another maker reported that sales to regulars were being made freely. Demand was active and prices were stable.

A major producer of mineral spirits continued to report short stocks, as another supplier still was said to be asking regular customers to confine orders to quantities of a year ago. Although the general situation remained tight, regulars were still getting enough material to fulfill their requirements. Spot material was unavailable. Demand was heavy and prices were firm.

What was true for mineral spirits last week was likewise the case for stoddard solvent. Short supplies were reported by one leader, while another continued to limit shipments. Regular customers, however, still were said to be getting satisfactory deliveries, both with respect to time and quantity. Prices held at former levels.

Spot stocks of V. M. & P. naphtha were still hard to find during the week, although regular users were reported to be receiving adequate amounts. At least one leading supplier of this solvent continued to limit orders, although another major producer said that sales to regulars were being consummated without any quota-basis provisions. The overall supply situation was viewed by a spokesman for one leading maker as squeezed beyond comfort. The price structure was without variance during the week in all areas.

Rubber Solvents—One major producer said that regular customers of that company were receiving ample quantities without restrictions, although another supplier still limited orders to levels of a year ago. The general supply position was viewed as tight, however, and spot stocks were difficult to find. Demand was unabated and prices were on a par with quotations of former weeks.

Los Angeles.—Inquiry for all solvents and diluents last week exceeded the supply. The market remained tight and prices were steady. Stoddard solvent and petroleum spirits, ex-tax, 5 to 49 gallons, 18.7c.; 50 to 199 gallons, drums or tankcars, 16.7c.; 200 or more gallons, 14.7c., and tankcars, 12.7c.

Lighter Fractions

Prices in group 3 stabilized following recent 1 1/5c. per gallon increases in butane and propane. Both of these materials continued extremely short. Heptane and hexane continued in better supply than other lighter fractions, as customers in the solvent field still were said to be getting shipments in practically any quantity. Pentane, which was short, still went out to solvent users in amounts to meet their minimum needs. Prices were unchanged last week.

Los Angeles.—Call for lighter fractions remained good during the week. Supplies were still short, however, and prices were steady. Butane was listed at 7.3c. per gallon, ex-tax, Ventura, Cal., and propane was quoted at 6.8c. per gallon, f.o.b. that city.

Waxes

Paraffin—Still in short supply, although major producers reported making deliveries in considerable volume to regular customers. Occasional buyers, however, continued to report difficulty in locating stocks. Demand was active and prices were firm. Following are the current market quotations:—Crude, scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, barrels, carloads, f.o.b. refinery, 7¼c. per pound; crude, scale, 121-123 ASTM, barrels, carloads, refinery, 7¼c. per pound; crude, scale, 126-128 ASTM, barrels, carloads, refinery, 7¾c. per pound; fully refined, slabs, 122-124 ASTM, loose, carloads, refinery, 7½c. per pound; fully refined, 125-127 ASTM, loose, carloads, refinery, 7.8c. per pound; fully refined, 128-130 ASTM, loose, carloads, refinery, 8.05c. per pound; fully refined, 130-132 ASTM, loose, carloads, refinery, 8.2c. per pound; fully refined, 132-134 ASTM, loose, carloads, refinery, 8.45c. per pound, and fully refined, 135-137 ASTM, loose, carloads, refinery, 9.1c. per pound. Bag prices are ¾c. per pound higher; in cartons, .8c. per pound higher; 1,000 to 9,999 pounds in cartons, 2.8c. per pound higher, and under 1,000 pounds in cartons, 3.8c. per pound higher.

Los Angeles.—Steady call continued to be reported for paraffin wax last week, but short supplies limited trading. Prices were unchanged. High melting point, 140-147 ASTM, loose slabs, carloads, f.o.b. shipper's refinery San Francisco bay area, 10.15c. per pound. High melting point, 157-162 ASTM, loose slabs, carloads, refinery, 14½c. per pound.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Operations were suspended last week on the deepest oil well ever drilled in California. The well, which was located near Ventura, was abandoned after the drill pipe became stuck at 17,696 feet. No oil was found.

Kerosene—The Office of Defense Transportation issued an order, effective February 13, requiring any owner, operator or user of tankcars to make available for emergency shipments of kerosene or fuel oils up to 2 percent of the total number of tankcars employed by the user prior to the effective date. The 2 percent limitation does not recognize fractions of less than ½ percent, although fractions of more than ½ percent are to be applied to the next whole number.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended February 14 totaled 218,562,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 220,431,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 1,869,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 1,423,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 446,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude. Heavy crude oil stocks in California, not included in the gasoline bearing stocks totaled 6,415,000 barrels, an increase of 101,000 barrels.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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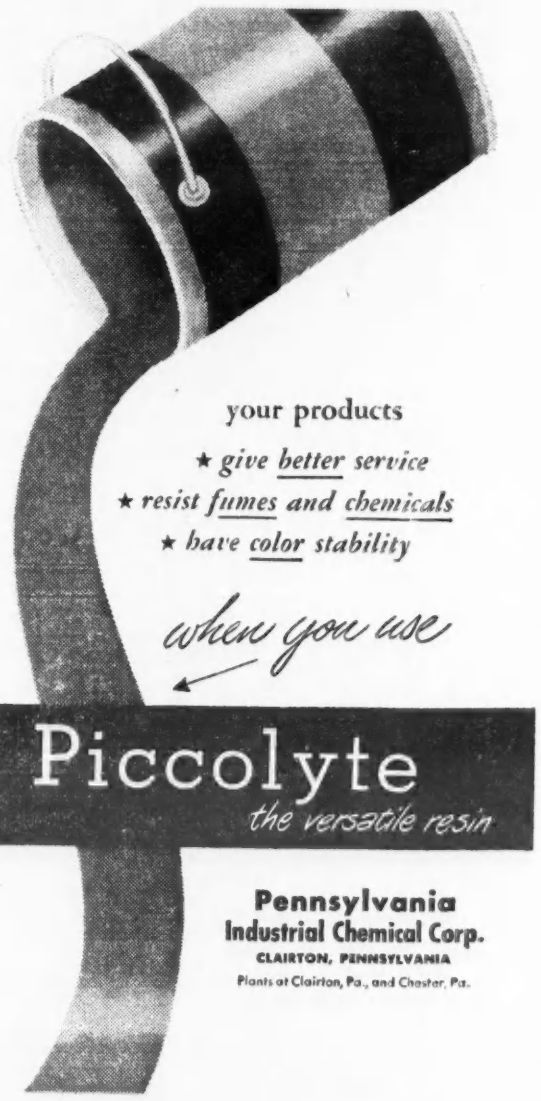

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Protective Coatings Materials

Although prime pigments were steady, a wide variety of protective coatings materials declined during the week, among them animal drying oils and fatty acids, certain natural gums, some grades of shellac and all oleates.

Aluminum paste and powder were in good supply last week, as calls continued fairly active. Earth sienna was readily available, and demand was moderate. Spanish oxide was somewhat easier, owing to recent shipments. However, the general supply position was still said to be extremely tight, as demand for all red oxides continued heavy. Lithopone stocks were short, with calls for this material still strong. Titanium dioxide also was in tight supply, as major producers continued to apply allocation plans of one sort or another. This situation similarly prevailed for zinc pigments. Lead pigments were short all down the line, as pig lead stocks remained low.

In a somewhat easy market, East India, black, bold and Batavia dammar A/E natural gums dropped ¼ cent to ½ cent per pound, respectively. Kauri gum, however, was up ½ cent to 1¾ cents per pound. Stocks of Macassar copal MA and Batavia A/E were said to be low, although most importers reported reasonable stocks of other gums. Lacquer materials were firm, with supply and demand conditions continuing unchanged.

Animal drying oils were off 2 cents per pound last week, while animal fatty acids dropped 1½ cents to 3½ cents per pound. Despite a continued lag in demand, imported casein held firm at previous quotations. Glue stocks were still low, although bone glue manufacturers reported a let-up in demand. Hide glue calls continued heavy. Oleates were down 2½ cents to 3½ cents per pound, reflecting recent declines in red oil. Reversing the upward trend of the previous week, shellac grades lemon No. 1 and lemon No. 2 were off 1 cent per pound last week, while superfine lac dropped 2 cents.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Gum, kauri, ½c. to 1¾c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Aluminum oleate, 3c. per lb.
Ammonium oleate, 3½c. per lb.
Animal drying oils, 2c. per lb.
Animal fatty acids, 1½c. to 3½c. per lb.
Copper, oleate, liquid, 8.5%, 2¼c. per lb.
solid, 10%, 2¾c. per lb.
12.7%, 2¾c. per lb.
Gum, dammar, Batavia A/E, ½c. per lb.
East India, black, bold, ¼c. per lb.
Lead oleate, 2¾c. per lb.
Magnesium oleate, 3c. per lb.
Manganese oleate, 3c. per lb.
Shellac, lemon, No. 1, 1c. per lb.
No. 2, 1c. per lb.
superfine, 2c. per lb.
Zinc oleate, 2¾c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Month.	Last Year.
182.2	182.2	182.2	173.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste—Demand continued normal last week, as supplies were reported ample. The price structure exhibited a firm tone. The extra fine lining grade was quoted at 56c. to 63c. per pound, while standard aluminum paste commanded 38c. to 43c. per pound.

Aluminum Powder—Prices were stable last week, as supply and demand continued on a par with levels of previous weeks. Extra fine lining was quoted at 93c. per pound; the litho grade brought 47c. to 62c. per pound; rubber composition was listed at 47c. per pound, and unpolished grades ranged from 43c. to 47c. per pound.

The War Assets Administration has a surplus of 688 tons of aluminum powder which it would like to sell on the best bid offered. The material, located at the Naval Ammunition depot, Hastings, Neb., was used in the war in the manufacture of tracer bullets. Bulk of the offering is 12 mesh and 15,000 pounds in 100 mesh, but all the material is described as 96 percent aluminum. Bidders, including veterans in business and other priority and non-priority groups, will be expected to reprocess the material into another form. Bids will be accepted at the Omaha WAA office until March 8.

Green, Chrome—The Bureau of Census reported December production of the C.P. material at 969,000 pounds, an increase over the 868,000 pounds manufactured in November but a drop from the 1,160,000 pounds produced in December, 1946.

Earth Sienna—Imported during the week were 67 casks from Leghorn and 125 bags from Genoa. The market showed no appreciable change during the period under review, as prices held firm, supplies were good and demand was moderate.

Iron Oxide—Imported last week were 20 casks from Liverpool. Spanish oxide stocks were still reported somewhat easier, due largely to recent shipments from abroad. However, the heavy pressure of demand was said to have prevented any movement toward balance. A spokesman for a major importer said that a new shipment of Persian Gulf oxide would probably provide some relief shortly. Synthetic red oxides, meanwhile, remained short, as calls for this pigment continued strong. Price-wise, all iron oxides were firm at previous levels.

Litharge—Quotations were stable in this section during the week at 16.6c. per pound, carloads, freight allowed, 17c. per pound, l.c.l., and 17.6c. per pound, smaller lots. Supply and demand were on a par with previous weeks.

Lithopone—With titanium dioxide still in severely short supply, despite earlier expectations of easement at the turn of 1948, calls for both the ordinary and titanated grades of this material continued heavy last week. Stocks were low and were expected by major producers to continue that way until some easing of titanium dioxide developed. Prices were firm at 6c. per pound, bags, carloads, f.o.b. shipment point, for the ordinary material and 7¾c. per pound, bags, carloads, for the titanated grade.

Molybdate Chrome Orange—December production totaled 485,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of Census, compared with 343,000 pounds in November and 407,000 pounds in December, 1946.

Red Lead Pigments—With pig lead stocks continuing low, supplies of these materials likewise were reported short. Demand, which usually abates somewhat during the Winter months, was said to have been very active. As a result, pigment producers said that they were unable to build up inventories. Prices were constant last week. Quotations on 95 percent red lead ranged from 17.6c. to 18.6c. per pound; the 97 percent material commanded 17.85c. to 18.75c. per pound, while the 98 percent product was listed at 18.1c. to 19c. per pound.

Titanium Dioxide—No appreciable change in this section was noted last week, as supplies continued critically short. Major producers were still applying allocation plans of one form or another, and spokesmen for the leading concerns reported that they could see no signs of immediate easement. Increased production was expected to begin to flow into the market around the middle of the year. Meanwhile, calls for this pigment were heavy, as they have been for some time. The price structure was steady, as quotations maintained levels of previous weeks.

White Lead Pigments—In short supply, these materials continued to receive considerable buying interest during the week. In fact, demand was said to have been so active during the Winter months that pigment producers have been unable to build up inventories, as was customarily their pre-war practice during the off-season in painting operations. Prices were stable at 16c. per pound, carloads, freight allowed, for the basic carbonate product; 18½c. to 19¼c. per pound, carloads, freight allowed, for the basic silicate white lead, and 15½c. per pound, carloads, freight allowed, for the basic sulphate material.

Yellow and Orange, Chrome—Production of these pigments in December amounted to 4,077,000 pounds, as reported by the Bureau of Census, somewhat below the 4,290,000 pounds produced during the preceding month but considerably above the 3,117,000 pounds manufactured during December, 1946.

Zinc Pigments—Major producers continued to provide regular customers with moderate quota-basis shipments last week, as these materials were still reported in severely short supply. Evidence of the scarcity was reflected in comments of occasional buyers who reported considerable difficulty in locating stocks. Calls for these pigments, which have been overwhelming for some time, continued unabated last

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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week. Prices, meanwhile, showed no variance from levels of previous weeks.

Fillers and Extenders

Calcium Carbonate—Imported last week were 4,700 bags of whiting from Antwerp. Market-wise, this material was without feature during the period under review.

China Clay—Imports during the past week totaled 100 casks from London. Prices were firm, while supply and demand factors continued on a par with former levels.

Magnesium Silicate — Talc imports last week were registered at 2,914 bags from Genoa. In the market, domestic grades were still extremely scarce, as shipments continued on a six-month delivery basis. Italian and French tales, however, were readily available. Prices were stable.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyd Resins—During the past month, price announcements were made by three major producers. One line of alkyds was upped ¾c. to 3¼c. per pound, while the majority of grades of another maker received price boosts ranging from ¼c. to 1¾c. per pound. The third announcement made this month, which was retroactive to an earlier date, raised prices on certain resins ¼c. to 3c. per pound, while, at the same time, lowering other grades ¾c. to 2c. per pound. The supply situation, meanwhile, continued snug, as production continued to be held up by the persisting shortage of phihalic anhydride.

Ester Gums—Increases of ¼c. to 1c. per pound were effected by major producers during the past four-week period. Quotations in carloads on both the gum-rosin and wood-rosin types were listed last week at a range of 17c. to 17¾c. per pound, delivered. Meanwhile, supplies continued good and demand was likewise active.

Film Scrap—The price structure on this material was firm last week at 14½c. per pound for the colored grade and 15½c. for the water-white material. Stocks were reported ample and calls were moderate. Inquiries from abroad continued at a steady pace, but few sales were made because of the dollar shortage.

Maleic Resins—The past month saw 1c. to 1½c. per pound increases effected on one line of maleics. Demand was still heavy and production was still reported to be held down by the persisting shortage of maleic anhydride.

Melamine Resins — Price advances were made during the past month on these materials by two leading makers. One line of melamines was upped 3½c. to 4c. per pound, while another producer boosted quotations 4c. to 5c. per pound. Supply and demand conditions were on a par with former periods.

Nitrocellulose—The price structure was firm for this material last month, as it has been for some time. Ester-soluble nitrocellulose continued to command 26c. per pound in carloads for the 30-35 centipoise material; 28c. per pound in carloads for the 18-25 centipoise grade, and 31c. per pound, carloads, for the 250-400 and 600-1,000 second product. Carload listings for the spirit-soluble grade remained uniform at 32c. per pound. Supply and demand were equal to former levels.

Phenolic Resins—Two leading lines of phenolics were advanced during February, one producer upping his product 50c. per gallon and another maker increasing quotations ¼c. to 3c. per pound. Though phenol was still short during the week, most grades of phenolics were said to be approximately in balance.

Silicone Resins—Quotations of the lone manufacturer offering prices on the open market were firm during the month. Meanwhile, it was announced that another firm, a pioneer in the development of these resins, has begun to market seven grades of silicone rubber molding compounds. It was reported that both molding and extruding materials were available to the trade. Capable of withstanding temperatures ranging from minus 70 degrees to plus 520 degrees F., these products were said to have excellent electrical and chemical properties. Processing is readily accomplished by customary methods, according to the producer's statement.

Sodium Carboxymethylcellulose — Recent industry reports on the application of this material reveal that manufacturers of synthetic soaps have found in it the final answer to their major problem—redeposition on fabrics of soils suspended in the wash water. Sodium carboxymethylcellulose has also been found to remove fine silica particles, which contribute to short fabric life, and permits textile plants and factories to add builders to soaps which otherwise have no tolerance for such chemicals. Major demand for the product, thus, has been coming from detergent manufacturers.

Urea-Formaldehyde—A 2½c. to 5c. per pound increase was effected during the past month by one leading manufacturer. Supply

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and demand conditions continued on a par with former weeks, the former relatively tight and the latter active.

Natural Resins

This section had a somewhat easier tone during the week, with declines of ¼c. and ½c. per pound posted for East India, black, bold and Batavia dammar A/E, respectively. Kauri gum, however, was quoted at ½c. to 1 3/4c. per pound higher, although only small amounts were available on the market. Stocks were reported low on Macassar copal MA and Batavia A/E, but most suppliers reported reasonable amounts of other gums on hand. Some slight easing was noted in Singapore No. 1 dammar, although prices were firm and the tone abroad was described as anything but weak. East India, black, bold was quoted at 14¼c. to 15 3/4c. per pound last week, while Batavia A/E commanded 24½c. to 26½c. per pound. Kauri gum was listed at 31½c. to 32¾c. per pound. Imported last week were 1,078 bags of dammar gum from Singapore.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—Satisfaction of current requirements still appeared to be the main interest of buyers in the market last week. Despite the reduced demand, however, the overall supply position of this material continued low. Phthalic anhydride, which has been short for some time, showed no signs of easing last week. The price structure was on a par with levels of former weeks.

Diethyl Phthalate—Buying interest continued slow, as orders still were being limited to quantities that would meet present needs. Nevertheless, stocks were generally narrow, with no substantial improvement expected by major producers until the phthalic anhydride situation showed some change for the better. No change in quotations was noted during the period under review.

Dimethyl Phthalate—War surplus stocks were still reported afloat in the market, a major factor retarding the proper adjustment of market quotations with raw materials costs, according to the spokesman of a volume maker. Demand continued moderate. Prices were without variance during the past week.

Miscellaneous Materials

Animal Drying Oils — Reflecting recent declines in the commodity market, quotations on all grades dropped 2c. per pound last month. Carload prices in drums ranged from 31¼c. to 34¼c. per pound, delivered.

Animal Fatty Acids—Under pressure of the recent break in commodity prices, major producers last month reduced prices 1½c. to 3½c. per pound. Carload quotations in drums ranged from 24¾c. to 37¼c. per pound, delivered.

Casein—Trading was quiet during the week. Despite a continued lag in demand for the imported product, prices held at previous listings. Considerable amounts of imported casein were reported afloat, although practically all of the material was said to be committed. Domestic casein likewise remained firm, although prices were regarded as nominal since very little material was available. Argentine production was expected to fall off sharply this month, as the imported product entered its off-season period. Imported, acid-precipitated casein commanded 29c. to 31c. per pound, while the domestic grade brought 33c. to 35c. per pound last week. Imports during the week totaled 13,432 bags of casein from Buenos Aires.

Glue—A temporary let-up in demand for bone glues was reported during the week, although buying pressure for hide glues continued unabated. Major producers voiced the comment that this lag would provide welcome relief to suppliers, enabling them to build up inventories for the first time in recent years. Production of glue was expected to slacken during the late Spring and Summer months, a period when meat consumption is generally down. Imported last week were 74,802 bags of bones from Havana and Buenos Aires, 816 bags of ossein from Antwerp and 800 bags of bone glue from Santos and Antwerp.

Graphite—No appreciable change in the market position of this material was noted during the week. Imports last week were registered at 500 bags from Colombo.

Oleates—Reflecting declines in red oil, prices on these materials dropped 2½c. to 3½c. per pound last week. Aluminum oleate was off 3c. to 43¾c. per pound, while ammonium oleate sank 3½c. per pound to 30 3/4c. The 8.5 percent liquid grade of copper oleate dropped 2¼c. per pound to 33c., while both the solid 10 percent and the solid 12.7 percent grades declined 2¾c. to 45¾c. and 44½c. per pound, respectively. Lead oleate was reduced 2½c. per pound to 33½c., while both magnesium and manganese oleates were decreased 3c. to 43½c. and 47¾c. per pound, respectively. Zinc oleate was off 2¾c. per pound to 42¼c.

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Shellac—Declines of 1c. to 2c. per pound were posted during the week for certain grades of orange lacs. Lemon No. 1 dropped 1c. to a range of 72c. to 73c. per pound, while the No. 2 grade was also off 1c. to a range of 71c. to 72c. per pound. Superfine lac sank 2c. per pound to a range of 66c. to 67c. per pound. Bleached, bone-dry, refined and TN grades remained firm. In the New York market, supplies were said to be better, owing largely to recent shipments. The Calcutta market during the week was up slightly at the beginning of the week only to fall back a little at the close. Quotations on February-March shipments continued firm, although April, May and June shipments were still being discounted. The general transportation situation in India remained bad, with no early improvement anticipated. Early reports of trade sources indicate that the new Bysacki crop will provide a good yield. Imports from the Calcutta market last week were reported at 600 bags of garnetlac, 3,450 bags of seedlac and 970 bags of shellac.

Stearates—This section stabilized at lower levels following recent 3c. per pound reductions for all grades. Supply and demand factors, at the same time, remained unchanged during the week.

Naval Stores

Savannah, Feb. 27.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Bulk, gallons—Cents.	Sales.	Barrels—Receipts	Shipments.	On hand.
Monday*	..	...	...	...	...
Tuesday	63	240	117	71	10,000
Wednesday	63	...	...	1,251	8,749
Thursday	63	...	866	982	8,663
Friday	63½	80	103	120	8,646

* No trading.

Savannah, Feb. 27.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted Mon.*	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	...	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50
D	...	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.63
E	...	7.91	7.75	7.75	7.63
F	...	7.91	7.75	7.75	7.63
G	...	7.91	7.75	7.75	7.63
H	...	7.91	7.75	7.75	7.63
I	...	7.91	7.75	7.75	7.63
K	...	7.91	7.75	7.75	7.63
M	...	7.91	7.75	7.75	7.68
N	...	7.91	7.75	7.75	7.75
WG	...	8.30	8.25	8.25	8.32
WW	...	8.40	8.35	8.35	8.42
X	...	8.40	8.35	8.35	8.42
	Barrels—				
Sales	...	600	500	...	600
Receipts	...	553	119	500	188
Shipments	...	516	272	2,078	1,119
Stocks	...	9,133	8,980	7,270	6,339

* No trading.

Lousiville Paint Club Discusses Enamel Pigments

The Louisville Paint and Varnish Production Club heard Ed Botti, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., speak on "Formation of Durable Colored Enamels" at a recent meeting held at the Seelbach hotel, Louisville, Ky. Mr. Botti illustrated his talk with slides showing the result of exposure of yellow, green, blue, red and maroon enamels using various pigmentations, and displayed charts showing pigment volume, erosion, color retention and glass fading.

Dixon Crucible Names Behrendt Vice-President

The Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, N. J., has elected Leo A. Behrendt vice-president for marketing for its three industrial divisions. The divisions over which Mr. Behrendt will have marketing supervision are the crucible and refractories division, the graphite and lubricants division, and the graphite paints division. He was formerly director of the crucible and refractories division.

Haeuser Shellac Names Hukill Chemical Agent

Haeuser Shellac Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., has appointed Hukill Chemical Corporation, Cleveland, agent in Cleveland and Northern Ohio. Hukill will handle the shellac company's entire line of shellac varnishes and orange gum and bone dry bleached shellac.

Trade Briefs

Sinclair Paint Company is erecting a new brick building at 901 East Sixty-first street, Los Angeles, Calif., at a cost of $40,000.

James M. Quigley, New York sales representative of McDougall-Butler Company, paint manufacturer, Buffalo, N. Y., is currently engaged in special sales activities for the company in Santa Monica, Calif.

Sierra Talc & Clay Company's plant in Los Angeles, Calif., was recently destroyed by fire. Loss was estimated at $6,000 for the building and several thousand more for its contents.

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ETHOX (Diethoxy Ethyl Phthalate)
(Di "Cellosolve" phthalate)
DIOCTYL PHTHALATE
KAPSOL (Methoxy Ethyl Oleate)
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Samples and data on request

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Grade	633½	634½	638½
Color	Dark	Dark	Dark
Flash °F.	450	460	510
Pour °F.	35	40	70
Viscosity 210°F., Saybolt sec.	110	125	465
Evap. Loss mg/10g. (1 hr. 100°C.)	5	5	3

APPLICATIONS—
All grades of INDONEX Plasticizers are compatible with a wide range of resins including various phenolics, modified phenolics, alkyds, acrylates, polyamides, cellulose derivatives, coal tar and petroleum resins, polystyrenes, rosin derivatives, and waxes. Many diverse applications as plasticizers, modifiers, or extenders are indicated (Circular 105). INDONEX Plasticizers 633½, 634½, 638½ have found many applications in compounding of GR-S, Natural Rubber, Neoprene, Butyl and Acrylonitrile Copolymers (Bulletin 13 and special Circulars).

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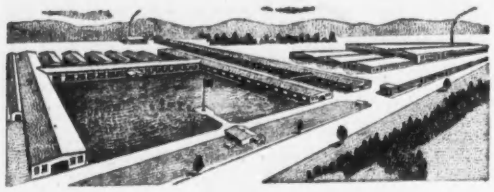

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Solvent	Solvesso No. 100 and 7% butanol
Viscosity	Z-Z2
Color (Gardner)	7 max.
Acid No. of solution	4–5
Pounds per gallon	8.3
Pigment compatibility	Excellent
Baking speed	Very Fast
Hardness	Very Good
Gloss	Excellent
Gloss retention	Excellent
Color retention	Excellent
Water resistance	Very Good
Weather resistance	Excellent
Oil and gasoline resistance	Excellent
Specific gravity (resin)	1.15
Phthalic anhydride (resin)	40%
Rosin or derivatives	None
Oil acids content	55%
Type of oil	Dehydrated castor

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GENERAL ELECTRIC

CD48-24

New York AIC Views Chemists' Role in Aviation

Talks on the chemist's contributions to the comfort of air travel, and on biochemistry in the service of the food industry featured the meeting of the New York chapter of the American Institute of Chemists, held at the Downtown Athletic Club on February 26.

During the business end of the meeting, Merton Zucker, of International Printing Ink division of the International Corporation, was named chairman of the nominating committee for the election of new officers. Others on the committee are Wayne Kuhn, the Texas Company; Dr. Charles Frey, Standard Brands, Inc.; Robert Boyd, Oldbury Electro-Chemical Company, and Louis Koberlein, of Old Town Ribbon & Carbon Company.

Paul Grotts, chemical engineer for the American Airlines, described the research laboratories of the lines and told of the increasingly important role being played by chemistry in the advancement of aviation. The utilization of chemistry, he said, consisted of providing obvious creature comforts, and in the less tangible, but essential security of a safe and efficient ship.

Mr. Grotts said the work of the chemist in regard to air flight is used in sanitation, cleanliness, atmosphere control, insect-repelling, glare and noise resistance, fire-resistance, as well as in a structural design.

Dr. Lloyd K. Riggs, director of nutrition research for the Kraft Foods Company, traced the history and growth of biochemistry and described the work that went into the utilization of whey as a useful byproduct.

Dr. Foster D. Snell, AIC president, presented a progress report on the efforts of the institute to obtain more remuneration for chemists of the City of New York.

Lithopone Export Quotas For Jan.-March Reported

OPD Washington Bureau

Country export quotas for lithopone and cadmium lithopone for the first quarter of 1948 have been announced by the Office of International Trade. The country quotas, in pounds, with the census schedule B numbers, follow:—

	Lithopone and cadmium lithopone 581100, 582000
Iceland	15,000
Newfoundland and Labrador	15,000
Mexico	675,000
Panama	5,000
Cuba	250,000
Curacao (N.W.I.)	5,000
Colombia	250,000
Venezuela	75,000
Ecuador	10,000
Peru	130,000
Bolivia	25,000
Chile	250,000
Brazil	600,000
Uruguay	80,000
Argentina	100,000
Sweden	50,000
Norway	11,000
Eire	50,000
Netherlands	20,000
Belgium and Luxembourg	11,000
France	5,000
Switzerland	175,000
Portugal	4,000
Italy	4,000
Turkey	110,000
Syria	21,000
India and dependencies	425,000
Netherlands Indies	5,000
Philippines	10,000
China	175,000
Hongkong	30,000
Australia	74,000
Belgian Congo	2,000
Southern British Africa	11,000
Total	3,681,000
Undistributed reserve	319,000
Total authorized allocation	4,000,000

SPI West Coast Section Sets Program

Six technical papers are scheduled to be presented at the four-day conference and exhibit of the West Coast section of the Society of the Plastics Industry at Santa Barbara, Calif., on March 28 to 31. Theme of the conference is "Creative Selling for Good Plastics." Speakers scheduled, and their topics, are as follows:—

Neil O. Broderson, president of Rochester Button Company, Rochester, N. Y., and chairman of the board of SPI, "Review of the Plastics Industry"; Roy L. Peat, president of Plastic and Die Cast Products Corporation, Los Angeles, "The Pacific Coast Plastics Industry"; C. J. Romieux, sales manager for American Cyanamid Company, New York, "Where Do We Go From Here?"; George H. Clark, president of SPI, and vice-president of Formica Insulation Company, Cincinnati, "The President's Message"; William T. Cruse, executive vice-president of the society, "Current Developments of Concern to the Plastics Industry," and E. M. Stuart, sales director, Broadway Department Store, Los Angeles, "Merchandising."

ACS Treasurer

Robert V. Mellefont has been elected treasurer of the American Chemical Society to succeed Robert T. Baldwin, who retired recently after sixteen years in office. Mr. Mellefont was formerly vice-president and cashier of the National Capital Bank, Washington, D. C.

Wesco Waterpaints Names Four to New Positions

Wesco Waterpaints, Inc., Chicago, has appointed I. J. Dyson production manager; has named Carl Viau assistant to the general manager; appointed J. M. Coulton superintendent of its new plant at Trenton, N. J., and has named Randell Cook advertising manager.

Mr. Dyson joined the Wesco organization in 1925 as a member of the laboratory staff at its Los Angeles plant. He has assisted or supervised in the building of the company's color plant in Los Angeles and its factories in East Boston, Mass.; Berkeley, Calif.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Since 1939 he has been functioning as division manager at Good Hope, La.

Mr. Viau was formerly in charge of the company's export division in New York, and has now been transferred to the main offices in Chicago. His duties in the New York office have been assumed by W. R. Croscup. Mr. Coulton was formerly vice-president of the Prescott Paint Company, and Mr. Cook has been connected with paint sales and advertising for Montgomery Ward and Sears Roebuck & Co.

Dr. Purdy to Receive Ceramic Society Award

The Pittsburgh section of the American Ceramic Society will present its first annual Albert Victor Bleininger Memorial Award, for outstanding work in ceramics, to Dr. Ross C. Purdy on March 12. The award was voted to Dr. Purdy for his contributions to industrial ceramic technology and for his leadership in the society.

Dr. Purdy, who retired in 1946, was general secretary of the society and editor of its publication for twenty-five years. The award has been established in honor of the late Dr. A. V. Bleininger, who was a charter member of the society and a teacher of ceramic chemistry and engineering for many years.

N.Y. Oil Trades Ass'n To Meet March 23

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Oil Trades Association of New York will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel on March 23. Reception will be at 6:30 p.m., and dinner at 7:45. Nominees for officers are:—President, H. E. Brandli, Cities Service Oil Company; vice-president, John W. Baker, Philippine Refining Corporation; secretary, Joseph C. Smith, Smith-Weihman Company, and treasurer, Gordon L. Benjamin, Gulf Oil Corporation.

James Bute Company Plans New Paint Plant

The James Bute Company, Houston, Tex., is planning to start construction of the first unit of a new paint plant in that city within the next few months. The company has purchased a twenty acre for the plant from the University of Texas at a cost of $65,000.

Minn. Mining Offers Vinyl Plastic Tape

Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, is distributing a new vinyl plastic pressure-sensitive tape, designed to have high strength and exceptional corrosion resistance.

Nuodex Products Moves Western Division Office

Nuodex Products Company, paint materials manufacturer, Elizabeth, N. J., has moved the offices of its Western division to new and larger quarters at 505 North La Salle street, Chicago. John W. Van Tuin is sales manager of the division; George H. Moyer is regional sales manager for the North Central region, and Robert A. Peterson is sales representative for the Chicago district.

Porcelain Enamel Institute Adopts New Members Emblem

The Porcelain Enamel Institute has adopted a new emblem of membership, which is now available to all members. The new emblem replaces the one in use since 1930, and is said to offer a modern appearance and contain a number of design elements which are symbolic of the characteristics of porcelain enamel.

Pennsalt Appoints Bishop To Heavy Chemicals Post

Hugh R. Bishop has been appointed sales representative in the Chicago district for the heavy chemicals division of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company. He succeeds C. Harvey Anderson, recently transferred to the Wisconsin and Minnesota territory. Mr. Bishop joined Pennsalt in 1939, entered the Army in 1941, and was named manager of the company's new products division when he returned to it in 1946.

Monsanto Atomic Energy Installation Gets Name

The Atomic Energy Commission and the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, have announced jointly that the installation to be operated at Miamisburg, Ohio, by the company for the commission will be officially named Mound Laboratory.

Adhesives Booklet Offered

National Adhesives, New York, has published a booklet, "How to Use and Prepare Glues, Pastes and Gums," copies of which are available upon request from the company, from Meredith-Simmons, Ltd. in Canada, and from National Adhesives, Ltd., Slough, Bucks, England.

Trade Briefs

Aluminum Bronze Paint Corporation, Cleveland, has opened its new plant in that city.

Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company has received approval from the Missouri Public Service Commission for the issuance of an additional $10,000,000 of 1⅞ percent notes.

Walker Oil Company, gasoline bulk plant, Harrodsburg, Ky., has been sold to Edward Freeman and Edward Sims, of that city, for $65,000.

Warren Petroleum Corporation stockholders voted to amend its certificate of incorporation to authorize 3,000,000 shares of $3 par value common stock and 200,000 shares of $100 par value preferred stock at a recent meeting.

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DUREZ RESIN NEWS

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VARNISHES. Durez 240 is soluble enough in drying oils to be used as a chill-back. There is practically no resin loss at any varnish processing temperature.

ALKYD RESINS. Durez 240 is capable of entering into the reaction. It will increase hardness and speed of set and decrease water susceptibility, and its action is outstanding in industrial (baking) finishes.

PRINTING INK VEHICLES. By decreasing penetration into the paper stock, Durez 240 will produce excellent gloss ink vehicles. Substitute oils may be brought up to linseed litho oils in drying properties through the use of small amounts of Durez 240 Resin to increase the speed of dry and hardness.

FLOOR FINISHES. In general, all typical floor varnish and floor paint liquid formulations are definitely improved with the use of Durez 240. Using either soft or hard oils or combinations of the two, floor finishes based on the resin exhibit excellent speed of dry, hardness, toughness, and resistance.

FOR SAMPLES. We will gladly furnish samples and further information. Durez Plastics & Chemicals, Inc., 33 Walck Road, North Tonawanda, N. Y.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF DUREZ 240 RESIN

Melting Point . . . . . 320° to 338° F. (Capillary Method)
Acid Number . . . . . 50 to 60
Color . . . . . WG to M
Refractive Index 1.565
Specific Gravity 1.09
Weight per gallon . . . 9.08 lb.

DUREZ . . . RESINS THAT FIT THE JOB

Lead Chemicals Quotas: January-March

OPD Washington Bureau

Country allocations of lead chemicals for the first quarter of 1948 were announced February 19 by the Department of Commerce through its Office of International Trade. The country quotas in pounds and types of lead chemicals with their census schedule B numbers follow:—

	Chrome pigments 842800	Lead acetate 842980	Litharge 842500	Red lead dry 842400	Red lead in oil 843100	White lead dry 842600	White lead in oil 842700
Iceland	.....	.....	.....	21,150	.....	25,000	.....
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexico	69,675	6,500	.....	42,350	.....	.....	.....
Guatemala	15,300	3,200	.....	.....	2,500	7,300	1,950
El Salvador	.....	.....	.....	23,275	26,700	3,700	2,950
Honduras	.....	.....	800	2,000	2,800	.....	2,025
Nicaragua	.....	.....	4,350	700	.....	.....	.....
Costa Rica	.....	.....	.....	1,750	5,500	.....	1,000
Panama	13,675	5,200	.....	11,475	9,400	9,700	750
Cuba	30,975	5,300	36,000	29,100	.....	14,100	2,350
Colombia	4,000	18,200	19,150	91,725	.....	18,300	.....
Venezuela	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surinam	6,125	.....	.....	4,650	.....	11,100	4,200
Ecuador	.....	.....	1,650	2,250	500	1,250	.....
Peru	10,625	3,350	.....	.....	5,350	1,500	1,450
Bolivia	1,275	3,325	1,775	2,125	900	1,250	1,700
Chile	25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brazil	20,175	2,500	.....	.....	.....	81,000	.....
Uruguay	8,150	1,500	7,000	40,350	.....	21,500	.....
Argentina	35,000	4,150	.....	.....	.....	59,000	24,700
Sweden	8,000	.....	90,450	102,650	.....	183,100	.....
Norway	3,000	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark	78,500	.....	122,500	239,150	.....	.....	.....
Eire	48,000	10,250	2,925	22,775	.....	28,000	50,100
Netherlands	5,000	10,000	67,275	315,850	.....	.....	.....
Belgium and Luxembourg	112,275	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	112,175	.....	27,000	.....	.....	4,850	.....
Switzerland	70,175	31,225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Finland	.....	.....	88,050	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portugal	6,000	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	8,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey	148,850	26,000	90,200	463,650	42,000	182,900	42,975
Syria	2,275	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lebanon	2,575	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
India and dependencies	.....	10,525	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philippines	10,000	141,500	90,875	64,475	4,200	101,700	1,625
China	7,000	7,075	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hongkong	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgian Congo	10,000	.....	.....	58,150	24,800	.....	10,225
Total*	980,050	335,000	650,000	1,170,000	125,000	757,050	170,000

*Totals represent 3,195,350 pounds of lead. Does not include 440,000 pounds of lead for special projects. Does not include 101,650 pounds of lead for undistributed reserve. Total authorized allocation amounts to 4,040,000 pounds of lead.

Southern Paint Club Increases Exhibit Space

The Southern Paint and Varnish Production Club has made space available for three additional exhibitors at the machinery and raw materials exhibit to be held in conjunction with its annual meeting at the Atlanta-Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga., on March 11 and 12. The original plans called for twelve exhibition spaces, but fifteen spaces were made available after additional requests were received.

The companies which will occupy booths at the exhibit are: Reichhold Chemicals, Inc.; Wesco Waterpaints, Inc.; E. T. Hopkins; American Cyanamid Company; Ferro Chemical Corporation; Reynolds Metals Company; W. M. Barr & Co.; Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company; Falk & Co.; Brighton Copper Works, Inc.; Morehouse Industries; Blaw-Knox Company; Archer-Daniels-Midland Company; Southern Shellac Manufacturing Company, and Nuodex Products Company.

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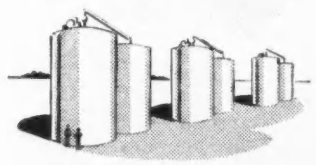

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Trading in oils and fats was light and confined to scattered sales last week. The market however rallied late in the period in sympathy with higher hogs, lard, cottonseed oil futures, tallow and grease. While volume of business was restricted, owing to consumers operating on a hand to mouth manner, there was a noticeable lack of selling pressure. Coconut, corn, peanut and soybean oils scored fractional gains and crude cottonseed oil, tallow and grease were boosted 1 cent per pound. Offerings of crude peanut oil were light and well held as the production to date has been sold ahead. Higher soybeans stiffened the oil market and recent declines were wiped out. Demand for tallow was active and with offerings scarce, soapmakers advanced bids 1 cent per pound, but the volume of business was reported as small as producers were sold ahead and withheld offerings. Greases were in fair demand and the price was increased with tallow. The copra market was firm as a result of government purchases for shipment to Europe. Coconut oil prices were advanced fractionally, but consuming inquiry continued slow and the market was more or less nominal. Tung oil was in slow demand. Increased offerings weakened the market, prices were off fractionally. Linseed oil trading also was inactive but the advance in flaxseed of 25 cents per bushel strengthened the tone of this market and resulted in the withdrawal of offers of price concessions for tankcar business. Inquiry for other drying oils continued dull and quotations while unchanged reflected the easiness of tung oil.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Coconut oil, ½c. per lb.
Copra, $5 per ton.
Corn oil, ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, 1c. per lb.
Flaxseed, 25c. per bushel.
Grease, 1c. per lb.
Peanut oil, ½c. per lb.
Soybean oil, ½c. per lb.
Tallow, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Tung oil, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
208.5	205.5	241.6	311.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Cottonseed Oil

Active demand featured bleachable cottonseed oil futures and found the market in a sold up condition, with the result that prices registered sharp gains despite the unsettlement in lard and hogs early in the week. Higher hogs and lard markets later were strengthening factors.

Crude cottonseed oil was firmer after sales at 21½c. early in the week, the market advanced 1c. to 22½c. bid and 23c. asked for tankcars, f.o.b., mills in the South. Offerings were light and the market was firm.

Department of Agriculture announced the allocation of 550,000 pounds of cottonseed oil to Switzerland for commercial procurement as an advance against April-June allocations.

Memphis—Recent trading in crude cottonseed oil took place at 21½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Valley mills and crude soybean oil at 19½c., same basis. Offers were light as most mills were anticipating higher prices. Cottonseed and soybean meals, 41 percent were quoted at $82.50 per ton, sacked, Memphis. Demand was improved. Cottonseed hulls quoted at $16.50 per ton, bulk, and $23 sacked, mill points, Valley.

Prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended February 27, follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		—Cents per pound—		
March	68	25.95	23.65	25.00@25.25
May	352	24.10	22.40	23.75@23.90
July	95	23.15	21.75	23.10S
September	13	21.95	20.50	21.20@21.50
October	..	....	....	20.10@21.00
December	..	....	....	18.00@20.00
January	..	....	....	18.00N

Total sales—528 tankcars.

Crude oil was advanced to 23c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, for March shipment. April-May was bid at 22½c., same basis.

Linseed Oil

Higher flaxseed prices were reflected in linseed oil, and while oil quotations were unchanged the market became stronger and recent offers at price concessions were withdrawn. Consuming interest in replacements for the second quarter continued slow. Withdrawals against contracts by the paint trade also were light, but were expected to increase later in the month.

Raw oil was quoted at 28.30c. per pound, tankcars and 29.30c. drums, carlots February-July delivery in zone 3. Flaxseed market was stronger and was advanced to $6.25 per bushel, f.o.b. Midwest. Demand for other drying oils lacked snap and tung oil was easier and fractionally lower. Refined fish oils and dehydrated castor oils were unchanged and more or less nominal.

Flaxseed support prices for the 1948 crop were unchanged and announced at $6 per bushel for No. 1 grade, Minneapolis basis, it was announced by the Department of Agriculture, Feruary 20. Price differentials at other points are as follows: $6 per bushel at Duluth, Minneapolis, Chicago, and Portland, Ore.; $6.25 per bushel, Los Angeles and San Francisco; $5.85 per bushel, Emporia, and Fredonia, Kansas; $5.80 per bushel, Corpus Christi, Harlingen and Houston, Texas. Support prices for No. 2 flaxseed will be 5c. per bushel less than No. 1. No support price is specified for flaxseed which does not grade No. 1 and No. 2 A bushel is 56 pounds after deduction for dockage.

Support prices for Canadian flaxseed was advanced 50c. to $5.50 per bushel for No. 1 Canada Western in store at Fort William, Port Arthur or Vancouver, effective February 23. On flaxseed exports the Canadian government will add a sufficient amount in the form of an equalization tax to the base price to bring Canadian seed on a par with foreign markets.

Minneapolis—Demand for oil was poor, buyers willing to keep on a hand to mouth basis. When oil prices dropped to 27.7c. in zone 1 the volume of shipping orders dropped off and a decline to 27.5c. (which is offered by some sellers) slowed shipping orders even further. Some mills report not only a slowing of instructions but also that many buyers have asked that shipments be held up. Production at Minneapolis and in the Northwest generally held at 100 percent as demand for meal continued good in shipping channels, however, movement of oil into store was at a heavier rate.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1947-48	1946-47
This week	7,140,000	4,980,000
Since Sept. 1	173,684,000	141,060,000

Flaxseed — Market was firmer and advanced to $6.25 per bushel. Offerings of seed were limited.

Minneapolis—Prices of flaxseed were boosted 25c. to $6.25 per bushel f.o.b. Midwest under short covering and commission house buying. Crushers were out of the market. Supplies rolling into the local terminal were applied against maturing contracts or moved into store, only 2 or 3 cars going at the $6. base price. Feeling in the country is that prices cannot go lower, actual cash holdings of flax are a hedge against any intiationary tendencies and that if crushers really want additional supplies they will pay up for them. Crushers have adequate supplies on hand to cover immediate and nearby needs and apparently are unworried about the remainder of the current crushing year. One or two of the local crushers have been merchandising supplies of flaxseed, cutting down surplus to a normal size. Some of the crushers are in need of small amounts of flax but all in all the situation seems to be pretty well balanced for the remainder of the crushing year. Crop prospects are considered fair to good, weather favorable to a good moisture supply, adequate supplies of seed flax in country districts and the guaranteed price a definite factor in determining acreage for 1948.

Shipments of flaxseed in bushels were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts— 1947-48	1946-47	Shipments— 1947-48	1946-47
This week	175,100	37,400	52,700	51,000
Since Sept. 1	19,510,600	9,735,300	2,981,800	3,945,500

Animal Oils

Degras—Demand was reported slow and mainly for actual needs. Prices were unchanged.

Grease Oil — Market was inactive and restricted to small lots for immediate delivery. Prices were unchanged and fairly steady at the recent decline.

Neatsfoot Oil—Department of Agriculture allocated 10,000 pounds of neatsfoot oil to Luxembourg for commercial procurement. Market was quiet with quotations unchanged and entirely nominal.

Oleo Oil—Consuming inquiry was slow and the market remained entirely nominal. Extra was quoted at 24c. per pound, loose, f.o.b. western points, and 25½c. in tierces.

Tallow Oil—There was little doing in this market. Prices were unchanged and acidless was offered at 25c. to 25½c. per pound, tierces, depending upon quantity.

Oleo Stearine—Demand was quiet and the

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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market was merely nominal. Barrels were quoted at 21c. per pound, carlots, Chicago.

Fish Oils

Cod—Small stocks on spot were well held at former quotations ranging from 22c. to 24c. per pound, barrels, as to quantity. Inquiry was slow.

Menhaden—Trading in refined oil was reported light and confined to small lots for actual needs. Prices were unchanged and fairly steady at the recent decline. Crude oil quotations were entirely nominal.

Sardine—Refined grades were unchanged at the recent decline. Buying interest was lacking, with trading confined to actual requirements. Crude oil was unavailable and the market was merely nominal. Fishing was ended for the season in Northern California.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil—Recent decline in prices brought out a fairly active demand for prompt requirements. Market was steady and reflected the improved tone in tallow and grease.

Stearic Acid—Consuming inquiry was improved as a result of the recent reduction of prices. Consumers purchased good sized lots at the lower levels.

Tallow Fatty Acid—Market was steady at the recent decline. Demand was for moderate quantities for actual requirements. Purchases totaling 672,000 pounds were reported at 26.20c., 27.625c. and 28.35c. per pound, in drums, f.o.b. works, January 29, by the Department of Agriculture.

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated — Consuming interest was reported light, and demand was limited to actual requirements. Quotations were unchanged.

Coconut—While trading was quiet, the market remained steady. Crude oil was quoted at 22c. to 22½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast for February and 21½c. to 22c. for March-April. Consuming inquiry was dull. Copra was unchanged and quoted nominally at $290 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast. Purchases of 6,350 tons of copra at an average price of $298, per long ton, f.o.b. Philippines were reported for SCAP for shipment to Japan and Germany.

Corn—This market was firmer with other edible oils. Crude oil was 22c. bid after sales were made at 21½c. with sellers generally holding at 23c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, late in the week. Refined oil was nominal at 26½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. western points.

Oiticica—This market was dull and featureless and reflected the easiness in tung and other drying oils. Offers for forward shipments from Brazil were held at current levels. Supplies on the spot were scarce and quoted nominally.

Olive—Buying interest in shipments from primary market continued quiet and recent trading was limited to actual needs. Prices for shipments were maintained at official levels. Demand for oil on the spot was confined to small lots. Morocco oil was quoted at $4.25 per gallon, and Spanish at $4.50 per gallon, drums, duty paid for spot delivery.

Olive oil production in Portugal for 1947 is officially estimated at 90,000,000 liters (1 liter-1.0567 quarts), compared with 50,000,000 liters in 1946, 44,216,000 liters in 1945, 39,396,000 liters in 1944 and 95,998,000 liters in 1943. The 1947 production was the largest since 1943. Efforts by the Portuguese government are being made to have 25 percent of 1947 crop set aside as reserve stock for 1948, which will be an off year. Off year production seldom exceeds 40,000,000 liters. Exports of olive oil are regulated by the Ministry of Economy. About 819,940 liters were permitted to be exported from the 1947 output, about the same amount shipped in 1946.

Peanut—Crude oil was sold at 22½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, for March shipment and the market became firmer with cotton oil and was quoted nominally at 23½c. same basis. Only scattered tankcars were available owing to the sold up position of most crushers. Total production to January 31 was 49,097,000 pounds, compared to 58,822,000 pounds a year ago. Stocks on hand February 1 were 7,648,000 pounds, against 6,207,000 pounds a year ago.

Soybean—Market was strengthened by the advance in soybeans and firmer competing oils. Demand was light. March shipment was raised to 20c. and light sales took place at 19½c. for April. Refined oil was entirely nominal at 23c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Department of Agriculture announced allocations of 550,000 pounds of soybean oil to Switzerland and 100,000 pounds to Peru as advances against April-June allocations for commercial procurement.

Prices of refined bleachable soybean oil, in tankcars on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended February 27, follow:—

		Cents per pound		
	Sales	High	Low	Close
March	..	....	....	22.00N
May	..	....	....	22.00A
July	..	....	....	22.75A
September	..	....	....	20.25A
October	..	....	....	18.75N
December	..	....	....	18.27N
January	..	....	....	18.75N

Total sales—None.

Tung—With business inactive and increased selling pressure, this market was weaker and prices were off fractionally. Sales were light and spotty and were reported on the basis of 24¼c. to 24½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery, depending upon seller. Drums were quoted

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at 25½c. per pound, carlots and 26c. less carlots.

Fats and Greases

Grease—This market developed a steadier tone last week and advanced 1c. per pound. While consuming inquiry was active, offerings also were not liberal and prices were well held. Choice white was quoted at 19c. per pound, loose, yellow, 17½c., and house, 17c., same basis.

Lard—This market was unsettled early in the week but developed a firmer tone with the strength in hogs and prices were fractionally higher. Lard production was indicated at 15,100,000 pounds for the week ended February 21, against 14,200,000 pounds for the previous week and 13,900,000 pounds for same time last year. Department of Agriculture announced the allocation of 850,000 pounds of lard to Peru against April-June allocations for commercial procurement.

Tallow—Trading was moderate and the market was firmer and increased 1c. per pound. Offerings were light and prices were maintained. Consuming inquiry was active. Sales of fancy were noted at 19c. per pound, loose, extra, at 18¾c. and special at 18½c.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Demand was quiet with few offerings from crushers but plenty of resale offerings by jobbers and feed mixers. Resale lots of 41 percent slab cake traded in the Valley at $73 March shipment and sacked 41 percent meal was offered by crushers at $80 Memphis. Southeastern mills, not having large surplus, are still looking on but resale sacked 41 percent was sold at $82, $82.50 and at $83 f.o.b. Georgia mills last week for scattered carlots. Based on present demand it will take some time for all resale offerings to be absorbed by consumer trade.

Linseed Meal — Activity was confined to steady withdrawals against contracts, while new business was slow.

Minneapolis—Spot demand for meal was quiet and crushers were asking $79-$80 per ton, bulk, f.o.b. Minneapolis without arousing any more than passing interest on the part of buyers. Instructions on old contracts continued brisk, however, and movement was good.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1947-48	1946-47
This week	11,100,000	7,440,000
Since Sept. 1	290,000,000	194,060,000

Peanut Meal—January production of 17,000 tons was a sharp increase over December bringing the production so far this season to 42,000 tons which is only 4,000 tons less during same period last season. Most mills are completely sold up and offerings are very scarce. Sacked 41 percent sold last week at $60 f.o.b. Georgia mills with resellers handling more tonnage than crushers. Meal will continue in tight supply until larger quantities of peanuts are released for crushing. Stocks of peanut meal on hand February 1st were 4,000 tons, compared to 15,000 tons, a year ago.

Soybean Meal—Bulk 41 percent was sold last week at $70 basis Decatur and a few cars of sacked at $76.50. There seems to be plenty of offerings on this basis both by processors and resellers. Department of Agriculture announced the allocation of 50,000 long tons of feeding grade soybean meal to the Department of the Army for commercial procurement.

Waxes

Beeswax—Demand continued spotty and mainly for small lots. The spot market was steady, and reflected the high cost and scarcity of offerings. Prices were unchanged.

Candelilla—Market was dull with prices unchanged and more nominal.

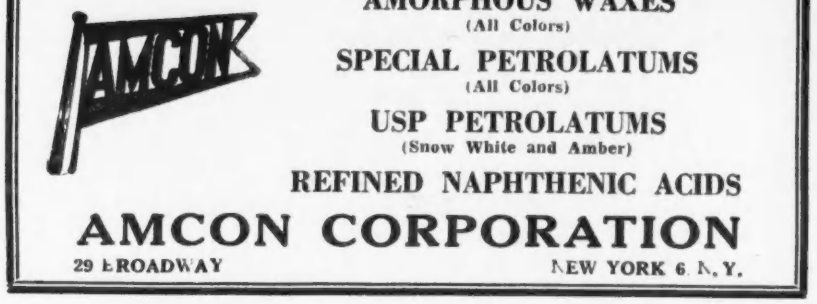
Carnauba—This market was quiet, with trading restricted to small lots on the spot at unchanged quotations. Offers for shipment from Brazil were few and the market at Farnaiba was unchanged and more or less nominal.

Ouricury—Business was light, but the market was steady with the firmness at primary centers. Supplies on the spot were reported scanty and well held.

Brown Oil & Chemical Adds Downes to Staff

Brown Oil & Chemical Corporation, vegetable oils, resins and naval stores firm, New York, has appointed Daniel D. Downes special assistant to its director of sales, T. P. Lydon. Mr. Downes was formerly associated with Newport Industries and with Allied Asphalt and Mineral Corporation.

S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc., wax manufacturer, New York, is constructing a new office and warehouse in Long Island City, N. Y.



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Whale Oil Company Reports 1947 Operations

The total yield of last season's operations of the Netherlands Whaling Company totaled 12,384,584 guilders, about $4,656,000, according to Aneta News Agency. Net profit reported by the company was 233,392 guilders and a dividend of 3 percent has been proposed by the management.

The company's whaling ship Willem Barendsz last season produced 12,221 tons of whale oil, 173 tons of sperm oil and 100 tons of byproducts. The catch consisted of 764 whales, including 575 blue whales and fourteen sperm whales. The ship is currently in Antarctic waters on a second expedition, and the company reported that between December 9 and February 14 it had produced 8,413 tons of whale oil and 1,051 tons of sperm oil.

Margarin Developments In Germany Reported

OPD Washington Bureau

Technical developments in processes and materials used in margarin manufacture in Germany are described in a report now on sale by the Office of Technical Services. The report describes an investigation of seven margarin plants in the British occupied zone of Germany.

Mimeographed copies of the sixty-two page report (PB-20468, "Technical Developments in German Margarine Industry") sell for $1.75. A supplementary report (PB-20468-S, "Technical Developments in German Margarine Industry") contains an analysis of three samples of table margarine made in German factories during 1946, and is available in microfilm or in photostat form for $1.

Six other reports bearing on the same subject are also for sale by OTS. They are:—

PB-1254; "German Processing of Fats, Oils and Oilseeds"; mimeographed, $3.25; 125 pages.

PB-1316; "German Fats, Oils and Oilseed Processing Plants"; mimeographed, 50 cents, twenty pages.

PB-3454; "Bahrenfelder Margarinenwerke, Subsidiary of the Deutsche Jurgenswerke A.G., Hamburg-Bahrenfeld"; microfilm, 50 cents; photostat, $1; five pages.

PB-25674; "Germany—Fats, Oils and Oilseeds, Hamburger Margarine Werke von Heinrich Voss"; microfilm, $1; photostat, $1; four pages.

PB-25675; "Germany—Fats, Oils and Oilseeds, Holtz und Willemsen G. m. b. H. Oelfabriken"; microfilm, $1; photostat, $1; six pages.

PB-25676; "Germany—Fats, Oils and Oilseeds, J. H. Mohr & Co., Schlageterstr, 156 Hamburg/Altona"; microfilm, $1; photostat, $1; six pages.

Orders for the reports should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

Trade Briefs

Schulze Distributing Company has been organized in San Francisco to distribute linseed oil and raw paint materials. The new corporation is represented by Edmund J. Holl, Central Tower Building, San Fran-

Electrolytic Zinc Company of Australasia, Tasmania, Australia, is planning the establishment of a plant for the production of 50,000 long tons of ammonium sulphate annually. The factory, to cost about $8,000,000, will be constructed over a period of several years.

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